

THE
LUCUBRATIONS
OF
Isaac Bickerstaff Esq;

Revised and Corrected by the Author.

V O L. I.

Ὅτι χρὴ παντὺ χονεῦσθαι βυληφόρον ἀνδρῶν.
Homer.

L O N D O N,

Printed: And sold by *Charles Lillie*, at the
Corner of *Beauford-Buildings* in the Strand;
and *John Morphew*, near *Stationers-Hall*.
MDCCX.



STATIONERS

STATIONERS

VOL. I.

STATIONERS

STATIONERS

Printed: And sold by Charles ...
Corner of ...
and the ...
M.D.C.C.

TO
Mr. Maynmaring.

SIR,

THE State of Conversation and Business in this Town having been long perplexed with Pretenders in both Kinds, in order to open Men's Eyes against such Abuses, it appeared no unprofitable Undertaking to publish a Paper which should observe upon the Manners of the Pleasurable, as well as the Busy Part of Mankind. To make this generally read, it seemed the most proper Method to form it by Way of a Letter of Intelligence, consisting of such Parts as might gratify the Curiosity of Persons of all Conditions, and of each Sex.

A 2

But

iv *The Dedication.*

But a Work of this Nature requiring Time to grow into the Notice of the World, it happened very luckily, that a little before I had resolved upon this Design, a Gentleman had written Predictions, and Two or Three other Pieces in my Name, which had rendered it famous thro' all Parts of *Europe*; and by an inimitable Spirit and Humour, raised it to as high a Pitch of Reputation as it could possibly arrive at.

By this good Fortune, the Name of *Isaac Bickerstaff* gained an Audience of all who had any Taste of Wit, and the Addition of the ordinary Occurrences of common Journals of News brought in a Multitude of other Readers. I could not, I confess, long keep up the Opinion of the Town, that these Lucubrations
were

The Dedication. V

were written by the same Hand with the first Works which were published under my Name; but before I lost the Participation of that Author's Fame, I had already found the Advantage of his Authority, to which I owe the sudden Acceptance which my Labours met with in the World.

The general Purpose of this Paper, is to expose the false Arts of Life, to pull off the Disguises of Cunning, Vanity, and Affectation, and to recommend a general Simplicity in our Dress, our Discourse, and our Behaviour. No Man has a better Judgment for the Discovery, or a nobler Spirit for the Contempt of all Imposture, than your self; which Qualities render you the most proper Patron for the Author of these Essays. In the general, the Design,

vi *The Dedication.*

sign, however executed, has met with so great Success, that there is hardly a Name now eminent among us for Power, Wit, Beauty, Valour, or Wisdom, which is not subscribed, for the Encouragement of the Two Volumes in *Octavo*, on a *Royal* or *Medium* Paper. This is indeed an Honour for which it is impossible to express a suitable Gratitude; and there is nothing could be an Addition to the Pleasure I take in it, but the Reflection, that it gives me the most conspicuous Occasion I can ever have, of subscribing myself,

S I R,

*Your most Obliged, most Obedient,
and most Humble Servant,*

Isaac Bickerstaff.

THE

THE [N^o 1.
TATLER:
BY

Isaac Bickerstaff Esq;

Quicquid agunt Homines nostri Farrago Libelli.

Tuesday, April 12. 1709.

TH^O the other Papers which are published for the Use of the good People of England, have certainly very wholesom Effects, and are laudable in their particular Kinds, they do not seem to come up to the main Design of such Narrations, which I humbly presume, should be principally intended for the Use of politick Persons, who are so publick-spirited as to neglect their own Affairs to look into Transactions of State. Now these Gentlemen, for the most Part, being Men of strong Zeal, and weak Intellects, It is both a Charitable and Necessary Work to offer something, whereby such worthy and well-affected Members of the Commonwealth may be instructed, after their Reading, what to think;

think ; which shall be the End and Purpose of this my Paper: Wherein I shall from Time to Time Report and Consider all Matters of what Kind soever that shall occur to Me, and publish such my Advices and Reflections every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday in the Week, for the Convenience of the Post. I resolved also to have something which may be of Entertainment to the Fair Sex, in Honour of whom I have taken the Title of this Paper. I therefore earnestly desire all Persons, without Distinction, to take it in for the present Gratis, and hereafter at the Price of One Penny, forbidding all Hawkers to take more for it at their Peril. And I desire all Persons to consider, that I am at a very great Charge for proper Materials for this Work, as well as that before I resolved upon it, I had settled a Correspondence in all Parts of the Known and Knowing World. And forasmuch as this Globe is not trodden upon by meer Drudges of Business only, but that Men of Spirit and Genius are justly to be esteemed as considerable Agents in it, we shall not upon a Dearth of News, present you with musty Foreign Edicts, or dull Proclamations, but shall divide our Relation of the Passages which occur in Action or Discourse throughout this Town as well as elsewhere, under such Dates of Places as may prepare you for the Matter you are to expect, in the following Manner:

All Accounts of Gallantry, Pleasure, and Entertainment, shall be under the Article of White's Chocolate-house; Poetry, under that of Will's Coffee-house; Learning, under the Title of Græcian; Foreign and Domestick News, you will have from St. James's Coffee-house; and what else I have to offer on any other Subject, shall be dated from my own Apartment.

I once more desire my Reader to consider, That as I cannot keep an ingenious Man to go daily to Will's,

Will's, under Twopence each Day merely for his Charges; to White's, under Sixpence; nor to the Græcian, without allowing him some Plain Spanish, to be as able as others at the Learned Table; and that a good Observer cannot speak with even Kidney at St. James's without clean Linnen. I say, these Considerations will, I hope, make all Persons willing to comply with my Humble Request (when my Gratis Stock is exhausted) of a Penny a-piece; especially since they are sure of some proper Amusement, and that it is impossible for me to want Means to entertain 'em, having besides the Force of my own Parts, the Power of Divination, and that I can, by casting a figure, tell you all that will happen before it comes to pass.

But this last Faculty I shall use very sparingly, and speak but of few Things 'till they are passed, for fear of divulging Matters which may offend our Superiors.

White's Chocolate-house, April 7.

THE deplorable Condition of a very pretty Gentleman, who walks here at the Hours when Men of Quality first appear, is what is very much lamented. His History is, That on the 9th of September 1705, being in his One and twentieth Year, he was washing his Teeth at a Tavern-Window in *Pall-mall*, when a fine Equipage passed by, and in it a young Lady who looked up at him; away goes the Coach, and the young Gentleman pulled off his Night-cap, and instead of rubbing his Gums, as he ought to do out of the Window till about Four a Clock, sits him down, and spoke not a Word till Twelve at Night; after which, he began to enquire, If any Body knew the Lady—The Company asked, What Lady? But he said

|s.p. 29.

no more 'till they broke up at Six in the Morning. All the ensuing Winter he went from Church to Church every Sunday, and from Playhouse to Playhouse every Night in the Week, but could never find the Original of the Picture which dwelt in his Bosom. In a Word, his Attention to any Thing but his Passion, was utterly gone. He has lost all the Money he ever played for, and been confuted in every Argument he has enter'd upon since the Moment he first saw her. He is of a Noble Family, has naturally a very good Air, and is of a frank, honest Temper: But this Passion has so extremely mauled him, that his Features are set and uninformed, and his whole Visage is deaden'd by a long Absence of Thought. He never appears in any Alacrity, but when rais'd by Wine; at which Time he is sure to come hither, and throw away a great deal of Wit on Fellows, who have no Sense further than just to observe, That our poor Lover has most Understanding when he is drunk, and is least in his Senses when he is sober.

Will's Coffee-house, April 8.

On *Thursday* last was acted, for the Benefit of Mr. *Betterton*, the Celebrated Comedy, called *Love for Love*. Those excellent Players, Mrs. *Barry*, Mrs. *Bracegirdle*, and Mr. *Dogget*, though not at present concerned in the House, acted on that Occasion. There has not been known so great a Concourse of Persons of Distinction as at that Time; the Stage it self was cover'd with Gentlemen and Ladies, and when the Curtain was drawn, it discovered even there a very splendid Audience. This unusual Encouragement, which was given to a Play for the Advantage of so great an Actor, gives an undeniable Instance, That the true Relish for Manly Entertainments and Rational Pleasures

tures is not wholly lost. All the Parts were acted to Perfection ; the Actors were careful of their Carriage, and no one was guilty of the Affectation to insert Witticisms of his own, but a due Respect was had to the Audience, for encouraging this accomplish'd Player. It is not now doubted but Plays will revive, and take their usual Place in the Opinion of Persons of Wit and Merit, notwithstanding their late Apostacy in Favour of Dress and Sound. This Place is very much altered since Mr. *Dryden* frequented it ; where you used to see *Songs*, *Epigrams*, and *Satyrs*, in the Hands of every Man you met, you have now only a Pack of Cards ; and instead of the Cavils about the Turn of the Expression, the Elegance of the Style, and the like, the Learned now dispute only about the Truth of the Game. But however, the Company is altered, all have shewn a great Respect for Mr. *Betterton* : And the very Gaming Part of this House have been so much touched with a Sense of the Uncertainty of Humane Affairs, (which alter with themselves every Moment) that in this Gentleman, they pitied *Mark Anthony* of *Rome*, *Hamlet* of *Denmark*, *Mithridates* of *Pontus*, *Theodosius* of *Greece*, and *Henry* the Eighth of *England*. It is well known, he has been in the Condition of each of those illustrious Personages for several Hours together, and behaved himself in those high Stations, in all the Changes of the Scene, with suitable Dignity. For these Reasons, we intend to repeat this Favour to him on a proper Occasion, lest he who can instruct us so well in personating Feigned Sorrows, should be lost to us by suffering under Real Ones. The Town is at present in very great Expectation of seeing a Comedy now in Rehear-

sal, which is the 25th Production of my Honoured Friend Mr. *Thomas D'Urfey*; who, besides his great Abilities in the Dramatick, has a peculiar Talent in the Lyrick Way of Writing, and that with a Manner wholly new and unknown to the Ancient *Greeks* and *Romans*, wherein he is but faintly imitated in the Translations of the Modern *Italian Opera's*.

St. James's Coffee-house, April 11.

Letters from the *Hague* of the 16th say, That Major-General *Cadogan* was gone to *Brussels*, with Orders to disperse proper Instructions for assembling the whole Force of the Allies in *Flanders* in the Beginning of the next Month. The late Offers concerning Peace, were made in the Style of Persons who think themselves upon equal Terms: But the Allies have so just a Sense of their present Advantages, that they will not admit of a Treaty, except *France* offers what is more suitable to her present Condition. At the same Time we make Preparations, as if we were alarmed by a greater Force than that which we are carrying into the Field. Thus this Point seems now to be argued Sword in Hand. This was what a great General alluded to, when being asked the Names of those who were to be Plenipotentiaries for the ensuing Peace; answered, with a serious Air, *There are about an Hundred Thousand of us*. Mr. *Kidney*, who has the Ear of the greatest Politicians that come hither, tells me, There is a Mail come in to Day with Letters, dated *Hague, April 19. N. S.* which say, a Design of bringing Part of our Troops into the Field at the latter End of this Month, is now altered to a Resolution of marching towards the Camp about the 20th of the next. There happened t'other Day, in the Road of *Scheveling*, an Engagement between

tween a Privateer of *Zealand*, and one of *Dunkirk*. The *Dunkirker*, carrying 33 Pieces of Cannon, was taken and brought into the *Texel*. It is said, the Courier of *Monfieur Rouille* is returned to him from the Court of *France*. *Monfieur Vendosme* being reinstated in the Favour of the Dutchess of *Burgundy*, is to command in *Flanders*.

Mr. *Kidney* added, That there were Letters of the 17th from *Ghent*, which give an Account, that the Enemy had formed a Design to surprize two Battalions of the Allies which lay at *Alost*; but those Battalions received Advice of their March, and retired to *Dendermond*. Lieutenant-General *Wood* appeared on this Occasion at the Head of 5000 Foot, and 1000 Horse, upon which the Enemy withdrew, without making any further Attempt.

From my own Apartment.

I am very sorry I am obliged to trouble the Publick with so much Discourse upon a Matter which I at the very first mentioned as a Trifle, viz. the Death of Mr. *Partridge*, under whose Name there is an *Almanack* come out for the Year 1709. In one Page of which it is asserted by the said *John Partridge*, That he is still living, and not only so, but that he was also living some Time before, and even at the Instant when I writ of his Death. I have in another Place, and in a Paper by it self, sufficiently convinced this Man that he is dead, and if he has any Shame, I don't doubt but that by this Time he owns it to all his Acquaintance: For tho' the Legs and Arms, and whole Body of that Man may still appear and perform their animal Functions; yet since, as I have elsewhere observed, his Art is gone, the Man is gone. I am, as I said, concerned, that this

little Matter should make so much Noise; but since I am engaged, I take my self obliged in Honour to go on in my Lucubrations, and by the Help of these Arts of which I am Master, as well as my Skill in Astrological Speculations, I shall, as I see Occasion, proceed to confute other dead Men, who pretend to be in Being, that they are actually deceased. I therefore give all Men fair Warning to mend their Manners, for I shall from Time to Time print Bills of Mortality; and I beg the Pardon of all such who shall be named therein, if they who are good for Nothing shall find themselves in the Number of the Deceased.

The TATLER. [N^o 2.]

From Tuesd. April 12. to Thursd. April 14. 1709.

Will's Coffee-house, April 13.

There has lain all this Evening on the Table, the following Poem. The Subject of it being Matter very useful for Families, I thought it deserved to be considered, and made more Publick. The Turn the Poet gives it, is very happy; but the Foundation is from a real Accident which happened among my Acquaintance. A Young Gentleman of a great Estate, fell desperately in Love with a great Beauty, of very high Quality, but as ill-natured, as long Flattery and an habitual Self-will could make her. However, my young Spark ventures upon her, like a Man of Quality, without being acquainted with her, or having ever saluted her,

her, till it was a Crime to kiss any Woman else. Beauty is a Thing which palls with Possession; and the Charms of this Lady soon wanted the Support of good Humour and Complaisancy of Manners. Upon this my Spark flies to the Bottle for Relief from his Satiety. She disdains him for being tried with that for which all Men envied him; and he never came home, but it was—— Was there no Sot that would stay longer? Would any Man living but you? Did I leave all the World for this Usage? To which he—— Madam, Split me, you are very impertinent! In a Word, this Match was Wedlock in its most terrible Appearances. She, at last weary of Railing to no Purpose, applies to a good Uncle, who gives her a Bottle of Water: The Vertue of this Powerful Liquor (said he) is such, that if the Woman you marry proves a Scold, (which, it seems, my dear Niece, is your Misfortune; as it was your good Mother's before you,) let her hold six Spoonfuls in her Mouth for a full half Hour after you come Home—— But I find I am not in Humour for telling a Tale, and nothing in Nature is so ungrateful as Story-Telling against the Grain, therefore take it as the Author has given it you.

The MEDECIN.

*Anonymous. prof.
to 4th Vol.*

A Tale—— for the Ladies.

Miss Molly, a fam'd Toast, was Fair and Young,
Had Wealth and Charms,— but then she had a
(Tongue!
From Morn' to Night th'Eternal Larum run,
Which often lost those Hearts her Eyes had won.

Sir *John* was smitten, and confess'd his Flame,
 Sigh'd out the usual Time, then wed the Dame :
 Possess'd he thought of every Joy of Life,
 But his Dear *Molly* prov'd a very Wife.
 Excess of Fondness did in Time decline,
Madam lov'd Money, and the *Knight* lov'd
 (Wine.
 From whence some petty Discords would arise,
 As, *You're a Fool* ;--- and, *You are mighty Wise* !

Tho' he and all the World allow'd her Wit,
 Her Voice was shrill, and rather loud than
 (sweet.
 When she began,-- for Hat and Sword he'd call,
 Then, after a faint Kiss-- Cry, B'y, Dear *Moll* :
 Supper and Friends expect me at the *Rose*.
 And, what, Sir *John*, You'll get your usual Dose :
 Go, stink of Smoak, and guzzle nasty Wine,
 Sure, never Virtuous Love was us'd like Mine !

(Round,
 Oft, as the watchful Bellman march'd his
 At a fresh Bottle gay Sir *John* he found.
 By Four the *Knight* would get his Business done,
 And only then reel'd off, because alone ;
 Full well he knew the dreadful Storm to come,
 But arm'd with *Bordeaux*, he durst venture
 (Home.

My Lady with her Tongue was still prepar'd,
 She rattled loud, and he impatient heard :
 'Tis a fine Hour ! In a sweet Pickle made !
 And this, Sir *John*, is ev'ry Day the Trade.
 Here I sit moping all the live-long Night,
 Devour'd with Spleen, and Stranger to Delight ;
 Till Morn' sends stagging Home a Drunken
 (Beast,
 Resolv'd to break my Heart, as well as Rest.
 Hey !

(Sponse !

Hey! Hoop! d'ye hear my damn'd obstrep'rous
 What, can't you find one Bed about the House!
 Will that perpetual Clack lie never still!
 That Rival to the Softness of a Mill!
 Some Couch and distant Room must be my

(Choice,

Where I may sleep uncurs'd with Wife and Noise.

Long this uncomfortable Life they led,
 With snarling Meals, and each a separate Bed.
 To an old Uncle oft she would complain,
 Beg his Advice, and scarce from Tears refrain.
 Old *Wisewood* smok'd the Matter as it was,
 Cheer up, cry'd he! and I'll remove the Cause.

A wond'rous Spring within my Garden flows,
 Of Sov'reign Virtue, chiefly to compose
 Domestick Jarrs, and Matrimonial Strife,
 The best Elixir t'appease Man and Wife;
 Strange are th'Effects, the Qualities Divine,
 'Tis Water call'd, but worth its Weight in Wine.
 If in his fullen Airs Sir *John* should come,
 Three Spoonfuls take, hold in your Mouth—

(then Mum :

Smile, and look Pleas'd, when he shall Rage and

(Scold,

Still in your Mouth the Healing Cordial hold;
 One Month this Symparhetick Med'cin try'd,
 He'll grow a Lover, you a Happy Bride.
 But, dearest Neece, keep this Grand Secret close,
 Or ev'ry prattling Hussy'll beg a Dose.

A Water-Bottle's brought for her Relief,
 Not *Nants* could sooner ease the Lady's Grief:
 Her busy Thoughts are on the Tryal bent,
 And Female-like, impatient for th'Event :

The Bonny Knight reels home exceeding clear,
 Prepar'd for Clamour, and Domestick War.

En-

Entring, he cries—Hey! Where's our Thunder
(fled!

No Hurricane! *Betty's* your Lady dead?
Madam, aside, an ample Mouthful takes,
Court'sy's, looks Kind, but not a Word she speaks:
Wond'ring, he star'd, scarcely his Eyes believ'd,
But found his Ears agreeably deceiv'd.
Why, How now, *Molly*? What's the Crotchet
(now?

She smiles, and answers only with a Bow.
Then clasping her about— Why, let me die!
These Nightclothes, *Moll*, become thee mightily!
With that, he sigh'd, her Hand began to press,
And *Betty* calls, her Lady to undress.
Nay, kiss me, *Molly*,— for I'm much inclin'd.
Her Lace she cuts, to take him in the Mind.
Thus the fond Pair to Bed enamour'd went,
The Lady pleas'd, and the good Knight con-
(tent.

For many Days these fond Endearments pass'd,
The reconciling Bottle fails at last;
'Twas us'd and gone, — Then Midnight Storms
(arose,

And Looks and Words the Union discompose.
Her Coach is order'd, and Post-haste she flies,
To beg her Uncle for some fresh Supplies;
Transported does the strange Effects relate,
Her Knight's Conversion, and her happy State!

Why, Niece, says he, — I prithee apprehend
The Water's Water— Be thy self thy Friend;
Such Beauty would the coldest Husband warm,
But your provoking Tongue undoes the Charm:
Be silent, and complying— You'll soon find
Sir John, without a Med'cin, will be kind.

St. James's Coffee-house, April 13.

Letters from *Venice* say, The Disappointment
of their Expectation to see his *Dan:sh* Majesty,
has

has very much disquieted the Court of *Rome*. Our last Advices from *Germany* inform us, That the Minister of *Hambur* has urg'd the Council at *Ratisbonne* to exert themselves in Behalf of the Common Cause, and taken the Liberty to say, That the Dignity, the Virtue, the Prudence of his Electoral Highness, his Master, were called to the Head of their Affairs in vain, if they thought fit to leave him naked of the proper Means to make those Excellencies useful for the Honour and Safety of the Empire. They write from *Berlin* of the 13th, O. S. That the true Design of General *Fleming's* Visit to that Court was, to insinuate, that it will be for the mutual Interest of the King of *Prussia* and King *Augustus* to enter into a new Alliance; but that the Ministers of *Prussia* are not inclined to his Sentiments. We hear from *Vienno*, That his Imperial Majesty has expressed great Satisfaction in their High Mightinesses having communicated to him the whole that has passed in the Affair of a Peace. Though there have been Practices used by the Agents of *France*, in all the Courts of *Europe*, to break the good Understanding of the Allies, they have had no other Effect, but to make all the Members concerned in the Alliance more doubtful of their Safety from the great Offers of the Enemy. The Empire is rouzed by this Alarm, and the Frontiers of all the *French* Dominions are in Danger of being insulted the ensuing Campaign. Advices from all Parts confirm, That it is impossible for *France* to find a Way to obtain so much Credit, as to gain any one Potentate of the Allies, or conceive any Hope for Safety from other Prospects.

From

From my own Apartment, April 13.

I find it of very great Use, now I am setting up for a Writer of News, that I am an Adept in Astrological Speculations; by which Means, I avoid speaking of Things which may offend Great Persons. But at the same Time, I must not prostitute the Liberal Sciences so far, as not to utter the Truth in Cases which do not immediately concern the Good of my Native Country. I must therefore contradict what has been so assuredly reported by the News-Writers of *England*, That *France* is in the most deplorable Condition, and that their People die in great Multitudes. I will therefore let the World know, that my Correspondent, by the Way of *Brussels*, informs me, upon his Honour, That the Gentleman who writes the Gazette of *Paris*, and ought to know as well as any Man, has told him, That ever since the King has been past his 63^d Year, or Grand Climacterick, there has not died one Man of the *French* Nation who was younger than his Majesty, except a very few, who were taken suddenly near the Village of *Hockstet* in *Germany*; and some more, who were straitned for Lodging at a Place called *Ramilies*, and died on the Road to *Ghent* and *Bruges*. There are also other Things given out by the Allies, which are Shifts below a Conquering Nation to make use of. Among others, 'tis said, There is a general Murmuring among the People of *France*, tho' at the same Time all my Letters agree, That there is so good an Understanding among them, that there is not one Morsel carried out of any Market in the Kingdom, but what is delivered upon Credit.

The

The TATLER. [N^o 3.]

From *Thursd. Apr. 14.* to *Saturd. Apr. 16.* 1709.

Will's Coffee-house, April 14.

THIS Evening, the Comedy, call'd *The Country Wife*, was acted in *Drury-Lane*, for the Benefit of *Mrs. Bignall*. The Part which gives Name to the Play was performed by herself. Through the whole Action, she made a very pretty Figure, and exactly entered into the Nature of the Part. Her Husband, in the *Drama*, is represented to be one of those Debauchees who run through the Vices of the Town, and believe when they think fit they can marry and settle at their Ease. His own Knowledge of the Iniquity of the Age, makes him chuse a Wife wholly ignorant of it, and place his Security in her Want of Skill how to abuse him. The Poet, on many Occasions, where the Propriety of the Character will admit of it, insinuates, That there is no Defence against Vice, but the Contempt of it: And has, in the natural Ideas of an untainted Innocent, shewn the gradual Steps to Ruin and Destruction; which Persons of Condition run into, without the Help of a good Education how to form their Conduct. The Torment of a Jealous Coxcomb, which arises from his own False Maxims, and the Aggravation of his Pain, by the very Words in which he sees her Innocence, makes a very pleasant and instructive Satyr.

The

The Character of *Horner*, and the Design of it, is a good Representation of the Age in which that Comedy was written; at which Time Love and Wenching were the Business of Life, and the Gallant Manner of pursuing Women was the best Recommendation at Court. To which only it is to be imputed, that a Gentleman of Mr. *Wicherly's* Character and Sense, condescends to represent the Insults done to the Honour of the Bed, without just Reproof; but to have drawn a Man of Probity with Regard to such Considerations, had been a Monster, and a Poet had at that Time discovered his Want of knowing the Manners of the Court he lived in, by a Virtuous Character in his fine Gentleman, as he would show his Ignorance, by drawing a Vicious one to please the present Audience. Mrs. *Bignall* did her Part very happily, and had a certain Grace in her Rusticity, which gave us Hopes of seeing her a very Skilful Player, and in some Parts, supply our Loss of Mrs. *Verbruggen*. I cannot be of the same Opinion with my Friends and Fellow-Labourers, the *Reformers of Manners*, in their Severity towards Plays, but must allow, that a good Play acted before a well-bred Audience, must raise very proper Incitements to good Behaviour, and be the most quick and most prevailing Method of giving Young People a Turn of Sense and Breeding. But as I have set up for a Weekly Historian, I resolve to be a Faithful One; and therefore take this publick Occasion, to admonish a Young Nobleman, who came flustered into the Box last Night, and let him know, how much all his Friends were out of Countenance for him. The Women sat in Terror of hearing something that should shock their Modesty, and all the

the Gentlemen in as much Pain, out of Compassion to the Ladies, and perhaps Resentment for the Indignity which was offered in coming into their Presence in so disrespectful a Manner. Wine made him say nothing that was rude, therefore he is forgiven, upon Condition he will never hazard his offending more in this Kind. As I just now hinted, I own my self of the Society for Reformation of Manners. We have lower Instruments than those of the Family of *Bickerstaff*, for punishing great Crimes, and exposing the Abandoned. Therefore, as I design to have Notices from all Publick Assemblies, I shall take upon me only Indecorums, Improprieties, and Negligences, in such as should give us better Examples. After this Declaration, if a Fine Lady thinks fit to giggle at Church, or a Great Beau come in drunk to a Play, either shall be sure to hear of it in my ensuing Paper: For meerly as a well-bred Man, I cannot bear these Enormities.

After the Play, we naturally stroll to this Coffee-house, in Hopes of meeting some new Poem, or other Entertainment, among the Men of Wit and Pleasure, where there is a Dearth at present. But it is wonderful there should be so few Writers, when the Art is become meerly Mechanick, and Men may make themselves Great that Way, by as certain and infallible Rules, as you may be a Joiner or a Mason. There happens a good Instance of this, in what the Hawker just now has offered to Sale; to wit, *Instructions to Vanderbank; A Sequel to the Advice to the Poets; A Poem, occasioned by the Glorious Success of her Majesty's Arms, under the Command of the Duke of Marlborough, the last Year in Flanders*. Here you are to understand, that the Author finding the
Poets

Poets would not take his Advice, he troubles himself no more about 'em; but has met with one *Vanderbank*, who works in Arras, and makes very good Tapestry Hangings: Therefore, in order to celebrate the Hero of the Age, he claps me together all that can be said of a Man that makes Hangings: As,

*Then, Artist, who dost Nature's Face express
In Silk and Gold, and Scenes of Action dress;
Dost figur'd Arras animated leave,
Spin a bright Story, or a Passion weave
By mingling Threads; canst mingle Shade and
(Light,
Delineate Triumphs, or describe a Fight?*

Well, what shall this Workman do? Why? To show how great an Hero the Poet intends, he provides him a very good Horse:

*Champing his Foam, and bounding on the Plain
Arch his high Neck, and Graceful spread his Mane.*

Now as to the Intrepidity, the calm Courage, the constant Application of the Hero, it is not necessary to take that upon your self; you may, in the Lump, bid him you employ raise him as high as he can, and if he does it not, let him answer for disobeying Orders.

*Let Fame and Victory in inferior Sky,
Hover with ballanc'd Wings, and smiling fly
Above his Head, &c.*

A whole Poem of this Kind may be ready against an ensuing Campaign, as well as a Space left in the Canvass of a Piece of Tapestry for the principal Figure, while the Underparts are working: So that in Effect, the Adviser copies after the Man he pretends to direct.

This

This Method should, methinks, encourage young Beginners: For the Invention is so fitted to all Capacities, that by the Help of it a Man may make a Receipt for a Poem. A young Man may observe, that the Gigg of the Thing is, as I said, finding out all that can be said of his Way you employ to set forth your Worthy. *Waller* and *Denham* had worn out the Expedient of *Advice to a Painter*: This Author has transferred the Work, and sent his *Advice to the Poets*; that is to say, to the *Turners of Verse*, as he calls 'em. Well, that Thought is worn out also, therefore he directs his Genius to the Loom, and will have a new Set of Hangings in Honour of the last Year in *Flanders*. I must own to you, I approve extremely this Invention, and it might be improved for the Benefit of Manufactury: As, suppose an Ingenious Gentleman should write a Poem of *Advice to a Callico-Printer*: Do you think there is a Girl in *England*, that would wear any Thing but *The Taking of Lisle*, or *The Battle of Oudenarde*? They would certainly be all the Fashion, till the Heroes abroad had cut out some more Patterns. I should fancy small Skirmishes might do for Under-Petticoats, provided they had a Siege for the Upper. If our Adviser were well imitated, many industrious People might be put to Work. Little Mr. *Dactile*, now in the Room, who formerly writ a Song and a Half, is a Week gone in a very pretty Work upon this Hint: He is writing an Epigram to a young Virgin who knits very well ('tis a Thousand Pities he is a *Jacobite*): But his Epigram is by Way of Advice to this Damsel, to knit all the Actions of the *Pretender* and the Duke of *Burgundy* last Campagne in the Clock of a Stocking. It were endless to enumerate the

the many Hands and Trades that may be employed by Poets, of so useful a Turn as this Adviser's. I shall think of it; and in this Time of Taxes, shall consult a great Critick employed in the Custom-house, in order to propose what Tax may be proper to put upon Knives, Seals, Rings, Hangings, Wrought-Beds, Gowns and Petticoats, where any of those Commodities bear Motto's, or are worked upon Poetical Grounds.

St. James's Coffee-house, April 15.

Letters from *Turin* of the 3d Instant, N. S. inform us, That his Royal Highness employs all his Address in alarming the Enemy, and perplexing their Speculations, concerning his real Designs the ensuing Campaign. Contracts are entered into with the Merchants of *Milan*, for a great Number of Mules to transport his Provisions and Ammunition. His Royal Highness has ordered the Train of Artillery to be conveyed to *Susa* before the 20th of the next Month. In the mean Time, all Accounts agree, that the Enemy are very backward in their Preparations, and almost incapable of defending themselves against an Invasion, by reason of the general Murmurs of their own People; which, they find, are no way to be quieted, but by giving them Hopes of a speedy Peace. When these Letters were dispatched, the Marshal *de Thesse* was arrived at *Genoa*, where he has taken much Pains to keep the Correspondents of the Merchants of *France* in Hopes, that Measures will be found out to support the Credit and Commerce between that State and *Lyons*; But the late Declaration of the Agents of Monsieur *Bernard*, that they cannot discharge the Demands made upon them,

them, has quite dispirited all those who are engaged in the Remittances of *France*.

From my own Apartment, April 15.

It is a very natural Passion in all good Members of the Commonwealth, to take what Care they can of their Families. Therefore I hope the Reader will forgive me, that I desire he would go to the Play called the *Stratagem* this Evening, which is to be acted for the Benefit of my near Kinsman Mr. *John Bickerstaff*. I protest to you, the Gentleman has not spoken to me to desire this Favour; but I have a Respect for him, as well in Regard to Consanguinity, as that he is an intimate Friend of that Famous and Heroick Actor, Mr. *George Powell*, who formerly played *Alexander the Great* in all Places, though he is lately grown so reserved, as to act it only on the Stage.

The TATLER. [N^o 4.]

From *Saturd. April 16. to Tuesd. April 19. 1709.*

IT is usual with Persons, who mount the Stage for the Cure or Information of the Crowd about 'em, to make solemn Professions of their being wholly disinterested in the Pains they take for the Publick Good. At the same Time, these very Men, who make Harangues in Plush Doubles, and extol their own Abilities and Generous Inclinations, tear their Lungs in vending a Drug, and show no Act of Bounty, except it be, that they lower a Demand of a Crown, to Six, nay, to One Penny. We have a Contempt for such Paultry Barterers, and have therefore all
along

along informed the Publick, that we intend to give them our *Advices* for our own Sakes, and are labouring to make our *Lucubrations* come to some Price in Money, for our more convenient Support in the Service of the Publick. It is certain, that many other Schemes have been proposed to me; as a Friend offered to show me a *Treatise* he had writ, which he called, *The Whole Art of Life*, or, *The Introduction to Great Men*, illustrated in a Pack of Cards. But being a Novice at all Manner of Play, I declined the Offer. Another advised me, for want of Money, to set up my Coach and practise *Physick*, but having been bred a Scholar, I feared I should not succeed that Way neither; therefore resolved to go on in my present Project. But you are to understand, that I shall not pretend to raise a Credit to this Work, upon the Weight of my *Politick News* only, but as my Latin Sentence in the Title Page informs you, shall take any Thing that offers for the Subject of my Discourse. Thus, New Persons, as well as New Things, are to come under my Consideration; as, when a Toast, or a Wit, is first pronounced such, You shall have the freshest Advice of their Preferment from me, with a Description of the Beauty's Manner, and the Wit's Style, as also in whose Places they are advanced: For this Town is never good-natured enough to raise One, without depressing Another. But it is my Design, to avoid saying any Thing, of any Person, which cught justly to displease; but shall endeavour, by the Variety of the Matter and Style, to give Entertainment for Men of Pleasure, without Offence to those of Business.

White's

White's Chocolate-house, April 18.

ALL Hearts at present pant for Two Ladies only, who have for some Time engrossed the Dominion of the Town. They are indeed both exceeding Charming, but differ very much in their Excellencies. The Beauty of *Clarissa* is Soft, that of *Chloe* Piercing. When you look at *Clarissa*, you see the most exact Harmony of Feature, Complexion, and Shape; you find in *Chloe* nothing extraordinary in any one of those Particulars, but the whole Woman irresistible. *Clarissa* looks Languishing; *Chloe*, Killing. *Clarissa* never fails of gaining Admiration; *Chloe* of moving Desire. The Gazers at *Clarissa*, are at first unconcerned, as if they were observing a fine Picture. They who behold *Chloe*, at the first Glance, discover Transport, as if they met their dearest Friend. These different Perfections are suitably represented by the last great Painter *Italy* has sent us, Mr. *Fervase*. *Clarissa* is, by that skilful Hand, placed in a Manner that looks artless and innocent of the Torments she gives; *Chloe* drawn with a Liveliness that shows she is conscious, but not affected, of her Perfections. *Clarissa* is a Shepherdess; *Chloe* a Country Girl. I must own, the Design of *Chloe's* Picture shows, to me, great Mastery in the Painter; for nothing could be better imagined than the Dress he has given her, of a Straw-Hat and Ribband, to represent that Sort of Beauty which enters the Heart with a certain Familiarity, and chears it into a Belief, that it has received a Lover as well as an Object of Love. The Force of their different Beauties is seen also in the Effects it makes on their Lovers. The Admirers of *Chloe* are eternally gay and well-pleased: Those of *Clarissa*, melancholy and thoughtful.

thoughtful. And as this Passion always changes the natural Man into a quite different Creature from what he was before, the Love of *Chloe* makes Coxcombs; that of *Clarissa*, Madmen. There were of each Kind just now in this Room. Here was one that whistles, laughs, sings, and cuts Capers, for Love of *Chloe*. Another has just now writ Three Lines to *Clarissa*, then taken a Turn in the Garden, then came back again, then tore his Fragment, then called for some Chocolate, then went away without it.

Chloe had so many Admirers in the House at present, that there is too much Noise to proceed in my Narration: So that the Progress of the Loves of *Clarissa* and *Chloe*, together with the Bottles that are drank each Night for the One, and the many Sighs which are uttered, and Songs written, on the Other, must be our Subject on future Occasions.

Will's Coffee-house, April 18.

Letters from the *Hay-market* inform us, That on *Saturday* Night last the Opera of *Pyrrhus* and *Demetrius* was performed with great Applause. This Intelligence is not very acceptable to us Friends of the Theatre; for the Stage being an Entertainment of the Reason and all our Faculties, this Way of being pleased with the Suspense of 'em for Three Hours together, and being given up to the shallow Satisfaction of the Eyes and Ears only, seems to arise rather from the Degeneracy of our Understanding, than an Improvement of our Diversions. That the Understanding has no Part in the Pleasure is evident, from what these Letters very positively assert, to wit, that a great Part of the Performance was done in *Italian*: And a great Critick fell into Fits in the Gallery, at seeing, not only Time and Place, but Languages

ges and Nations confused in the most incorrigible Manner. His Spleen is so extremely moved on this Occasion, that he is going to publish a Treatise against Opera's, which, he thinks, have already inclined us to Thoughts of Peace, and if tolerated, must infallibly dispirit us from carrying on the War. He has communicated his Scheme to the whole Room, and declated in what Manner Things of this Kind were first introduced. He has upon this Occasion considered the Nature of Sounds in general, and made a very elaborate Digression upon the *London Cries*, wherein he has shown from Reason and Philosophy, why Oysters are cried, Cardmatches sung, and Turneps and all other Vegetables neither cried, sung, nor said, but sold, with an Accent and Tone neither natural to Man or Beast. This Piece seems to be taken from the Model of that excellent Discourse of Mrs. Manly the School-Mistress, concerning Samplers. Advices from the upper End of *Picadilly* say, That *May-Fair* is utterly abolished; and we hear, Mr. *Pinkethman* has removed his ingenious Company of Strollers to *Greenwich*: But other Letters from *Deptford* say, the Company is only making thither, and not yet settled; but that several Heav'n Gods and Goddesses, which are to descend in Machines, landed at the *King's-Head-Stairs* last Saturday. *Venus* and *Cupid* went on Foot from thence to *Greenwich*; *Mars* got drunk in the Town, and broke his Landlord's Head, for which he sat in the Stocks the whole Evening; but Mr. *Pinkethman* giving Security that he should do nothing this ensuing Summer, he was set at Liberty. The most melancholy Part of all, was, that *Diana* was taken in the Act of Fornication with a Boar-man, and committed

C

ted /

ted by Justice *Wrathful*, which has, it seems, put a Stop to the Diversions of the Theatre of *Black-Heath*. But there goes down another *Diana* and a *Patient Grissel* next Tide from *Billingsgate*.

St. James's Coffee-house, April 18.

They write from *Saxony* of the 13th Instant, N. S. That the Grand General of the Crown of *Poland* was so far from entering into a Treaty with King *Stanislaus*, that he had written Circular Letters, wherein he exhorted the Palatinates to join against him; declaring, that this was the most favourable Conjunction for asserting their Liberty.

Letters from the *Hague* of the 23d Instant, N. S. say, they have Advices from *Vienna*, which import, That his Electoral Highness of *Hannover* had signified to the Imperial Court, that he did not intend to put himself at the Head of the Troops of the Empire, except more effectual Measures were taken for acting vigorously against the Enemy the ensuing Campaign. Upon this Representation, the Emperor has given Orders to several Regiments to march towards the *Rhine*, and dispatched Expresses to the respective Princes of the Empire to desire an Augmentation of their Forces.

These Letters add, That an Express arrived at the *Hague* on the 20th Instant, with Advice, That the Enemy having made a Detachment from *Tournay* of 1500 Horse, each Trooper carrying a Foot-Soldier behind him, in order to surprise the Garrison of *Alost*; the Allies, upon Notice of their March, sent out a strong Body of Troops from *Ghent*, which engaged the Enemy at *Asche*, and took 200 of them Prisoners, obliging the rest to retire without making any further Attempt. On the 22d in the Morning,
a Fleet

a Fleet of Merchant Ships coming from *Scotland*, were attacked by Six *French* Privateers at the Entrance of the *Meuse*. We have yet no certain Advice of the Event : But Letters from *Rotterdam* say, That a *Dutch* Man of War of Forty Guns, which was Convoy to the said Fleet, was taken, as were also Eighteen of the Merchants. The *Swiss* Troops, in the Service of the States, have compleated the Augmentation of their respective Companies. Those of *Wirttemberg* and *Prussia* are expected on the Frontiers within few Days ; and the Auxiliaries from *Saxony*, as also a Battalion of *Holstein*, and another of *Wolfembuttel*, are advancing thither with all Expedition. On the 21st Instant, the Deputies of the States had a Conference near *Woerden* with the President *Rouille*, but the Matter which was therein debated is not made publick. His Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* continue at the *Hague*.

From my own Apartment, April 18.

I have lately been very studious for Intelligence, and have just now, by my Astrological Flying-Post, received a Packet from *Felicia*, an Island in *America*, with an Account that gives me great Satisfaction, and lets me understand that the Island was never in greater Prosperity, or the Administration in so good Hands, since the Death of their late glorious King. These Letters import, That the Chief Minister has enter'd into a firm League with the ablest and best Men of the Nation, to carry on the Cause of Liberty, to the Encouragement of Religion, Virtue, and Honour. Those Persons at the Helm are so useful, and in themselves of such Weight, that their strict Alliance must needs tend to the universal Prosperity of the People. *Camillo*, it seems, pre-

sides over the Deliberations of State ; and is so highly valued by all Men for his singular Probity, Courage, Affability, and Love of Mankind, that his being placed in that Station has dissipated the Fears of that People, who of all the World are the most jealous of their Liberty and Happiness. The next Member of their Society is *Horatio*, who makes all the Publick Dispatches. This Minister is Master of all the Languages in Use to great Perfection : He is held in the highest Veneration imaginable for a severe Honesty, and Love of his Country : He lives in a Court, unsullied with any of its Artifices, the Refuge of the Oppressed, and Terror of Oppressors. *Martio* has joined himself to this Council ; a Man of most undaunted Resolution and great Knowledge in Maritime Affairs ; famous for destroying the Navy of the *Franks*, and singularly happy in one Particular, That he never preferred a Man who has not proved remarkably serviceable to his Country. *Philander* is mentioned with particular Distinction ; a Nobleman who has the most refined Taste of the true Pleasures and Elegance of Life, joined to an indefatigable Industry in Business. A Man eloquent in Assemblies, agreeable in Conversation, and dextrous in all Manner of Publick Negotiations. These Letters add, That *Verono*, who is also of this Council, has lately set Sail to his Government of *Patricia*, with Design to confirm the Affections of the People in the Interests of his Queen. This Minister is Master of great Abilities, and is as industrious and restless for the Preservation of the Liberties of the People, as the greatest Enemy can be to subvert them. The Influence of these Personages, who are Men of such distinguished Parts and Virtues, makes

makes the People enjoy the utmost Tranquillity in the midst of a War, and gives them undoubted Hopes of a secure Peace from their Vigilance and Integrity.

The TATLER. [N^o 5.]

From Tuesd. Apr. 19. to Thursd. Apr. 21. 1709.

White's Chocolate-house, April 20. (a Tear,

WHO names that Lost Thing, Love, without
Since so debauch'd by ill-bred Customs here,
To an exact Perfection they have brought
The Action, Love, the Passion is forgot.

This was long ago a witty Author's Lamentation, but the Evil still continues; and if a Man of any Delicacy were to attend the Discourses of the young Fellows of this Age, they would believe there were none but Prostitutes to make the Objects of Passion. So true it is what the Author of the above Verses said, a little before his Death, of the Modern Pretenders to Gallantry: "They set up for Wits in this Age, by saying when they are Sober, what they of the last spoke only when they were Drunk. But Cupid is not only Blind at present, but Dead-drunk, he has lost all his Faculties: Else how should *Celia* be so long a Maid with that agreeable Behaviour? *Corinna*, with that sprightly Wit? *Lesbia*, with that Heavenly Voice? And *Sacharissa*, with all those Excellencies in one Person, frequent the Park, the Play, and murder the poor Tits that drag her to publick Places, and nor a Man turn pale at her Appearance? But such is the fallen State of Love, that if it were not for honest *Cynthia*,

who is true to the Cause, we should hardly have a Pattern left of the ancient Worthies that Way: And indeed he has but very little Encouragement to persevere; but he has a Devotion, rather than Love, for his Mistress; and says,

*Only tell her that I love,
Leave the rest to her, and Fate;
Some kind Planet from Above,
May, perhaps, her Passion move:
Lovers on their Stars must wait.*

But the Stars I am so intimately acquainted with, that I can assure him, he will never have her: For would you believe it, tho' *Cynthia* has Wit, Good Sense, Fortune, and his very Being depends upon her, the Termagant for whom he sighs, is in Love with a Fellow, who stares in the Glass all the Time he is with her, and lets her plainly see, she may possibly be his Rival, but never his Mistress. Yet *Cynthia*, the same unhappy Man whom I mentioned in my first Narrative, pleases himself with a vain Imagination, that with the Language of his Eyes, now he has found who she is, he shall conquer her, tho' her Eyes are intent upon one who looks from her; which is ordinary with the Sex. It is certainly a Mistake in the Ancients, to draw the Little Gentleman, *Love*, as a blind Boy; for his real Character is, a little Thief that squints. For ask Mrs. *Meddle*, who is a Confident, or Spy, upon all the Passions in Town, and she'll tell you, that the Whole is a Game of Cross Purposes. The Lover is generally pursuing one who is in Pursuit of another, and running from one that desires to meet him. Nay, the Nature of this Passion is so justly represented in a squinting little Thief, (who is always in a Double Action) that do but observe *Clarissa*
next

next Time you see her, and you'll find, when her Eyes have made their soft Tour round the Company, she makes no Stay on him they say she is to marry, but rests Two Seconds of a Minute on *Wildair*, who neither looks nor thinks on her, or any Woman else. However, *Cynthia* had a Bow from her t'other Day, upon which he is very much come to himself; and I heard him send his Man of an Errand Yesterday without any Manner of Hesitation; a Quarter of an Hour after which he reckoned Twenty, remember'd he was to sup with a Friend, and went exactly to his Appointment. I sent to know how he did this Morning, and I find he hath not forgot that he spoke to me Yesterday.

Will's Coffee-house, April 20.

This Week being Sacred to Holy Things, and no publick Diversions allowed, there has been taken Notice of, even here, a little Treatise, called, *A Project for the Advancement of Religion: Dedicated to the Countess of Berkeley*. The Title was so uncommon, and promis'd so peculiar a Way of Thinking, that every Man here has read it, and as many as have done so, have approved it. It is written with the Spirit of one, who has seen the World enough to undervalue it with good Breeding. The Author must certainly be a Man of Wisdom, as well as Piety, and have spent much Time in the Exercise of both. The Real Causes of the Decay of the Interest of Religion, are set forth in a clear and lively Manner, without unseasonable Passions; and the whole Air of the Book, as to the Language, the Sentiments, and the Reasonings, show it was written by one whose Virtue sits easie about him, and to whom Vice is thoroughly contemptible. It was said by one of

this Company, alluding to that Knowledge of the World the Author seems to have, the Man writes much like a Gentleman, and goes to Heaven with a very good Mien.

St. James's Coffee-house, April 20.

Letters from *Italy* say, That the Marquis de *Prie*, upon the Receipt of an Express from the Court of *Vienna*, went immediately to the Palace of Cardinal *Paulucci*, Minister of State to his Holiness, and demanded in the Name of his Imperial Majesty, that King *Charles* should be forthwith acknowledged King of *Spain*, by a solemn Act of the Congregation of Cardinals appointed for that Purpose : He declared at the same Time, That if the least Hesitation were made in this most important Article of the late Treaty, he should not only be obliged to leave *Rome* himself, but also transmit his Master's Orders to the Imperial Troops to face about, and return into the Ecclesiastical Dominions. When the Cardinal reported this Message to the Pope, his Holiness was struck with so sensible an Affliction, that he burst into Tears. His Sorrow was aggravated by Letters which immediately after arrived from the Court of *Madrid*, wherein his Nuncio acquainted him, That upon the News of his Accommodation with the Emperor, he had received a Message to forbear coming to Court ; and the People were so highly provoked, that they could hardly be restrain'd from insulting his Palace. These Letters add, That the King of *Denmark* was gone from *Florence* to *Pisa*, and from *Pisa* to *Leghorn*, where the Governour paid his Majesty all imaginable Honours. The King designed to go, from thence to *Lucca*, where a Magnificent Tournament was prepared for his Diversion. An *English* Man of War, which came from *Port Mahon* to *Leghorn* in

in 6 Days, brought Advice, that the Fleet commanded by Admiral *Whitaker* was safely arrived at *Barcelona*, with the Troops and Ammunition which he had taken in at *Naples*.

General *Boneval*, Governor of *Comitacchio*, had summoned the Magistrates of all the Towns near that Place to appear before him, and take an Oath of Fidelity to his Imperial Majesty, commanding also the Gentry to pay him Homage, on Pain of Death and Confiscation of Goods. Advices from *Switzerland* inform us, That the Bankers of *Geneva* were utterly ruined by the Failure of Mr. *Bernard*. They add, That the Deputies of the *Swiss* Cantons were returned from *Soleure*, where they were assembled at the Instance of the *French* Ambassador; but were very much dissatisfied with the Reception they had from that Minister. 'Tis true, he omitted no Civilities, or Expressions of Friendship from his Master, but he took no Notice of their Pensions and Arrears; what further provoked their Indignation, was, That instead of 25 Pistoles formerly allowed to each Member, for their Charge in coming to the Diet, he had presented 'em with 6 only. They write from *Dresden*, That King *Augustus* was still busie in recruiting his Cavalry, and that the *Danish* Troops, which lately served in *Hungary*, had Orders to be in *Saxony* in the Middle of *May*, and that his Majesty of *Denmark* was expected at *Dresden* in the Beginning of that Month. King *Augustus* makes great Preparations for his Reception, and has appointed Sixty Coaches, each drawn by Six Horses, for that Purpose: The Interview of these Princes affords great Matter for Speculation. Letters from *Paris* of the 22d of this Month say, That Marechal *Harcourt* and the Duke of *Berwick*

were preparing to go into *Alsace* and *Dauphine*, but that their Troops were in Want of all Manner of Necessaries. The Court of *France* had receiv'd Advices from *Madrid*, That on the 7th of this Month, the States of *Spain* had with much Magnificence acknowledged the Prince of *Asturias* Presumptive Heir of the Crown. This was performed at *Buen Retiro*; the Deputies took the Oaths on that Occasion from the Hands of Cardinal *Portocarrero*. These Advices add, That it was signified to the Pope's Nuncio, by Order of Council, to depart from that Court in 24 Hours, and that a Guard was accordingly appointed to conduct him to *Bayonne*.

Letters from the *Hague* of the 26th Instant inform us, That Prince *Eugene* was to set out the next Day for *Brussels*, to put all Things in a Readiness for opening the Campaign. They add, That the Grand Pensioner having reported to the Duke of *Marlborough* what passed in the last Conference with Mr. *Rouille*, his Grace had taken a Resolution immediately to return to *Great Britain*, to communicate to Her Majesty all that has been transacted in that important Affair.

From my own Apartment, April 20.

The Nature of my Miscellaneous Work is such, that I shall always take the Liberty to tell for News such Things (let 'em have happened never so much before the Time of Writing) as have escap'd publick Notice, or have been misrepresented to the World, provided that I am still within Rules, and trespass not as a Tatler any further than in an Incorrectness of Style, and writing in an Air of common Speech. Thus if any Thing that is said, even of old *Anchises* or *Aeneas*, be set by me in a different Light than has hither-

hitherto been hit upon, in order to inspire the Love and Admiration of worthy Actions, you will, Gentle Reader, I hope, accept of it for Intelligence you had not before. But I am going upon a Narrative, the Matter of which I know to be true : It is not only doing Justice to the deceas'd Merit of such Persons, as, had they lived, would not have had it in their Power to thank me, but also an Instance of the Greatness of Spirit in the lowest of Her Majesty's Subjects. Take it as follows :

At the Siege of *Namur* by the Allies, there were in the Ranks of the Company commanded by Captain *Pincent*, in Colonel *Frederick Hamilton's* Regiment, one *Union* a Corporal, and one *Valentine* a private Centinel : There happened between these Two Men a Dispute about a Matter of Love, which, upon some Aggravations, grew to an irreconcilable Hatred. *Union* being the Officer of *Valentine*, took all Opportunities even to strike his Rival, and profess the Spite and Revenge which moved him to it. The Centinel bore it without Resistance, but frequently said, He would die to be revenged of that Tyrant. They had spent whole Months thus, one injuring, the other complaining ; when in the Midst of this Rage towards each other, they were commanded upon the Attack of the Castle, where the Corporal received a Shot in the Thigh, and fell ; the *French* pressing on, and he expecting to be trampled to Death, called out to his Enemy, Ah, *Valentine* ! Can you leave me here ! *Valentine* immediately ran back, and in the Midst of a thick Fire of the *French*, took the Corporal upon his Back, and brought him thro' all that Danger as far as the Abbey of *Salsine*, where a Cannon Ball took off his Head : His Body fell under his Enemy whom he was carrying off.

off. *Umbion* immediately forgot his Wound, rose up, tearing his Hair, and then threw himself upon the bleeding Carcass, crying, Ah, *Valentine*! Was it for me, who have so barbarously used thee, that thou hast died? I will not live after thee. He was not by any means to be forced from the Body, but was removed with it bleeding in his Arms, and attended with Tears by all their Comrades, who knew their Enmity. When he was brought to a Tent, his Wounds were dressed by Force; but the next Day, still calling upon *Valentine*, and lamenting his Cruelties to him, he died in the Pangs of Remorse and Despair.

It may be a Question among Men of Noble Sentiments, Whether of these unfortunate Persons had the greater Soul; he that was so generous as to venture his Life for his Enemy, or he who could not survive the Man that died, in laying upon him such an Obligation?

When we see Spirits like these in a People, to what Heights may we not suppose their Glory may arise, but (as it is excellently observed by *Salust*) it is not only to the general Bent of a Nation that great Revolutions are owing, but to the extraordinary Genio's that lead 'em. On which Occasion he proceeds to say, That the *Roman* Greatness was neither to be attributed to their superior Policy, for in that the *Carthaginians* excelled; nor to their Valour, for in that the *French* were preferable; but to particular Men, who were born for the Good of their Country, and formed for great Attempts. This he says, to introduce the Characters of *Cæsar* and *Caro*. It would be entering into too weighty a Discourse for this Place, if I attempted to show, that our Nation has produced as great and able Men for
pub-

publick Affairs, as any other. But I believe, the Reader outruns me, and fixes his Imagination upon the Duke of *Marlborough*. It is, methinks, a pleasing Reflection, to consider the Dispensations of Providence in the Fortune of this Illustrious Man, who, in the Space of Forty Years, has pass'd through all the Gradations of Humane Life, 'till he has ascended to the Character of a Prince, and become the Scourge of a Tyrant, who sat in one of the greatest Thrones of *Europe*, before the Man who was to have the greatest Part in his Downfall had made one Step in the World. But such Elevations are the Natural Consequences of an exact Prudence, a calm Courage, a well-governed Temper, a patient Ambition, and an affable Behaviour. These Arts, as they are the Steps to his Greatness, so they are the Pillars of it now it is rais'd. To this her Glorious Son, *Great Britain* is indebted for the happy Conduct of her Arms, in whom she can boast, She has produced a Man formed by Nature to lead a Nation of Heroes.

The TATLER. [N^o 6.

From *Thursd. April 21. to Saturd. April 23. 1709.*

Will's Coffee-house, April 22.

I Am just come from visiting *Sappho*, a fine Lady, who writes Verses, sings, dances, and can say and do whatever she pleases, without the Imputation of any Thing that can injure her Character; for she is so well known to have no Passion but Self-love; or Folly, but Affectation; that now upon any Occasion, they only cry, 'Tis her Way, and That's so like her, without

without further Reflection. As I came into the Room, she cries, Oh! Mr. Bickerstaff, I am utterly undone! I have broke that pretty *Italian Fan* I showed you when you were here last, wherein were so admirably drawn our First Parents in *Paradise* asleep in each other's Arms. But there is such an Affinity between Painting and Poetry, that I have been improving the Images which were raised by that Picture, by reading the same Representation in Two of our greatest Poets. Look you, here are the Passages in *Milton* and in *Dryden*. All *Milton's* Thoughts are wonderfully just and natural, in this inimitable Description which *Adam* makes of himself in the Eighth Book of *Paradise Lost*. But there is none of them finer than that contained in the following Lines, where he tells us his Thoughts when he was falling asleep a little after his Creation:

(ther,

*While thus I call'd, and stray'd I know not whi-
From whence I first drew Air, and first beheld
This happy Light; when Answer none return'd,
On a green shady Bank, profuse of Flowers,
Pensive I sate me down, there gentle Sleep
First found me, and with soft Oppression seiz'd
My drowned Sense, untroubled, tho' I thought
I then was passing to my former State,
Insensible and forthwith to dissolve.*

But now I can't forgive this odious Thing: This *Dryden*, who, in his *State of Innocence*, has given my Great-Grandmother *Eve* the same Apprehension of Annihilation, on a very different Occasion; as *Adam* pronounces it of himself, when he was seized with a pleasing Kind of Stupor and Deadness, *Eve* fancies her self

self falling away, and dissolving in the Hurry of a Rapture. However, the Verses are very good, and I don't know but it may be natural what she says. I'll read 'em :

*When your kind Eyes look'd languishing on mine,
And wreathing Arms did soft Embraces join;
A doubtful Trembling seiz'd me first all o'er,
Then Wisbes, and a Warmth unknown before:
What follow'd, was all Extasie and Trance,
Immortal Pleasures round my swimming Eyes did
(dance;
And speechless Joys, in whose sweet Tumults tost,
I thought my Breath and my New Being lost.*

She went on, and said a Thousand good Things at Random, but so strangely mixed, that you would be apt to say, All her Wit is meer good Luck, and not the Effect of Reason and Judgment. When I made my Escape hither, I found a Gentleman playing the Critick on Two other great Poets, even *Virgil* and *Homer*. He was observing, that *Virgil* is more judicious than the other in the Epithets he gives his Hero. *Homer's* usual Epithet, said he, is Πόδας ἄχρε, or Πόδας ἄχρε, and his Indiscretion has been often rallied by the Criticks, for mentioning the Nimbleness of Foot in *Achilles*, tho' he describes him standing, sitting, lying down, fighting, eating, drinking, or in any other Circumstance, however foreign or repugnant to Speed and Activity. *Virgil's* common Epithet to *Aeneas*, is *Pius* or *Pater*. I have therefore considered, said he, what Passage there is in any of his Hero's Actions, where either of these Appellations would have been most improper, to see if I could catch him at the same Fault with *Homer*: And this, I think, is his Meeting with *Dido* in the Cave, where *Pius*
Aeneas

Aeneas would have been Absurd, and *Patris Aeneas* a Burlesque: The Poet has therefore wisely dropped 'em both for *Dux Trojanus*.

*Speluncam Dido Dux & Trojanus eandem
Deveniunt, ———*

Which he has repeated Twice in *Juno's* Speech, and his own Narration: For he very well knew, a loose Action might be consistent enough with the usual Manners of a Soldier, tho' it became neither the Chastity of a Pious Man, nor the Gravity of the Father of a People.

Grecian Coffee-house, April 22.

While other Parts of the Town are amused with the present Actions, we generally spend the Evening at this Table in Enquiries into Antiquity, and think any Thing News which gives us new Knowledge. Thus we are making a very pleasant Entertainment to our selves, in putting the Actions of *Homer's Iliad* into an exact Journal.

This Poem is introduced by *Chryses*, King of *Chryseis*, and Priest of *Apollo*, who comes to demand his Daughter, who was carried off at the Taking of that City, and given to *Agamemnon* for his Part of the Booty. The Refusal he receiv'd enrages *Apollo*, who for Nine Days showered down Darts upon them, which occasioned the Pestilence.

The 10th Day *Achilles* assembles the Council, and encourages *Calchas* to speak for the Surrender of *Chryseis* to appease *Apollo*. *Agamemnon* and *Achilles* storm at one another, notwithstanding which *Agamemnon* will not release his Prisoner, unless he has *Briseis* in her Stead. After long Contestations, wherein *Agamemnon* gives a glorious Character of *Achilles's* Valour, he determines to restore *Briseis* to her

her Father, and sends Two Heralds to fetch away *Chryseis* from *Achilles*, who abandons himself to Sorrow and Despair. His Mother *Thetis* came to comfort him under his Affliction, and promises to represent his sorrowful Lamentations to *Jupiter*: But he could not attend it; for the Evening before, he had appointed to divert himself for Two Days beyond the Seas with the harmless *Æthiopians*.

'Twas the 21st Day after *Chryseis's* Arrival to the Camp, that *Thetis* went very early to demand an Audience of *Jupiter*. The Means he uses to satisfy her were, to persuade the *Greeks* to attack the *Trojans*; that so they might perceive the Consequence of contemning *Achilles*, and the Miseries they suffer if he does not head them. The next Night he orders *Agamemnon*, in a Dream, to attack them; who was deceived with the Hopes of obtaining a Victory, and also taking the City without sharing the Honour with *Achilles*.

On the 22^d, in the Morning, he assembles the Council, and having made a Feint of raising the Siege and retiring, he declares to them his Dream; and, together with *Nestor* and *Ulysses*, resolves on an Engagement.

This was the 23^d Day, which is full of Incidents, and which continues from almost the Beginning of the Second Canto to the Eighth. The Armies being then drawn up in View of one another, *Hector* brings it about, that *Mene-laüs* and *Paris*, the Two Persons concerned in the Quarrel, should decide it by a single Combat; which tending to the Advantage of *Mene-laüs*, was interrupted by a Cowardice infused by *Minerva*: Then both Armies engage, where the *Trojans* have the Disadvantage; but being afterwards animated by *Apollo*, they repulse the
the

the Enemy, yet they are once again forced to give Ground; but their Affairs were retrieved by *Hector*, who has a single Combat with *Ajax*. The Gods threw themselves into the Battle, *Juno* and *Minerva* took the *Gracians* Part, and *Apollo* and *Mars* the *Trojans*: But *Mars* and *Venus* are both wounded by *Diomedes*.

The Truce for burying the Slain ended the 23d Day; after which the *Greeks* threw up a great Intrenchment to secure their Navy from Danger. Councils are held on both Sides. On the Morning of the 24th Day, the Battle is renewed, but in a very disadvantageous Manner to the *Greeks*, who were beaten back to their Retrenchments. *Agamemnon* being in Despair at this ill Success, proposes to the Counsel to quit the Enterprize and retire from *Troy*. But by the Advice of *Nestor*, he is perswaded to regain *Achilles*, by returning *Chryseis*, and sending him considerable Presents. Hereupon, *Ulysses* and *Ajax* are sent to that Hero, who continues inflexible in his Anger. *Ulysses*, at his Return, joins himself with *Diomedes*, and goes in the Night to gain Intelligence of the Enemy: They enter into their very Camp, where, finding the Centinels asleep, they made a great Slaughter. *Rhesus*, who was just then arrived with Recruits from *Thrace* for the *Trojans*, was killed in that Action. Here ends the 10th Cant. The Sequel of this Journal will be inserted in the next Article from this Place.

St. James's Coffee-house, April 22.

We hear from *Italy*, that notwithstanding the Pope has received a Letter from the Duke of *Anjou*, demanding of him, to explain himself upon the Affair of acknowledging King *Charles*, his Holiness has not yet thought fit to send any Answer to that Prince. The Court of *Rome* appears

appears very much mortified, that they are not to see his Majesty of *Denmark* in that City, having perhaps given themselves vain Hopes from a Visit made by a Protestant Prince to that See. The Pope has dispatched a Gentleman to compliment his Majesty, and sent the King a Present of all the Curiosities and Antiquities of *Rome*, represented in Seventeen Volumes, very richly bound, which were taken out of the *Vatican Library*. Letters from *Genoa* of the 14th Instant say, A *Felucca* was arrived there in Five Days from *Marseilles*, with an Account, That the People of that City had made an Insurrection, by Reason of the Scarcity of Provisions; and that the Intendant had ordered some Companies of Marines, and the Men belonging to the Gallies, to stand to their Arms to protect him from Violence; but that he began to be in as much Apprehension of his Guards, as those from whom they were to defend him. When that Vessel came away, the Soldiers murmured publickly for Want of Pay; and it was generally believed, they would pillage the Magazines, as the Garrisons of *Grenoble*, and other Towns of *France*, had already done. A Vessel which lately came into *Leghorn*, brought Advice, That the *British Squadron* was arrived at *Port Mahon*, where they were taking in more Troops, in order to attempt the Relief of *Alicant*, which still made a very vigorous Defence. 'Tis said, Admiral *Bing* will be at the Head of that Expedition. The King of *Denmark* was gone from *Leghorn* towards *Lucca*.

They write from *Vienna*, That in case the Allies should enter into a Treaty of Peace with *France*, Count *Zinzendorf* will be appointed First Plenipotentiary, the Count *de Goez* the Second,

cond, and Monsieur *Van Kinsbrugh* a Third, Major-General *Palmer*, Envoy Extraordinary from her *Britannick* Majesty, has been very urgent with that Court to make their utmost Efforts against *France* the ensuing Campaign, in order to oblige it to such a Peace, as may establish the Tranquility of *Europe* for the future.

We are also informed, That the Pope uses all imaginable Shifts to elude the Treaty concluded with the Emperor, and that he demanded the immediate Restitution of *Commacchio*, insisting also, That his Imperial Majesty should ask Pardon, and desire Absolution for what has formerly passed, before he would solemnly acknowledge King *Charles*: But this was utterly refused.

They hear at *Vienna*, by Letters from *Constantinople*, dated the 22d of *February* last, That on the 12th of that Month the Grand Signior took Occasion, at the Celebration of the Festivals of the *Musselmans*, to set all the Christian Slaves which were in the Gallies at Liberty.

Advices from *Switzerland* import, That the Preachers of the County of *Tockenburgh* continue to create new Jealousies of the Protestants, and some Disturbances lately happened there on that Account. The Protestants and Papists in the Town of *Hammam* go to Divine Service one after another in the same Church, as is usual in many other Parts of *Switzerland*; but on *Sunday* the 10th Instant, the Popish Curate having ended his Service, attempted to hinder the Protestants from entering into the Church according to Custom; but the Protestants briskly attacked him and his Party, and broke into it by Force.

Last

N^o 6.

Last
Grace

The
Duke
ving b
last Co
into a
the Tw
before
their C
mining
stances
an eq
more
Prude
consp
ries, v
the D
ander
still h
they
meet
in th
Let
Two
we f
upbr
Mean
them
thou
ed in
the
had
him
with
a C
rible

Last Night, between Seven and Eight, his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* arriv'd at Court.

From my own Apartment, April 22.

The present great Captains of the Age, the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, having been the Subject of the Discourse of the last Company I was in, it has naturally led me into a Consideration of *Alexander* and *Cæsar*, the Two greatest Names which ever appeared before this Century. In order to enter into their Characters, there needs no more but examining their Behaviour in Parallel Circumstances. It must be allowed, That they had an equal Greatness of Soul; but *Cæsar's* was more corrected and allayed by a Mixture of Prudence and Circumspection. This is seen conspicuously in one Particular in their Histories, wherein they seem to have shown exactly the Difference of their Tempers. When *Alexander*, after a long Course of Victories, would still have led his Soldiers farther from Home, they unanimously refuse to follow him. We meet with the like Behaviour in *Cæsar's* Army in the Midst of his March against *Ariovistus*. Let us therefore observe the Conduct of our Two Generals in so nice an Affair: And here we find *Alexander* at the Head of his Army, upbraiding them with their Cowardice, and Meanness of Spirit; and in the End, telling them plainly, He would go forward himself, though not a Man followed him. This showed indeed an excessive Bravery; but how would the Commander have come off, if the Speech had not succeeded, and the Soldiers had taken him at his Word? The Project seems of a Piece with Mr. *Bays's* in the *Rehearsal*, who, to gain a Clap in his Prologue, comes out, with a terrible Fellow in a Fur-Cap following him, and
tells

tells his Audience, If they would not like his Play, he would lie down and have his Head struck off. If this gained a Clap, all was well; but if not, there was nothing left but for the Executioner to do his Office. But *Cæsar* would not leave the Success of his Speech to such uncertain Events: He shews his Men the Unreasonableness of their Fears in an obliging Manner, and concludes, That if none else would march along with them, he would go himself with the Tenth Legion, for he was assured of their Fidelity and Valour, though all the rest forsook him; not but that in all Probability they were as much against the March as the rest. The Result of all was very natural: The Tenth Legion fired with the Praises of their General, send Thanks to him for the just Opinion he entertains of 'em; and the rest, ashamed to be outdone, assure him, That they are as ready to follow where he pleases to lead them, as any other Part of the Army.

The TATLER. [N^o 7.

From *Saturd. April 23.* to *Tuesd. April 26.* 1709.

IT is so just an Observation, That Mocking is Catching, that I am become an unhappy Instance of it, and am (in the same Manner that I have represented Mr. Partridge) my self a dying Man, in Comparison of the Vigour with which I first set out in the World. Had it been otherwise, you may be sure I would not have pretended to have given for News, as I did last Saturday, a Diary of the Siege of Troy. But Man is a Creature very inconsistent with himself: The Greatest

Heroes

Heroes are sometimes Fearful; the Spriteliest Wits at some Hours Dull; and the Greatest Politicians on some Occasions Whimsical. But I shall not pretend to palliate, or excuse the Matter; for I find, by a Calculation of my own Nativity, that I cannot hold out with any tolerable Wit longer than Two Minutes after Twelve a Clock at Night, between the 18th and 19th of the next Month. For which Space of Time, you may still expect to hear from me, but no longer except you will transmit to me the Occurrences you meet with relating to your Amours, or any other Subject within the Rules by which I have proposed to walk. If any Gentleman or Lady sends to Isaac Bickerstaff Esq; at Mr. Morphew's near Stationer's-Hall, by the Penny-Post, the Grief or Joy of their Soul, what they think fit of the Matter shall be related in Colours as much to their Advantage, as those in which Gervase has drawn the Agreeable Chloe. But since, without such Assistance, I frankly confess, and am sensible, that I have not a Month's Wit more, I think I ought, while I am in my sound Health and Senses, to make my Will and Testament; which I do in Manner and Form following:

Imprimis, I give to the Stock-jobbers about the Exchange of London, as a Security for the Trusts daily reposed in them, all my real Estate; which I do hereby vest in the said Body of worthy Citizens for ever.

Item, For as much as it is very hard to keep Land in Repair without ready Cash, I do, out of my Personal Estate, bestow the Bear-skin, which I have frequently lent to several Societies about this Town, to supply their Necessities. I say, I give also the said Bear-skin, as an immediate Fund, to the said Citizens for ever.

Item, I do hereby appoint a certain Number of
the

the said Citizens to take all the Custom-house or Customary Oaths, concerning all Goods imported by the whole City, strictly directing, That some select Members, and not the whole Number of a Body Corporate, should be perjured.

Item, I forbid all N---s and Persons of Q---ty, to watch Bargains near and about the Exchange, to the Diminution and Wrong of the said Stock-jobbers.

Thus far, in as brief and intelligible a Manner as any Will can appear, till it is explained by the Learned, I have disposed of my Real and Personal Estate: But, as I am an Adept, I have by Birth an equal Right to give also an indefeasible Title to my Endowments and Qualifications; which I do in the following Manner:

Item, I give my Chastity to all Virgins who have withstood their Market.

Item, I give my Courage among all who are ashamed of their distressed Friends, all Sneakers in Assemblies, and Men who shew Valour in Common Conversation.

Item, I give my Wit (as Rich Men give to the Rich) among such as think they have enough already. And in case they shall not accept of the Legacy, I give it to Bentivolio, to defend his Works from Time to Time, as he shall think fit to publish 'em.

Item, I bestow my Learning upon the Honourary Members of the Royal Society.

Now for the Disposal of this Body.

As these Eyes must one Day cease to gaze on Teraminta, and this Heart shall one Day pant no more for her Indignation: That is to say, since this Body must be Earth, I shall commit it to the Dust in a Manner suitable to my Character. Therefore, as there are those who dispute, Whether there is any such Real Person as Isaac Bickerstaff

or not? I shall excuse all Persons who appear what they really are, from coming to my Funeral. But all those who are, in their Way of Life, Personæ, as the Latins have it, Persons assumed, and who appear what they really are not, are hereby invited to that Solemnity.

The Body shall be carried by Six Watchmen, who are never seen in the Day.

Item, The Pall shall be held up by the Six most known Pretenders to Honesty, Wealth and Power, who are not possessed of any of them. The Two First, an Half Lawyer, a Compleat Justice. The Two next, a Chymist, a Projector. The Third Couple, a Treasury Solicitor, and a small Courtier.

To make my Funeral (what that Solemnity, when done to common Men, really is in it self) a very Farce; and since all Mourners are meer Actors on these Occasions, I shall desire those who are professedly such, to attend me. I humbly therefore beseech Mrs. Barry to act once more, and be my Widow. When she swoons away at the Church-Porch, I appoint the Merry Sir John Falstaff, and the Gay Sir Harry Wildair, to support her. I desire Mr. Penkethman to follow in the Habit of a Cardinal, and Mr. Bullock in that of a Privy-Counsellor. To make up the rest of the Appearance, I desire all the Ladies from the Balconies to weep with Mrs. Barry, as they hope to be Wives and Widows themselves. I invite all, who have nothing else to do, to accept of Gloves and Scarves.

Thus, with the Great Charles V. of Spain, I resign the Glories of this Transitory World: Yet, at the same Time, to show you my Indifference, and that my Desires are not too much fixed upon any Thing, I own to you, I am as willing to stay as go: Therefore leave it in the Choice of my Gentle Readers, whether I shall hear from them, or they hear no more from me.

D

White's

White's Chocolate-house, April 25.

E After-Day being a Time when you cannot well meet with any but humble Adventures; and there being such a Thing as low Gallantry, as well as a low Comedy, Colonel *Ramble* and my self went early this Morning into the Fields, which were strewed with Shepherds and Shepherdesses, but indeed of a different Turn from the Simplicity of those of *Arcadia*. Every Hedge was conscious of more than what the Representations of enamoured Swains admit of. While we were surveying the Crowd around us, we saw at a Distance a Company coming towards *Pancras-Church*; but tho' there was not much Disorder, we thought we saw the Figure of a Man stuck through with a Sword, and at every Step ready to fall, if a Woman by his Side had not supported him; the rest followed Two and Two. When we came nearer this Appearance, who should it be but Monsieur *Guardeloop*, mine and *Ramble's* French Taylor, attended by others, leading one of Madam *Depingle's* Maids to the Church, in order to their Espousals. It was his Sword tucked so high above his Waist, and the Circumflex which Persons of his Profession take in their Walking, that made him appear at a Distance wounded and falling. But the Morning being rainy, methought the March to this Wedding was but too lively a Picture of Wedlock it self. They seemed both to have a Month's Mind to make the best of their Way single; yet both tugged Arm in Arm; and when they were in a dirty Way, he was but deeper in the Mire, by endeavouring to pull out his Companion, and yet without helping her. The Bridegroom's Feathers in his Hat all drooped, one of his Shooes had lost an Heel.

In

In short, he was in his whole Person and Dress so extremely foused, that there did not appear one Inch or single Thread about him unmarried. Pardon me, that the melancholy Object still dwells upon me so far, as to reduce me to Punning. However, we attended to the Chapel, where we stayed to hear the irrevocable Words pronounced upon our old Servant, and made the best of our Way to Town. I took a Resolution to forbear all married Persons, or any in Danger of being such, for Four and twenty Hours at least; therefore dressed, and went to visit *Florimell*, the vainest Thing in Town, where I knew would drop in Colonel *Picket*, just come from the Camp, her professed Admirer. He is of that Order of Men who has much Honour and Merit, but withal a Coxcomb; the other of that Set of Females, who has Innocence and Wit, but the First of Coquets. It is easy to believe, These must be Admirers of each other. She says, The Colonel rides the best of any Man in *England*: The Colonel says, She talks the best of any Woman. At the same Time, he understands *Wie* just as she does *Horsemanship*. You are to know, these extraordinary Persons see each other daily; and they themselves, as well as the Town, think it will be a Match: But it can never happen that they can come to the Point; for instead of addressing to each other, they spend their whole Time in Reports of themselves: He is satisfied if he can convince her he is a fine Gentleman, and a Man of Consequence; and she, in appearing to him an accomplished Lady and a Wit, without further Design. Thus he tells her of his Manner of posting his Men at such a Pass, with the Numbers he commanded on that Detachment: She tells him,

D 2

how

how she was dressed on such a Day at Court, and what Offers were made her the Week following. She seems to hear the Repetition of his Men's Names with Admiration; and waits only to answer him with as false a Muster of Lovers. They talk to each other not to be informed, but approved. Thus they are so like, that they are to be ever distant, and the Parallel Lines may run together for ever, but never meet.

Will's Coffee-house, April 25.

This Evening, the Comedy, called *Epsom-Wells*, was acted for the Benefit of Mr. Bullock, who, though he is a Person of much Wit and Ingenuity, has a peculiar Talent of looking like a Fool, and therefore excellently well qualified for the Part of *Bisbet* in this Play. I cannot indeed sufficiently admire his Way of bearing a Beating, as he does in this Drama, and that with such a Natural Air and Propriety of Folly, that one cannot help wishing the Whip in one's own Hand; so richly does he seem to deserve his Chastisement. Skilful Actors think it a very peculiar Happiness to play in a Scene with such as Top their Parts. Therefore I cannot but say, when the Judgment of any good Author directs him to write a Beating for Mr. Bullock from Mr. *William Penkethman*, or for Mr. *William Penkethman* from Mr. Bullock, those excellent Players seem to be in their most shining Circumstances, and please me more, but with a different Sort of Delight, than that which I receive from those Grave Scenes of *Brutus* and *Cassius*, or *Anthony* and *Ventidius*. The whole Comedy is very just, and the Low Part of Humane Life represented with much Humour and Wit.

St. James's Coffee-house, April 25.

We are advised from *Vienna*, by Letters of the 20th Instant, That the Emperor hath lately added 20 new Members to his Council of State, but they have not yet taken their Places at the Board. General *Thaun* is returned from *Baden*, his Health being so well re-established by the Baths of that Place, that he designs to set out next Week for *Turin*, to his Command of the Imperial Troops in the Service of the Duke of *Savoy*. His Imperial Majesty has advanced his Brother Count *Henry Thaun* to be a Brigadier, and a Councillor of the Aulick Council of War. These Letters import, That King *Stanislaus* and the *Swedish* General *Crassau* are directing their March to the *Nieper*, to join the King of *Sweden's* Army in *Ukrania*: That the States of *Austria* have furnished Marshal *Heister* with a considerable Sum of Money, to enable him to push on the War vigorously in *Hungary*, where all Things as yet are in perfect Tranquility: And that General *Thungen* has been very importunate for a speedy Reinforcement of the Forces on the *Upper Rhine*, representing at the same Time, what Miseries the Inhabitants must necessarily undergo, if the Designs of *France* on those Parts be not speedily and effectually prevented.

Letters from *Rome*, dated the 13th Instant, say, that on the preceding *Sunday* his Holiness was carried in an open Chair from *St. Peter's* to *St. Mary's*, attended by the Sacred College, in Cavalcade; and, after Mass, distributed several Dowries for the Marriage of poor and Distressed Virgins. The Proceedings of that Court are very dilatory concerning the Recognition of King *Charles*, notwithstanding the pressing Instances of the *Marquis de Prié*, who has declared, That if this Affair be not wholly concluded

D 3.

by.

by the 15th Instant, he will retire from that Court, and order the Imperial Troops to return into the Ecclesiastical State. On the other Hand, the Duke of *Anjou's* Minister has, in the Name of his Master, demanded of his Holiness to explain himself on that Affair; which 'tis said, will be finally determined in a Consistory to be held on *Monday* next; the Duke d'*Uzeda* designing to delay his Departure till he sees the Issue. These Letters also say, That the Court was mightily alarmed at the News which they received by an Express from *Ferrara*, that General *Boneval*, who commands in *Commachio*, had sent Circular Letters to the Inhabitants of *St. Alberto*, *Longastrino*, *Fillo*, and other adjacent Parts, enjoining them to come and swear Fealty to the Emperor, and receive new Investitures of their Fiefs from his Hands. Letters from other Parts of *Italy* say, That the King of *Denmark* continues at *Lucca*; that four *English* and *Dutch* Men of War were seen off of *Oneglia*, bound for *Final*, in order to transport the Troops designed for *Barcelona*; and that her Majesty's Ship the *Colchester* arrived at *Leghorn* the 4th Instant from *Port Mahon*, with Advice, That Major General *Stanhope* designed to part from thence the 1st Instant with 6 or 7000 Men to attempt the Relief of the Castle of *Alicant*.

Our last Advices from *Berlin*, bearing Date the 27th Instant, import, That the King was gone to *Linum*, and the Queen to *Mecklenburg*; but that their Majesties designed to return the next Week to *Oranienburg*, where a great Chase of Wild-Beasts was prepared for their Diversion, and from thence they intend to proceed together to *Potsdam*; That the Prince Royal was set out for *Brabant*, but intended to make some short Stay at *Hanover*. These Letters also inform us, That they are advised from *Obory*,
that

that the King of Sweden, being on his March towards *Holki*, met General *Renne* with a Detachment of *Muscovites*, who placing some Regiments in Ambuscade, attacked the *Swedes* in their Rear, and putting them to Flight, killed 2000 Men, the King himself having his Horse shot under him.

We hear from *Copenhagen*, That the Ice being broke, the *Sound* is again open for the Ships; and that they hoped his Majesty would return sooner than they at first expected.

Letters from the *Hague*, dated May 4. N. S. say, That an Express arrived there on the 1st from Prince *Eugene* to his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*. The States are advised, That the Auxiliaries of *Saxony* were arrived on the Frontiers of the United Provinces; as also, That the Two Regiments of *Wolfembüttel*, and 4000 Troops from *Wirtemberg*, which are to serve in *Flanders*, are in full March thither. Letters from *Flanders* say, That the great Convoy of Ammunition and Provisions which set out from *Ghent* for *Lisle*, was safely arrived at *Courtray*. We hear from *Paris*, That the King has ordered the Militia on the Coasts of *Normandy* and *Bretagne* to be in a Readiness to march; and that the Court was in Apprehension of a Descent, to animate the People to rise in the midst of their present Hardships.

They write from *Spain*, That the Pope's Nuncio left *Madrid* the 10th of *April*, in order to go to *Bayonne*; that the Marquis *de Bay* was at *Badajos* to observe the Motions of the *Portuguese*; and that the Count *d'Estain*, with a Body of 500 Men, was on his March to attack *Gironne*. The Duke of *Anjou* has deposed the Bishop of *Lerida*, as being a Favourer of the Interest of King *Charles*; and has summoned a Convocation at *Madrid*, composed of the Arch-

bishops, Bishops and States of that Kingdom, wherein he hopes they will come to a Resolution to send for no more Bulls to Rome.

The TATLER. [N^o 8.]

From Tuesd. Apr. 26. to Thursd. Apr. 28. 1709.

Will's Coffee-house, April 26.

THE Play of *The London Cuckolds* was acted this Evening before a suitable Audience, who were extremely well diverted with that Heap of Vice and Absurdity. The Indignation which *Eugenio*, who is a Gentleman of a just Taste, has, upon Occasion of seeing humane Nature fall so low in their Delights, made him, I thought, expatiate upon the Mention of this Play very agreeably. Of all Men living, said he, I pity Players, (who must be Men of good Understanding to be capable of being such) that they are obliged to repeat and assume proper Gestures for representing Things, of which their Reason must be ashamed, and which they must disdain their Audience for approving. The Amendment of these low Gratifications is only to be made by People of Condition, by encouraging the Presentation of the Noble Characters drawn by *Shakespear* and others, from whence it is impossible to return without strong Impressions of Honour and Humanity. On these Occasions, Distress is laid before us with all its Causes and Consequences, and our Resentment placed according to the Merit of the Persons afflicted. Were *Drama's* of this Nature more acceptable to the Taste of the Town, Men who have Genius would bend their Studies to excel in 'em. How forcible an Effect this would have on our Minds, one needs no more than to observe how

how strongly we are touched by meer Pictures. Who can see *Le Brun's* Picture of the Battle of *Porus*, without entering into the Character of that fierce gallant Man, and being accordingly spurred to an Emulation of his Constancy and Courage? When he is falling with his Wound, the Features are at the same Time very terrible and languishing; and there is such a stern Faintness diffused through all his Look, as is apt to move a kind of Horror, as well as Pity, in the Beholder. This, I say, is an Effect wrought by meer Lights and Shades, consider also a Representation made by Words only, as in an Account given by a good Writer: *Catiline* in *Sallust* makes just such a Figure, as *Porus* by *Le Brun*. It is said of him, *Catilina vero longe a suis inter Hostium Cadavera repertus est; paululum etiam spirans, ferocitatemque Animi quam vivus habuerat in Vultu retinens.* 'Catiline was found killed far from his own Men among the dead Bodies of the Enemy: He seemed still to breath, and still retained in his Face the same Fierceness he had when he was living. You have in that one Sentence, a lively Impression of his whole Life and Actions. What I would insinuate from all this, is, That if the Painter and the Historian can do thus much in Colours and Language, what may not be performed by an excellent Poet? When the Character he draws is represented by the Person, the Manner, the Book, and the Motion, of an accomplished Player: If a Thing painted or related can irresistibly enter our Hearts, what may not be brought to pass by seeing generous Things performed before our Eyes? *Eugenio* ended his Discourse, by recommending the apt Use of a Theatre, as the most agreeable and easie Method of making a polite and moral Gentry, which would end in rendering the rest of the People regular in their

D 5. Beha-

Behaviour, and ambitious of laudable Under-
takings.

St. James's Coffee-house, April 27:

Letters from *Naples* of the 9th Instant, *N. S.* advise, That Cardinal *Grimani* had ordered the Regiment commanded by General *Pate* to march towards *Final*, in order to embark for *Catalonia*, whither also a Thousand Horse are to be transported from *Sardinia*, besides the Troops which come from the *Milanese*. An *English* Man of War has taken Two Prizes, one a Vessel of *Malta*, the other of *Genoa*, both laden with Goods of the Enemy. They write from *Florence* of the 13th, That his Majesty of *Denmark* had received a Courier from the *Hague*, with an Account of some Matters relating to the Treaty of a Peace; upon which he declared, that he thought it necessary to hasten to his own Dominions.

Letters from *Switzerland* inform us, That the Effects of the great Scarcity of Corn in *France* were felt at *Geneva*; the Magistrates of which City had appointed Deputies to treat with the Cantons of *Bern* and *Zurich*, for Leave to buy up such Quantities of Grain within their Territories as should be thought necessary. The Protestants of *Tockenburg* are still in Arms about the Convent of *St. John*, and have declared, That they will not lay them down, till they shall have sufficient Security from the *Roman Catholics*, of living unmolested in the Exercise of their Religion. In the mean Time, the Deputies of *Bern* and *Tokenburg* have frequent Conferences at *Zurich* with the Regency of that Canton, to find out Methods for the quieting these Disorders.

Letters from the *Hague* of the 3d of *May* advise, That the President *Rouille*, after his last Conference with the Deputies of the States, had retired to *Bodegrave*, five Miles distant from
War-

Wörden, and expected the Return of a Courier from *France* on the 4th, with new Instructions. It is said, if his Answer from the *French* Court shall not prove Satisfactory, he will be desired to withdraw out of these Parts. In the mean Time it is also reported, That his Equipage, as an Ambassador on this great Occasion, is actually on the March towards him. They write from *Flanders*, That the great Convoy of Provisions, which set out from *Ghent*, is safely arrived at *Lisse*. Those Advices add, That the Enemy had assembled near *Tournay* a considerable Body of Troops drawn out of the Neighbouring Garrisons. Their High Mightinesses having sent Orders to their Ministers at *Hamburg* and *Dantzick*, to engage the Magistrates of those Cities to forbid the Sale of Corn to the *French*, and to signify to them, That the *Dutch* Merchants will buy up as much of that Commodity as they can spare. The *Hamburgers* have accordingly contracted with the *Dutch*, and refused any Commerce with the *French* on that Occasion.

From my own Apartment.

After the Lassitude of a Day spent in the strolling Manner, which is usual with Men of Pleasure in this Town, and with a Head full of a Million of Impertinencies, which had danced round it for Ten Hours together, I came to my Lodging, and hastened to Bed. My Valet de Chambre knows my University-Trick of reading there; and he being a good Scholar for a Gentleman, ran over the Names of *Hörace*, *Tibullus*, *Ovid*, and others, to know which I would have. Bring *Virgil*, said I, and if I fall asleep, take Care of the Candle. I read the Sixth Book over with the most exquisite Delight, and had gone half through it a second Time, when the pleasing Ideas of *Elysian* Fields, deceased.

deceased Wotthies walking in 'em, sincere Lovers enjoying their Laughtment without Pain, Compassion for the unhappy Spirits who had mispent their short Day-light, and were exiled from the Seats of Bliss for ever; I say, I was deep again in my Reading, when this Mixture of Images had taken Place of all others in my Imagination before, and lulled me into a Dream, from which I am just awake, to my great Disadvantage. The happy Mansions of *Elysium* by Degrees seemed to be waisted from me, and the very Traces of my late waking Thoughts began to fade away, when I was cast by a sudden Whirlwind upon an Island, encompassed with a roaring and troubled Sea, which shak'd its very Centre, and rocked its Inhabitants as in a Cradle. The Islanders lay on their Faces without offering to look up, or hope for Preservation; all her Harbours were crowded with Mariners, and tall Vessels of War lay in Danger of being driven to Pieces on her Shores. Bless me! said I, why have I lived in such a Manner, that the Convulsion of Nature should be so terrible to me, when I feel in my self, that the better Part of me is to survive it? Oh! may that be in Happiness. A sudden Shriek, in which the whole People on their Faces joined, interrupted my Soliloquy, and turned my Eyes and Attention to the Object which had given us that sudden Start, in the Midst of an inconsolable and speechless Affliction. Immediately the Winds grew calm, the Waves subsided, and the People stood up, turning their Faces upon a magnificent Pile in the Midst of the Mland. There we beheld an Hero of a comely and erect Aspect, but pale and languid, sitting under a Canopy of Stare. By the Faces and dumb Sorrow of those who attended, we thought him in the Article of Death. At a Distance sate a Lady, whose Life seemed to hang

hang upon the same Thread with his: She kept her Eyes fixed upon him, and seemed to smother Ten Thousand nameless Things, which urged her Tenderness to clasp him in her Arms: But her Greatness of Spirit overcame those Sentiments, and gave her Power to forbear disturbing his last Moment; which immediately approached. The Hero looked up with an Air of Negligence, and Satiety of Being, rather than of Pain to leave it; and leaning back his Head, expired.

When the Heroine, who sat at a Distance, saw his last Instant come, she threw her self at his Feet, and kneeling, pressed his Hand to her Lips; in which Posture she continued under the Agony of an unutterable Sorrow, till conducted from our Sight by her Attendants. That commanding Awe, which accompanies the Grief of great Minds, restrained the Multitude while in her Presence; but as soon as she retired, they gave Way to their Distraction, and all the Islanders called upon their deceased Hero. To him, methought, they cryed out, as to a Guardian Being, and I gathered from their broken Accents, That it was he who had the Empire over the Ocean and its Powers, by which he had long protected the Island from Shipwreck and Invasion. They now give a Loose to their Moan, and think themselves exposed without Hopes of Humane or Divine Assistance. While the People ran wild, and expressed all the different Forms of Lamentation, methought a Sable Cloud over-shadowed the whole Land, and covered its Inhabitants with Darkness: No Glimpse of Light appeared, except one Ray from Heaven upon the Place in which the Heroine now secluded her self from the World, with her Eyes fixed on those Abodes to which her Consort was ascended. Methought a long Period of Time had passed away in Mourning
and

and in Darkness, when a Twilight began by Degrees to enlighten the Hemisphere; and looking round me, I saw a Boat rowed towards the Shore, in which sat a Personage adorned with Warlike Trophies, bearing on his Left Arm a Shield, on which was engraven the Image of *Victory*, and in his Right Hand a Branch of Olive. His Visage was at once so winning and so awful, that the Shield and the Olive seemed equally suitable to his Genius.

When this illustrious * Person touched on the Shore, he was received by the Acclamations of the People, and followed to the Palace of the Heroine. No Pleasure in the Glory of her Arms, or the Acclamations of her applauding Subjects, were ever capable to suspend her Sorrow for one Moment, 'till she saw the Olive Branch in the Hand of that auspicious Messenger. At that Sight, as Heaven bestows its Blessings on the Wants and Importunities of Mortals, out of its Native Bounty, and not to encrease its own Power or Honour, in Compassion to the World, the Celestial Mourner was then first seen to turn her Regard to Things below; and taking the Branch out of the Warrior's Hand, looked at it with much Satisfaction, and spoke of the Blessings of Peace, with a Voice and Accent, such as that in which Guardian Spirits whisper to dying Penitents Assurances of Happiness. The Air was hushed, the Multitude attentive, and all Nature in a Pause, while she was speaking. But as soon as the Messenger of Peace had made some low Reply, in which, methought, I heard the Word *Iberia*, the Heroine assuming a more severe Air, but such as spoke Resolution, without Rage, returned him the Olive, and

* About this Time the D. of M. returned from Holland with the Preliminaries of a Peace.

again

again veiled her Face. Loud Cries and Clashing of Arms immediately followed, which forced me from my charming Vision, and drove me back to these Mansions of Care and Sorrow.

The TATLER. [N^o 9.

From *Thursd. April 28. to Saturd. April 30. 1709.*

Will's Coffee-house, April 28.

THIS Evening we were entertained with *The Old Batchelor*, a Comedy of deserved Reputation. In the Character which gives Name to the Play, there is excellently represented the Reluctance of a battered Debauchee to come into the Trammels of Order and Decency: He neither languishes nor burns, but frets for Love. The Gentlemen of more regular Behaviour are drawn with much Spirit and Wit, and the *Drama* introduced by the Dialogue of the first Scene with uncommon, yet natural Conversation. The Part of *Fondlemise* is a lively Image of the unreasonable Fondness of Age and Impotence. But instead of such agreeable Works as these, the Town has this half Age been tormented with Insects, called *Easie Writers*, whose Abilities Mr. *Wicherly* one Day described excellently well in one Word: *That*, said he, *among these Fellows is called Easy Writing, which any one may easily write.* Such Jantie Scribblers are so justly laughed at for their Sonnets on *Phillis* and *Chloris*, and Fantastical Descriptions in 'em, that an ingenious Kinsman of mine, of the Family of the *Staffs*, Mr. *Humphrey Wagstaff* by Name, has, to avoid their Strain, run into a Way perfectly new, and described Things exactly as they happen: He never forms Fields, or Nymphs, or Groves, where they are not, but makes

makes the Incidents just as they really appear. For an Example of it; I stole out of his Manuscript the following Lines: They are a Description of the Morning, but of the Morning in Town; nay, of the Morning at this End of the Town, where my Kinsman at present lodges.

*Now hardly here and there an Hackney-Coach
Appearing, show'd the ruddy Morn's Approach.
Now Betty from her Master's Bed had flown,
And softly stole to discompose her own.
The Slipshod Prentice from his Master's Door,
Had par'd the Street, and sprinkled round the Floor.
Now Moll had whirl'd her Mop with dextrous
Prepar'd to scrub the Entry and the Stairs. (Alas,
The Youth with broomy Stumps began to trace
The Kennel Edge, where Wheels had worn the Place.
The Smallcoal-Man was heard with Cadence deep,
Till drown'd in shriller Notes of Chimney-sweep.
Duns at his Lordship's Gate began to meet;
And Brickdust Moll had scream'd through half a
The Turnkey now his Flock returning sees, (Street.
Duly let out a' Nights to steal for Fees.
The watchful Bailiffs take their silent Stands;
And School-boys lag with Satchels in their Hands.*

D^r Swift.

All that I apprehend is, that Dear Numps will be angry I have published these Lines; not that he has any Reason to be ashamed of 'em, but for fear of those Rogues, the Bane to all excellent Performances, the *Imitators*. Therefore, beforehand, I bar all Descriptions of the Evening; as, a Medley of Verses signifying, Grey-Peas are now cried warm: That Wenches now begin to amble round the Passages of the Play-house: Or of Noon; as, That fine Ladies and great Beaux are just yawning out of their Beds and Windows in *Pall-Mall*, and so forth. I forewarn also all Persons from encouraging any Draughts after my Cousin; and foretell any
Man

Man who shall go about to imitate him, that he will be very insipid. The Family Stock is embarked in this Design, and we will not admit of Counterfeits: Dr. *Anderson* and his Heirs enjoy his Pills, Sir *William Read* has the Cure of Eyes, and Monsieur *Roselli* can only cure the Gout. We pretend to none of these Things; but to examine who and who are together, to tell any mistaken Man he is not what he believes he is, to distinguish Merit, and expose false Pretences to it, is a Liberty our Family has by Law in 'em. from an Inter-Marriage with a Daughter of Mr. *Scoggin*, the famous Droll of the last Century. This Right I design to make of; but will not encroach upon the above-mentioned Adepts, or any other. At the same Time I shall take all the Privileges I may, as an *Englishman*, and will lay hold of the late Act of Naturalization to introduce what I shall think fit from *France*. The Use of that Law may, I hope, be extended to People the polite World with new Characters, as well as the Kingdom it self with new Subjects. Therefore an Author of that Nation, called *Le Bruyere*, I shall make bold with on such Occasions. The last Person I read of in that Writer, was, Lord *Timon*. *Timon*, says my Author, is the most generous of all Men; but is so hurried away with that strong Impulse of Bestowing, that he confers Benefits without Distinction, and is Munificent without laying Obligations. For all the Unworthy, who receive from him, have so little Sense of this noble Infirmary, that they look upon themselves rather as Partners in a Spoil, than Partakers of a Bounty. The other Day, coming into *Paris*, I met *Timon* going out on Horseback, attended only by one Servant. It struck me with a sudden Damp, to see a Man of so excellent a Disposition, and that understood making a Figure so very well, so much shorten'd in.

in his Retinue. But passing by his House, I saw his great Coach break to Pieces before his Door, and, by a strange Inchantment, immediately turned into many different Vehicles. The first was a very pretty Chariot, into which step'd his Lordship's Secretary. The second was hung a little heavier; into that strutted the Fat Steward. In an Instant followed a Chaise, which was enter'd by the Butler. The rest of the Body and Wheels were forthwith changed into Go-carts, and ran away with by the Nurses and Brats of the rest of the Family. What makes these Misfortunes in the Affairs of *Timon* the more astonishing, is, That he has a better Understanding than those who cheat him; so that a Man knows not which more to wonder at, the Indifference of the Master, or the Impudence of the Servant.

White's Chocolate-house, April 29.

It is Matter of much Speculation among the Beaus and Oglers, what it is that can have made so sudden a Change, as has been of late observed, in the whole Behaviour of *Pastorella*, who never sat still a Moment till she was Eighteen, which she has now exceeded by Two Months. Her Aunt, who has the Care of her, has not been always so rigid as she is at this present Date; but has so good a Sense of the Frailty of Woman, and Falseness of Man, that she resolved on all Manner of Methods to keep *Pastorella*, if possible, in Safety, against her self, and all her Admirers. At the same Time the good Lady knew by long Experience, that a gay Inclination, curbed too rashly, would but run to the greater Excesses for that Restraint: Therefore intended to watch her, and take some Opportunity of engaging her insensibly in her own Interests, without the Anguish of an Admonition. You are to know then, That Miss, with all her Flirting and Ogling, had also natu-

naturally a strong Curiosity in her, and was the greatest Eves-Dropper breathing. *Parisatis* (for so her prudent Aunt is called) observed this Humour, and retires one Day to her Closer, into which she knew *Pastorella* would peep, and listen to know how she was employed. It happened accordingly, and the young Lady saw her good Governante on her Knees, and after a mental Bahaviour, break into these Words: *As for the dear Child committed to my Care, let her Sobriety of Carriage, and Severity of Behaviour, be such, as may make that Noble Lord, who is taken with her Beauty, turn his Designs to such as are honourable.* Here *Parisatis* heard her Neece nestle closer to the Key-Hole: She then goes on; *Make her the joyful Mother of a numerous and wealthy Offspring; and let her Carriage be such, as may make this Noble Youth expect the Blessings of an happy Marriage, from the Singularity of her Life, in this loose and censorious Age.* Miss having heard enough, sneaks off for Fear of Discovery, and immediately, at her Glass, alters the Siting of her Head; then pulls up her Tucker, and forms her self into the exact Manner of *Lindamira*: In a Word, becomes a sincere Convert to every Thing that's commendable in a fine young Lady; and Two or Three such Matches as her Aunt feigned in her Devotions, are at this Day in her Choice. This is the History and Original Cause of *Pastorella's* Conversion from Coquetry. The Prudence in the Management of this young Lady's Temper, and good Judgment of it, is hardly to be exceeded. I scarce remember a greater Instance of Forbearance of the usual peevish Way, with which the Aged treat the Young, than this, except that of our famous Noy, whose good Nature went so far, as to make him put off his Admonitions to his Son, even till after his Death;
and

and did not give him his Thoughts of him, till he came to read that memorable Passage in his Will: *All the rest of my Estate, says he, I leave to my Son Edward (who is Executor to this my Will) to be squandred as he shall think fit: I leave it him for that Purpose, and hope no better from him.* A generous Disdain and Reflection, upon how little he deserved from so excellent a Father, reformed the young Man, and made *Edward*, from an Errant Rake, become a fine Gentleman.

St. James's Coffee-house, April 29.

Letters from *Portugal* of the 18th Instant, dated from *Estremos*, say, That on the 6th the Earl of *Galway* arrived at that Place, and had the Satisfaction to see the Quarters well furnished with all Manner of Provisions, and Quantity of Bread sufficient for subsisting the Troops for 60 Days, besides Bisket for 25 Days. The Enemy give out, That they shall bring into the Field 14 Regiments of Horse, and 24 Battalions. The Troops in the Service of *Portugal* will make up 14000 Foot, and 4000 Horse. On the Day these Letters were dispatched, the Earl of *Galway* received Advice, that the Marquis *de Bay* was preparing for some Enterprize, by gathering his Troops together on the Frontiers. Whereupon his Excellency resolved to go that same Night to *Villa Vicosa*, to assemble the Troops in that Neighbourhood, in order to disappoint his Designs.

Yesterday in the Evening Captain *Foxon*, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General *Cadogan*, arrived here Express from the Duke of *Marlborough*. And this Day a Mail is come in, with Letters dated from *Brussels* of the 6th of *May*, N. S. which advise, That the Enemy had drawn together a Body, consisting of 20000 Men, with a Design, as was supposed, to intercept the great Convoy

on

on the March towards *Lisse*, which was safely arrived at *Menin* and *Courtray*, in its Way to that Place, the *French* having retired without making any Attempt.

We hear from the *Hague*, That a Person of the First Quality is arrived in the *Low-Countries* from *France*, in order to be a Plenipotentiary in an ensuing Treaty of Peace.

Letters from *France* acknowledge, That Monsieur *Bernard* has made no higher Offers of Satisfaction to his Creditors than of 35 *l.* per Cent.

These Advices add, that the Mareschal *Boufflers*, Monsieur *Torcy*, (who distinguished himself formerly, by advising the Court of *France* to adhere to the Treaty of Partition) and Monsieur *d'Harcourt*, (who negotiated with Cardinal *Portocarrero* for the Succession of the Crown of *Spain* in the House of *Bourbon*) are all Three joined in a Commission for a Treaty of Peace. The Mareschal is come to *Ghent*: The other Two are arrived at the *Hague*.

It is confidently reported here, That the Right Honourable the Lord *Townshend* is to go with his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* into *Holland*.

THE TATLER. [N^o 10. +

By Mrs. Jenny Dittaff, Half-Sister to Mr. Bickerstaff.

From *Saturd. April 30. to Tuesd. May 3. 1709.*

From my own Apartment, May 1.

MY Brother *Isaac* having a sudden Occasion to go out of Town, ordered me to take upon me the Dispatch of the next Advices from Home, with Liberty to speak it my own Way;
not

and did not give him his Thoughts of him, till he came to read that memorable Passage in his Will: *All the rest of my Estate, says he, I leave to my Son Edward (who is Executor to this my Will) to be squandred as he shall think fit: I leave it him for that Purpose, and hope no better from him.* A generous Disdain and Reflection, upon how little he deserved from so excellent a Father, reformed the young Man, and made *Edward*, from an Errant Rake, become a fine Gentleman.

St. James's Coffee-house, April 29.

Letters from *Portugal* of the 18th Instant, dated from *Estremos*, say, That on the 6th the Earl of *Galway* arrived at that Place, and had the Satisfaction to see the Quarters well furnished with all Manner of Provisions, and Quantity of Bread sufficient for subsisting the Troops for 60 Days, besides Bisket for 25 Days. The Enemy give out, That they shall bring into the Field 14 Regiments of Horse, and 24 Battalions. The Troops in the Service of *Portugal* will make up 14000 Foot, and 4000 Horse. On the Day these Letters were dispatched, the Earl of *Galway* received Advice, that the Marquis *de Bay* was preparing for some Enterprize, by gathering his Troops together on the Frontiers. Whereupon his Excellency resolved to go that same Night to *Villa Vicosa*, to assemble the Troops in that Neighbourhood, in order to disappoint his Designs.

Yesterday in the Evening Captain *Foxon*, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General *Cadogan*, arrived here Express from the Duke of *Marlborough*. And this Day a Mail is come in, with Letters dated from *Brussels* of the 6th of *May*, N. S. which advise, That the Enemy had drawn together a Body, consisting of 20000 Men, with a Design, as was supposed, to intercept the great Convoy

on

on the March towards *Lisse*, which was safely arrived at *Menin* and *Courtray*, in its Way to that Place, the *French* having retired without making any Attempt.

We hear from the *Hague*, That a Person of the First Quality is arrived in the *Low-Countries* from *France*, in order to be a Plenipotentiary in an ensuing Treaty of Peace.

Letters from *France* acknowledge, That Monsieur *Bernard* has made no higher Offers of Satisfaction to his Creditors than of 35 l. per Cent.

These Advices add, that the Mareschal *Boufflers*, Monsieur *Torcy*, (who distinguished himself formerly, by advising the Court of *France* to adhere to the Treaty of Partition) and Monsieur *d'Harcourt*, (who negotiated with Cardinal *Portocarrero* for the Succession of the Crown of *Spain* in the House of *Bourbon*) are all Three joined in a Commission for a Treaty of Peace. The Mareschal is come to *Ghent*: The other Two are arrived at the *Hague*.

It is confidently reported here, That the Right Honourable the Lord *Townshend* is to go with his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* into *Holland*.

The TATLER. [N^o 10. ✦

By Mrs. Jenny Distaff, Half-Sister to Mr. Bickerstaff.

From *Saturd. April 30. to Tuesd. May 3. 1709.*

From my own Apartment, May 1.

MY Brother *Isaac* having a sudden Occasion to go out of Town, ordered me to take upon me the Dispatch of the next Advices from Home, with Liberty to speak it my own Way;
not

not doubting the Allowances which would be given to a Writer of my Sex. You may be sure, I undertook it with much Satisfaction: And I confess, I am not a little pleased with the Opportunity of running over all the Papers in his Closet, which he has left open for my Use on this Occasion. The first that I lay my Hands on, is, A Treatise concerning *The Empire of Beauty*, and the Effects it has had in all Nations of the World, upon the publick and private Actions of Men; with an Appendix, which he calls, *The Batchelor's Scheme for Governing his Wife*. The first Thing he makes this Gentleman propose is, That she shall be no Woman; for she is to have an Aversion to Balls, to Opera's, to Visits: She is to think his Company sufficient to fill up all the Hours of Life with great Satisfaction: She is never to believe any other Man Wise, Learned, or Valiant; or at least but in a second Degree. In the next Place, he intends she shall be a Cuckold; but expects, that he himself must live in perfect Security from that Terror. He dwells a great while on Instructions for her discreet Behaviour, in case of his Falshood. I have not Patience with these unreasonable Expectations, therefore turn back to the Treatise it self. Here, indeed, my Brother deduces all the Revolutions among Men from the Passion of Love; and in his Preface, answers that usual Observation against us, *That there is no Quarrel without a Woman in it*; with a gallant Assertion, *That there is nothing else worth Quarrelling for*. My Brother is of a Complexion truly Amorous; all his Thoughts and Actions carry in 'em a Tincture of that obliging Inclination; and this Turn has opened his Eyes to see, we are not the inconsiderable Creatures which unlucky Pretenders to our Favour would insinuate. He observes, That no Man begins to
make

make any tolerable Figure, till he sets out with the Hopes of Pleasing some one of us. No sooner he takes that in Hand, but he pleases every one else by the by. It has an immediate Effect upon his Behaviour. There is Colonel *Ranter*, who never spoke without an Oath, till he saw the Lady *Betty Modish*; now never gives his Man an Order, but it is, *Pray Tom*, do it. The Drawers where he drinks, live in perfect Happiness. He asked *Will* at the *George* t'other Day, How he did? Where he used to say, *Damn it, Is it so?* He now believes *there is some Mistake: He must confess, he is of another Opinion; but however he won't insist.*

Every Temper, except downright insipid, is to be animated and softned by the Influence of Beauty: But of this untractable Sort is a lifeless handsome Fellow that visits us, whom I have dressed at this Twelvemonth; but he is as insensible of all the Arts I use, as if he conversed all that Time with his Nurse. He outdoes our whole Sex in all the Faults our Enemies impute to us; he has brought Laziness into an Opinion, and makes his Indolence his Philosophy: Insomuch, that no longer ago than Yesterday in the Evening he gave me this Account of himself: *I am, Madam, perfectly unmoved at all that passes among Men, and seldom give my self the Fatigue of going among 'em; but when I do, I always appear the same Thing to those whom I converse with. My Hours of Existence, or being awake, are from Eleven in the Morning to Eleven at Night; half of which I live to my self, in picking my Teeth, washing my Hands, paring my Nails, and looking in the Glass. The Insignificancy of my Manners to the rest of the World, makes the Laughers call me a Quid Nunc, a Phrase which I neither understand, or shall ever enquire what they mean by it. The last of me each Night is at St. James's Coffee-house,*

house, where I converse, yet never fall into a Dispute on any Occasion, but leave the Understanding I have, Passive of all that goes through it, without entering into the Business of Life. And thus, Madam, have I arrived by Laziness, to what others pretended to by Philosophy, a perfect Neglect of the World. Sure, if our Sex had the Liberty of frequenting Publick Houses and Conversations, we should put these Rivals of our Faults and Follies out of Countenance. However, we shall soon have the Pleasure of being acquainted with 'em one Way or other, for my Brother Isaac designs, for the Use of our Sex, to give the exact Characters of all the Chief Politicians who frequent any of the Coffee-houses from St. James's to the Change; but designs to begin with that Cluster of Wise Heads, as they are found sitting every Evening from the Left-side of the Fire, at the *Smyrna*, to the Door. This will be of great Service for us, and I have Authority to promise an exact Journal of their Deliberations; the Publication of which I am to be allowed for Pin-Money. In the mean Time, I cast my Eye upon a new Book, which gave me a more pleasing Entertainment, being a sixth Part of Miscellany Poems, published by *Jacob Tonson*; which I find, by my Brother's Notes upon it, no Way inferior to the other Volumes. There are, it seems, in this, a Collection of the best Pastorals that have hitherto appeared in *England*; but among them, none superior to that Dialogue between *Sylvia* and *Dorinda*, written by one of my own Sex; where all our little Weaknesses are laid open in a Manner more just, and with truer Raillery, than ever Man yet hit upon.

*Only this I now discern,
From the Things thou'st have me learn;
That Womankind's peculiar Joys
From past or present Beauties rise.*

But

But
not b
Fema
Hero
Nigh
lost.
Pow
whol
dem
is fo
that
will
Disc
our
Rea
my
appl
the

B
ney
obli
whi

V
the
arti
con
Pas
phi
us,
are
Pea
dor
24
Ly
lion

But to reassume my first Design, there cannot be a greater Instance of the Command of Females, than in the prevailing Charms of the Heroine in the Play, which was acted this Night, call'd, *All for Love*; or, *The World well lost*. The enamoured *Antony* resigns Glory and Power to the Force of the attractive *Cleopatra*, whose Charms were the Defence of her Diadem, against a People otherwise invincible. It is so natural for Women to talk of themselves, that it is to be hoped, all my own Sex, at least, will pardon me, that I could fall into no other Discourse. If we have their Favour, we give our selves very little Anxiety for the rest of our Readers. I believe I see a Sentence of *Latin* in my Brother's Day-Book of Wit, which seems applicable on this Occasion, and in Contempt of the Criticks.

— *Tristitiam & Metus*

Tradam protectus in Mare Criticum

Portare Ventis.

Hor. C. 1. ode 26.

* *protervis*

But I am interrupted by a Packet from Mr. *Kidney* from St. James's Coffee-house, which I am obliged to insert in the very Style and Words which Mr. *Kidney* uses in his Letter.

St. James's Coffee-house, May 2.

We are advised by Letters from *Bern*, dated the 1st Instant, *N. S.* That the Duke of *Berwick* arrived at *Lyons* the 25th of the last Month, and continued his Journey the next Day to visit the Passes of the Mountains, and other Posts in *Dauphine* and *Provence*. These Letters also inform'd us, That the Miseries of the People in *France* are heightened to that Degree, that unless a Peace be speedily concluded, half of that Kingdom would perish for want of Bread. On the 24th, the *Mareschal de Thesse* passed through *Lyons*, in his Way to *Verfailles*; and two Battalions, which were marching from *Alsace* to re-

E

inforce

inforce the Army of the Duke of *Berwick*, pass'd also through that Place. Those Troops were to be followed by 6 Battalions more.

Letters from *Naples* of the 16th of *April* say, That the Marquis *de Prie's* Son was arrived there, with Instructions from his Father, to signify to the Viceroy the Necessity his Imperial Majesty was under, of desiring an Aid from that Kingdom, for carrying on the extraordinary Expences of the War. On the 14th of the same Month, they made a Review of the *Spanish* Troops in that Garrison, and afterwards of the Marines; one Part of whom will embark with those designed for *Barcelona*, and the rest are to be sent on Board the Gallies appointed to convoy Provisions to that Place.

We hear from *Rome*, by Letters dated the 20th of *April*, That the Count *de Mellos*, Envoy from the King of *Portugal*, had made his Publick Entry into that City with much State and Magnificence. The Pope has lately held two other Consistories, wherein he made a Promotion of two Cardinals; but the Acknowledgment of King *Charles* is still deferr'd.

Letters from other Parts of *Italy* advise us, That the Doge of *Venice* continues dangerously Ill: That the Prince *de Carignan* having relaps'd into a violent Fever, died the 23d of *April*, in his 80th Year.

Advices from *Vienna* of the 27th of *April* import, That the Archbishop of *Saltzburg* is dead, who is succeeded by Count *Harrach*, formerly Bishop of *Vienna*, and for these last Three Years Coadjutor to the said Archbishop; and that Prince *Maximilian* of *Lichtenstein* has likewise departed this Life, at his Country Seat call'd *Gromaw* in *Moravia*. These Advices add, That the Emperor has nam'd Count *Zinzendorf*, Count *Goes*, and Montieur *Consbruck*, for his Plenipotentiaries

tentiaries in an ensuing Treaty of Peace ; and they hear from *Hungary*, That the Imperialists have had several successful Skirmishes with the Malecontents.

Letters from *Paris*, dated *May* the 6th, say, That the Marechal *de Thesse* arriv'd there on the 29th of the last Month ; and that the Chevalier *de Beuil* was sent thither by Don *Pedro Ranquillo* with Advice, That the Confederate Squadron appeared before *Alicant* the 17th, and having for some Time cannonaded the City, endeavoured to land some Troops for the Relief of the Castle ; but General *Stanhope* finding the Passes well guarded, and the Enterprize dangerous, demanded to capitulate for the Castle ; which being granted him, the Garrison, consisting of 600 Regular Troops, march'd out with their Arms and Baggage the Day following ; and being received on Board, they immediately set Sail for *Barcelona*. These Letters add, That the March of the *French* and *Swiss* Regiments is further deferr'd for a few Days ; and that the Duke of *Noailles* was just ready to set out for *Roussillon*, as well as the Count *de Bezons* for *Catalonia*.

The same Advices say, Bread was sold at *Paris* for 6 *d.* per Pound ; and that there was not half enough, ev'n at that Rate, to supply the Necessities of the People, which reduced them to the utmost Despair ; that 300 Men had taken up Arms, and having plunder'd the Market of the Suburb of *St. Germain*, pressed down by their Multitude the King's Guards who oppos'd them. Two of those Mutineers were afterward seiz'd, and condemn'd to Death ; but Four others went to the Magistrate who pronounced that Sentence, and told him, He must expect to answer with his own Life, for those of their Comrades. All Order and Sense of Government being thus

lost among the enraged People, to keep up a Show of Authority; the Captain of the Guards, who saw all their Insolence, pretended, That he had represented to the King, their deplorable Condition, and had obtained their Pardon. It is further reported, That the Dauphin, and Dutchess of *Burgundy*, as they went to the *Opera*, were surrounded by Crowds of People, who upbraided them with their Neglect of the general Calamity, in going to Diversions, when the whole People were ready to perish for want of Bread. Edicts are daily published to suppress these Riots; and Papers, with Menaces against the Government, as publickly thrown about. Among others, these Words were dropt in a Court of Justice, *France wants a Ravilliac or a Jesuit to deliver her*. Besides this universal Distress, there is a contagious Sickness, which, it is feared, will end in a Pestilence. Letters from *Bordeaux* bring Accounts no less lamentable; The Peasants are driven by Hunger from their Abodes into that City, and make Lamentations in the Streets without Redress.

We are advised by Letters from the *Hague*, dated the 10th Instant, N. S. That on the 6th, the Marquis *de Torcy* arrived there from *Paris*; but the Passport, by which he came, having been sent blank by Monsieur *Rouille*, he was there two Days before his Quality was known. That Minister offered to communicate to Mons^r. *Heinsius* the Proposals which he had to make; but the Pensionary refused to see 'em, and said, He would signify it to the States, who deputed some of their own Body to acquaint him, That they would enter into no Negotiation till the Arrival of his Grace the D. of *Marlborough*, and the other Ministers of the Alliance. Prince *Eugene* was expected there the 12th Instant from *Brussels*. 'Tis said, That besides Monsieur *de Torcy*, and Monsieur

Monsieur *Pajot*, Director General of the Posts, there are two or three Persons at the *Hague* whose Names are not known; but 'tis supposed, that the Duke *d'Alba*, Ambassador from the Duke of *Anjou*, was one of them. The States have sent Letters to all the Cities of the Provinces, desiring them to send their Deputies to receive the Propositions of Peace made by the Court of *France*.

The TATLER. [N^o 11.]

By *Isaac Bickerstaff* Esq;

From *Tuesday* May 3. to *Thursday* May 5. 1709.

Will's Coffee-house, May 3.

A Kinsman has sent me a Letter, wherein he informs me, He had lately resolved to write an Heroick Poem; but by Business has been interrupted, and has only made one Similitude, which he should be afflicted to have wholly lost, and begs of me to apply it to something, being very desirous to see it well placed in the World. I am so willing to help the Distressed, that I have taken it in: But though his greater Genius might very well distinguish his Verses from mine, I have marked where his begin. His Lines are a Description of the Sun in Eclipse, which I know nothing more like than a brave Man in Sorrow, who bears it as he should, without imploring the Pity of his Friends, or being dejected with the Contempt of his Enemies: As in the Case of *Cato*:

When all the Globe to *Caesar's* Fortune bow'd,
Cato alone his Empire disallow'd;

E 3

With

With Inborn Strength alone oppos'd Mankind,
 With Heav'n in View, to all below it blind :
 Regardless of his Friend's Applause, or Moan,
 Alone Triumphant, since he falls alone.

- Thus when the Ruler of the Genial Day,
- Behind some dark'ning Planet forms his Way,
- Desponding Mortals, with officious Care,
- The Concave Drum, and Magick Brass pre-
 (pare ;
- Implore him to sustain th' important Fight,
- And save depending Worlds from endless
 (Night.
- Fondly they hope their Labour may avail,
- To ease his Conflict, and assist his Toil.
- Whilst he in Beams of Native Splendor bright ;
- (Tho' dark his Orb appear to Humane Sight) }
- Shines to the Gods with more diffusive Light. }
- To distant Stars with equal Glory burns,
- Inflames their Lamps, and feeds their Gol-
 (den Urns.
- Sure to retain his known superior Tract,
- And proves the more illustrious by defect.

This is a very lively Image ; but I must take the Liberty to say, My Kinsman drives the Sun a little like *Phaeton* : He has all the Warmth of *Phæbus*, but won't stay for his Direction of it. *Avail* and *Toil*, *Defect* and *Tract*, will never do for Rhimes. But however, he has the true Spirit in him ; for which Reason I was willing to entertain any Thing he pleased to send me. The Subject which he writes upon, naturally raises great Reflections in the Soul, and puts us in Mind of the mixed Condition which we Mortals are to support ; which, as it varies to Good or Bad, adorns or defaces our Actions to the Beholders : All which Glory and Shame must end in what we so much repine at, Death. But Doctrines on

this Occasion, any other than that of living well, are the most insignificant and most empty of all the Labours of Men. None but a Tragedian can die by Rule, and wait till he discovers a Plot, or says a fine Thing upon his *Exit*. In real Life, this is a Chimæra; and by Noble Spirits, it will be done decently, without the Ostentation of it. We see Men of all Conditions and Characters go through it with equal Resolution: And if we consider the Speeches of the mighty Philosophers, Heroes, Law-givers, and Great Captains, they can produce no more in a discerning Spirit, than Rules to make a Man a Fop on his Death-bed. Commend me to that natural Greatness of Soul, expressed by an innocent, and consequently resolute Country Fellow, who said in the Pains of the Cholick, *If I once get this Breath out of my Body, you shall hang me before you put it in again.* Honest Ned! and so he died.

But it is to be supposed, from this Place you may expect, an Account of such a Thing as a New Play is not to be omitted. That acted this Night is the newest that ever was writ. The Author is my ingenious Friend Mr. *Thomas D—y*. This Drama is called, *The Modern Prophets*, and is a most unanswerable Satyr against the late Spirit of Enthusiasm. The Writer had by long Experience observed, That in Company, very grave Discourses have been followed by Bawdry; and therefore has turned the Humour that Way with great Success, and taken from his Audience all Manner of Superstition, by the Agitations of pretty Mrs. *Biguel*, whom he has with great Subtilty, made a Lay Sister, as well as a Prophetess; by which Means, she carries on the Affairs of both Worlds with great Success. My Friend designs to go on with another Work against Winter, which he intends to call,

The Modern Poets; a People no less mistaken in their Opinions of being inspired, than the other. In order to this, he has by him several Songs, besides many Ambiguities, which cannot be mistaken for any Thing but what he means 'em. Mr. D---y generally writes State-Plays, and is wonderfully useful to the World in such Representations. This Method is the same that was used by Old *Athenians*, to laugh out of Countenance, or promote Opinions among the People. My Friend has therefore, against this Play is acted for his own Benefit, made Two Dances, which may be also of an universal Benefit. In the First, he has represented Absolute Power, in the Person of a Tall Man with an Hat and Feather, who gives his first Minister, that stands just before him, an huge Kick; the Minister gives the Kick to the next before; and so to the end of the Stage. In this Moral and Practical Jest, you are made to understand, That there is, in an Absolute Government, no Gratification, but giving the Kick you receive from one above you, to one below you. This is performed to a grave and melancholy Air; but on a sudden the Tune moves quicker, and the whole Company fall into a Circle, and take Hands; then, at a certain sharp Note, they move round, and kick as kick can. This latter Performance he makes to be the Representation of a Free State; where, if you all mind your Steps, you may go round and round very jollily, with a Motion pleasant to your selves and those you dance with: Nay, if you put your selves out, at the worst you only kick and are kicked, like Friends and Equals.

From my own Apartment, May 4.

Of all the Vanities under the Sun, I confess that of being proud of one's Birth is the greatest. At the same Time, since in this unreasonable Age, by the Force of prevailing Custom, Things

Things in which Men have no Hand, are imputed to 'em; and that I am used by some People, as if *Isaac Bickerstaff*, tho' I write my self *Esquire*, was no Body: To set the World right in that Particular, I shall give you my Genealogy, as a Kinsman of ours has sent it me from the *Heralds-Office*. It is certain, and observed by the wisest Writers, That there are Women who are not nicely Chast; and Men not severely Honest, in all Families; therefore let those who may be apt to raise Aspersions upon ours, please to give us as Impartial Account of their own, and we shall be satisfied. The Business of *Heralds* is a Matter of so great Nicety, that, to avoid Mistakes, I shall give you my Cousin's Letter *Verbatim*, without altering a Syllable.

*Mr Twiss
sa pref. to
4th Vol.*

Dear Cousin,

Since you have been pleased to make your self so famous of late, by your ingenious Writings, and some Time ago by your learned Predictions: Since *Partridge of Immortal Memory* is dead and gone, who Poetical as he was, could not understand his own Poetry; and Philomathical as he was, could not read his own Destiny: Since the Pope, the King of France, and great Part of his Court, are either literally or metaphorically defunct: Since, I say, these Things (not foretold by any one but your self) have come to pass after so surprising a Manner; 'tis with no small Concern I see the Original of the Staffian Race so little known in the World as it is at this Time; for which Reason, as you have employed your Studies in Astronomy, and the occult Sciences; So I, my Mother being a Welch Woman, dedicated mine to Genealogy, particularly that of our own Family, which, for its Antiquity and Number, may challenge any in Great Britain. The Staffs are originally of Staffordshire, which took its Name from them: The First that I find of the

Staffs was one Jacobstaff, a famous and renowned Astronomer, who by Dorothy his Wife, had issue Seven Sons; viz. Bickerstaff, Longstaff, Wagstaff, Quarterstaff, Whitestaff, Falstaff, and Tipstaff. He also had a Younger Brother who was twice married, and had five Sons; viz. Distaff, Pikestaff, Mopstaff, Broomstaff, and Raggedstaff. As for the Branch from whence you spring, I shall say very little of it, only that 'tis the Chief of the Staffs, and called Bickerstaff, quasi Biggerstaff; as much as to say, the Great Staff, or Scaff of Staffs; and that it has applied it self to Astronomy with great Success, after the Example of our aforelaid Forefather. The Descendants from Longstaff, the second Son, were a rakish disorderly Sort of People, and rambled from one Place to another, till in Harry II.'s Time they settled in Kent, and were called Long-Tails, from the Long-Tails which were sent 'em as a Punishment for the Murder of Thomas a Becker, as the Legends say. They have been always seeked after by the Ladies, but whether it be to show their Aversion to Popery, or their Love to Miracles, I can't say. The Wagstaffs are a merry thoughtless Sort of People, who have always been opinionated of their own Wit; they have turned themselves mostly to Poetry. This is the most numerous Branch of our Family, and the poorest. The Quarterstaffs are most of 'em Prize-fighters, or Deer-stealers: There have been so many of 'em hanged lately, that there are very few of that Branch of our Family left. The Whitestaffs are all Courtiers, and have had very considerable Places. There have been some of them of that Strength and Dexterity, that five hundred of the ablest Men in the Kingdom have often tugged in vain to pull a Staff out of their Hands. The Falstaffs are strangely given to Whoring and Drinking: There are abundance of 'em in and about London. And one Thing is very remarkable of this Branch, and that is,

is, There are just as many Women as Men in it. There was a wicked Stick of Wood of this Name in Harry IV.'s Time, one Sir John Falstaff. As for Tipstaff, the youngest Son, he was an honest Fellow; but his Sons and his Sons Sons, have all of 'em been the veriest Rogues living: 'Tis this unlucky Branch has stock'd the Nation with that Swarm of Lawyers, Attorneys, Serjeants, and Bailiffs, with which the Nation is over-run. Tipstaff, being a Seventh Son, used to cure the King's Evil; but his rascally Descendants are so far from having that healing Quality, that by a Touch upon the Shoulder, they give a Man such an ill Habit of Body, that he can never come abroad afterwards. This is all I know of the Line of Jacobstaff: His younger Brother Isaacstaff, as I told you before, had Five Sons, and was married twice; his First Wife was a Staff, (for they did not stand upon false Heraldry in those Days) by whom he had one Son, who in Process of Time being a School-master, and well read in the Greek, called himself Distaff or Twicestaff. He was not very rich, so he put his Children out to Trades; and the Distaffs have ever since been employed in the Woollen and Linnen Manufactures, except my self, who am a Genealogist. Pikestaff, the eldest Son by the Second Venter, was a Man of Business, a downright plodding Fellow, and withal so plain, that he became a Proverb. Most of this Family are at present in the Army. Raggedstaff was an unlucky Boy, and used to tear his Clothes a getting Birds Nests, and was always playing with a tame Bear his Father kept. Mopstaff fell in Love with one of his Father's Maids, and used to help her clean the House. Broomstaff was a Chimney-Sweeper. The Mopstaffs and Broomstaffs are naturally as civil People as ever went out of Doors; but alas! If they once get into ill Hands, they knock down all before 'em. Pilgrimstaff run away from his Friends.

Friends, and went a strolling about the Country: And Pipestaff was a Wine-Cooper. These Two were the unlawful Issue of Longstaff.

N. B. The Canes, the Clubs, the Cudgels, the Wands, the Devil upon Two Sticks, and one Bread, that goes by the Name of Staff of Life, are none of our Relations. I am, Dear Cousin,

From the Herald's

Your humble Servant,

Office, May 1.

D. Distaff.

St. James's Coffee-house, May 4.

As Politick News is not the principal Subject on which we treat, we are so happy as to have no Occasion for that Art of Cookery, which our Brother Newsmongers so much excel in; as appears by their excellent and inimitable Manner of dressing up a second Time for your Taste the same Dish which they gave you the Day before, in case there come over no new Pickles from *Holland*. Therefore, when we have nothing to say to you from Courts and Camps, we hope still to give you somewhat new and curious from our selves: The Women of our House, upon Occasion, being capable of carrying on the Business, according to the laudable Custom of the Wives in *Holland*; but, without further Preface, rake what we have not mentioned in our former Relations.

Letters from *Hanover* of the 30th of the last Month say, That the Prince Royal of *Prussia* arrived there on the 15th, and left that Court on the Second of this Month, in Pursuit of his Journey to *Flanders*, where he makes the ensuing Campaign. Those Advices add, That the young Prince *Nassau*, Hereditary Governour of *Friesland*, consummated on the 26th of the last Month his Marriage with the beauteous Princess of *Hesse-Cassel*, with a Pomp and Magnificence suitable to their Age and Quality.

Letters

Letters from *Paris* say, His most Christian Majesty retired to *Marly* on the first Instant, N. S. and our last Advices from *Spain* inform us, That the Prince of *Asturias* had made his publick Entry into *Madrid* in great Splendor. The Duke of *Anjou* has given Don *Joseph Hartado de Amaraga* the Government of *Terra-Firma de Veragua*; and the Presidency of *Panama* in *America*. They add, That the Forces commanded by the Marquis *de Bay* hath been reinforced by Six Battalions of *Spanish* and *Walloon* Guards. Letters from *Lisbon* advise, That the Army of the King of *Portugal* was at *Elvas* on the 22^d of the last Month, and would decamp on the 24th, in order to march upon the Enemy, who lay at *Badajoz*.

Yesterday, at Four in the Morning, his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* set out for *Margate*, and embarked for *Holland* at Eight this Morning.

Yesterday also Sir *George Thorold* was declared Alderman of *Cordwainers* Ward, in the Room of his Brother Sir *Charles Thorold* deceased.

The TATLER. [N^o 12.]

From *Thursd. May 5.* to *Saturd. May 7.* 1709.

May 5.

WHEN a Man has engaged to keep a Stage-Coach, he is obliged, whether he has Passengers or not, to set out: Thus it fares with us Weekly Historians; but indeed, for my Particular, I hope I shall soon have little more to do in this Work than to publish what is sent me from such as have Leisure and Capacity for giving Delight, and being pleased in an elegant Manner. The present Grandeur of
the

the *British* Nation might make us expect, that we should rise in our Publick Diversions, and Manner of enjoying Life, in Proportion to our Advancement in Glory and Power. Instead of that, take and survey this Town, and you'll find, Rakes and Debauchees are your Men of Pleasure; Thoughtless Atheists, and Illiterate Drunkards, call themselves Free-Thinkers; and Gamesters, Banterers, Biters, Swearers, and Twenty new-born Insects more, are, in their several Species, the Modern Men of Wit. Hence it is, that a Man who has been out of Town but one-half Year, has lost the Language, and must have some Friend to stand by him, and keep him in Countenance for talking common Sense. To Day I saw a short Interlude at *White's* of this Nature, which I took Notes of, and put together as well as I could in a Publick Place. The Persons of the *Drama* are, *Pip*, the last Gentleman that has been made so at Cards; *Trimmer*, a Person half undone at 'em, and is now between a Cheat and a Gentleman; *Acorn*, an honest *English* Man, of good plain Sense and Meaning; and Mr. *Friendly*, a reasonable Man of the Town.

White's Chocolate-house, May 5.

Enter *Pip*, *Trim*. and *Acorn*.

Ac. What's the Matter, Gentlemen? What! Take no Notice of an old Friend?

Pip. Pox on it! Don't talk to me, I am Vowel'd by the Count, and cursedly out of Humour.

Ac. Vowel'd! Prithce; *Trimmer*, What does He mean by that?

Trim. Have a Care, *Harry*, speak softly; don't show your Ignorance: — If you do, they'll bite you where-e'er they meet you; they are such cursed Curs, — the present Wits.

Ac. Bite me! What do you mean?

Pip

Pip. Why! Don't you know what Biting is? Nay you are in the Right on't. However, one would learn it only to defend ones self against Men of Wit, as one would know the Tricks of Play, to be secure against the Cheats. But don't you hear, *Acorn*, that Report, That some Potentates of the Alliance have taken Care of themselves, exclusive of us?

Ac. How! Heav'n forbid! After all our Glorious Victories; all this Expeence of Blood and Treasure!

Pip. Bite —

Ac. Bite! How?

Trim. Nay, he has Bit you fairly enough; that's certain.

Ac. Pox! I don't feel it — How? Where?

Exit *Pip* and *Trimmer* laughing.

Ac. Ho! Mr. *Friendly*, your most humble Servant; you heard what passed between those fine Gentlemen and me. *Pip* complained to me, That he has been Vowel'd; and they tell me, I am Bit.

Friend. You are to understand, Sir, That Simplicity of Behaviour, which is the Perfection of good Breeding and good Sense, is utterly lost in the World; and in the Room of it, there are started a Thousand little Inventions, which Men, barren of better Things, take up in the Place of it. Thus for every Character in Conversation that used to please, there is an Impostor put upon you: Him whom we allow'd formerly for a certain pleasant Subtilty, and natural Way of giving you an unexpected Hit, called a *Droll*, is now mimick'd by a *Biter*, who is a dull Fellow, that tells you a Lye with a grave Face, and laughs at you for knowing him no better than to believe him. Instead of that Sort of Companion, who could rally you, and keep his Countenance, 'till he made you fall into

into some little Inconsistency of Behaviour, at which you your self could laugh with him, you have the Sneerer, who will keep you Company from Morning to Night, to gather your Follies of the Day, (which perhaps you commit out of Confidence in him) and expose you in the Evening to all the Scorners in Town. For your Man of Sense and free Spirit, whose Set of Thoughts were built upon Learning, Reason, and Experience, you have now an impudent Creature made up of Vice only, who supports his Ignorance by his Courage, and Want of Learning by Contempt of it.

Ac. Dear Sir, hold: What you have told me already of this Change in Conversation, is too miserable to be heard with any Delight; but, methinks, as these new Creatures appear in the World, it might give an excellent Field to Writers for the Stage, to divert us with the Representation of them there.

Friend. No, No: As you say, there might be some Hopes of Redress of these Grievances, if there were proper Care taken of the Theatre; but the History of that is yet more lamentable, than that of the Decay of Conversation I gave you.

Ac. Pray, Sir, a little: I han't been in Town these Six Years, till within this Fortnight.

Friend. It is now some Years, since several Revolutions in the Gay World had made the Empire of the Stage subject to very fatal Convulsions, which were too dangerous to be cured by the Skill of little King Oberon, who then sat in the Throne of it. The Laziness of this Prince threw him upon the Choice of a Person who was fit to spend his Life in Contentions, an able and profound Attorney, to whom he mortgaged his whole Empire. This *Devils* is the most skilful of all Politicians: He has a perfect

Art

Art in being unintelligible in Discourse, and uncomfortable in Business. But he having no Understanding in this polite Way, brought in upon us, to get in his Money, Ladder-dancers, Rope-dancers, Jugglers, and Montebanks, to strut in the Place of *Shakespeare's* Heroes, and *Johnson's* Humourists. When the Seat of Wit was thus mortgag'd, without Equity of Redemption, an Architect arose, who has built the Muse a new Palace, but secured her no Retinue; so that instead of Action there, we have been put off by Song and Dance. This latter Help of Sound has also began to fail for want of Voices; therefore the Palace has since been put into the Hands of a Surgeon, who cuts any Foreign Fellow into an Eunuch, and passes him upon us for a Singer of *Italy*.

Ac. I'll go out of Town to Morrow.

Trim. Things are come to this Pass; and yet the World will not understand, that the Theatre has much the same Effect on the Manners of the Age, as the Bank on the Credit of the Nation. Wit and Spirit, Humour and good Sense, can never be reviv'd, but under the Government of those who are Judges of such Talents, who know, that whatever is put up in their Stead, is but a short and trifling Expedient, to support the Appearance of 'em for a Season. It is possible, a Peace will give Leisure to put these Matters under new Regulations; but at present all the Assistance we can see towards our Recovery, is as far from giving us Help, as a Poultrice is from performing what can be done only by the Grand Elixir.

Will's Coffee-house, May 6.

According to our late Design in the applauded Verses on the Morning, which you lately had from hence, we proceed to improve that just Intention, and present you with other Labours, made

made proper to the Place in which they were written. The following Poem comes from *Copenhagen*, and is as fine a Winter-piece, as we have ever had from any of the Schools of the most learned Painters. Such Images as these give us a new Pleasure in our Sight, and fix upon our Minds Traces of Reflection, which accompany us whenever the like Objects occur. In short, excellent Poetry and Description dwell upon us so agreeably, that all the Readers of 'em are made to think, if not write, like Men of Wit. But it would be Injury to detain you longer from this excellent Performance, which is addressed to the Earl of *Dorset* by Mr. *Philips*; the Author of several choice Poems in Mr. *Tonson's* new Miscellany.

Copenhagen, March 9. 1709.

From Frozen Climes, and endless Tracks of Snow,
From Streams that Northern Winds forbid to flow;
What Present shall the Muse to Dorset bring;
Or how, so near the Pole, attempt to sing?
The hoary Winter here conceals from Sight,
All pleasing Objects that to Verse invite.
The Hills and Dales, and the delightful Woods,
The Flowry Plains, and Silver Streaming Floods,
By Snow disguis'd, in bright Confusion lye,
And with one dazzling Waste fatigue the Eye.

No gentle breathing Breeze prepares the Spring;
No Birds within the Desert Region sing.
The Ships unmov'd the boist'rous Winds defie,
While rattling Chariots o'er the Ocean fly.
The vast Leviathan wants Room to play,
And spout his Waters in the Face of Day.
The starving Wolves along the main Sea prowl,
And to the Moon in Icy Valleys howl.
For many a shining League the level Main
Here spreads it self into a Glassy Plain:

There

There solid Billows of enormous Size,
Alpes of green Ice, in wild Disorder rise.

And yet but lately have I seen e'en here,
The Winter in a lovely Dress appear.
E'er yet the Clouds let fall the treasur'd Snow,
Or Winds begun thro' hazy Skies to blow.

At Ev'ning a keen Eastern Breeze arose;
And the descending Rain unsullied froze.
Soon as the silent Shades of Night withdrew,
The ruddy Morn disclos'd at once to View
The Face of Nature in a rich Disguise,
And brighten'd ev'ry Object to my Eyes:
For ev'ry Shrub, and ev'ry Blade of Grass,
And ev'ry pointed Thorn, seem'd wrought in Glass.
In Pearls and Rubies rich the Hawthorns show,
While through the Ice the Crimson Berries glow.
The thick-frung Reeds the watry Marshes yield,
Seem polish'd Lances in a hostile Field.

The Stag in limpid Currents with Surprise,
Sees Chrystal Branches on his Forehead rise.
The spreading Oak, the Beech, and cowering Pine,
Glaz'd over, in the freezing Æther shine.
The frightened Birds the rattling Branches shun,
That wave and glitter in the distant Sun.

When if a sudden Gust of Wind arise,
The bristle Forrest into Atoms flies:
The crackling Wood beneath the Tempest bends,
And in a spangled Show'r the Prospect ends.
Or, if a Southern Gale the Region warm,
And by Degrees unbind the Wintry Charm,
The Traveller a miry Country sees,
And Journeys sad beneath the dropping Trees.

Like some deluded Peasant, Merlin leads
Thro' fragrant Bow'rs and thro' delicious Meads;
While here enchanted Gardens to him rise,
And airy Fabricks there attract his Eyes,

*His wand'ring Feet the Magick Paths pursue;
And while he thinks the fair Illusion true,
The trackless Scapes disperse in fluid Air,
And Woods, and Wilds, and Thorny Ways appear:
A tedious Road the weary Wretch returns,
And, as He goes, the transient Vision mourns.*

From my own Apartment, May 6.

There has a Mail this Day arrived from Holland; but the Matter of the Advices importing rather what gives us great Expectations, than any positive Assurances, I shall, for this Time, decline giving you what I know, and apply the following Verses of Mr. Dryden, in the Second Part of *Almanzor*, to the present Circumstances of Things, without discovering what my Knowledge in Astronomy suggests to me.

*When Empire in its Childhood first appears,
A watchful Fate o'ersees its tender Tears;
Till grown more strong, it thrusts and stretches out,
And elbows all the Kingdoms round about.
The Place thus made for its first breathing free,
It moves again for Ease and Luxury;
Till swelling by Degrees it has possess'd
The greater Space, and now crowds up the rest.
When from behind there starts some petty State,
And pushes on its now unweildy Fate.
Then down the Precipice of Time it goes,
And sinks in Minutes, which in Ages rose.*

The TATLER. [N^o 13.

From *Saturd. May 7. to Tuesd. May 10. 1709.*

From my own Apartment, May 8.

Much Hurry and Business had to Day perplex'd me into a Mood too thoughtful for going into Company; for which Reason, instead of the Tavern, I went into *Lincoln-Inn-Walks*; and having taken a Round or Two, I sat down, according to the allowed Familiarity of these Places, on a Bench; at the other End of which sat a venerable Gentleman, who speaking with a very affable Air, Mr. Bickerstaff, said he, *I take it for a very great Piece of good Fortune, that you have found me out. Sir,* said I, *I had never, that I know of, the Honour of seeing you before. That,* replied he, *is what I have often lamented; but I assure, I have for many Years done you good Offices, without being observed by you; or else, when you had any little Glimpse of my being concerned in an Affair, you have fled from me, and shunned me like an Enemy; but however, the Part I am to act in the World is such, that I am to go on in doing Good, though I meet with never so many Repulses, even from those I oblige. This, thought I, shows a great good Nature, but little Judgment in the Persons upon whom he confers his Favours. He immediately took Notice to me, That he observed by my Countenance I thought him indiscreet in his Beneficence, and proceeded to tell me his Quality in the following Manner: *I know thee, Isaac, to be so well vers'd in the Occult Sciences, that I need not much Preface, or make long Preparations to gain your Faith that there are Airy Beings, who are employed in the Care and Attendance**

dance of Men, as Nurses are to Infants, till they come to an Age in which they can act of themselves. These Beings are usually called amongst Men, Guardian-Angels; and, Mr. Bickerstaff, I am to acquaint you, that I am to be yours for some Time to come; it being our Orders to vary our Stations, and sometimes to have one Patient under our Protection, and sometimes another, with a Power of assuming what Shape we please, to ensnare our Wards into their own Good. I have of late been upon such hard Duty, and know you have so much Work for me, that I think fit to appear to you Face to Face, to desire you would give me as little Occasion for Vigilance as you can. Sir, said I, it will be a great Instruction to me in my Behaviour, if you please to give me some Account of your late Employments, and what Hardships or Satisfactions you have had in 'em, that I may govern my self accordingly. He answer'd: To give you an Example of the Drudgery we go through, I will entertain you only with my Three last Stations: I was on the First of April last, put to mortifie a great Beauty, with whom I was a Week; from her I went to a common Swearer, and have been last with a Gamester. When I first came to my Lady, I found my great Work was to guard well her Eyes and Ears, but her Flatterers were so numerous, and the House, after the modern Way, so full of Looking-glasses, that I seldom had her safe but in her Sleep. Whenever we went abroad, we were surrounded by an Army of Enemies: When a well-made Man appeared, he was sure to have a Side-glance of Observation: If a disagreeable Fellow, he had a full Face, out of meer Inclination to Conquests. But at the close of the Evening, on the Sixth of the last Month, my Ward was sitting on a Couch, reading Ovid's Epistles; and as she came to this Line of *Helen to Paris*,

She

She half consents who silently denies;

enter'd Philander, who is the most skilful of all Men in an Address to Women. He is arriv'd at the Perfection of that Art which gains them, which is, *To talk like a very miserable Man, but look like a very happy One.* I saw Diſſinna blush at his Entrance, which gave me the Alarm; but he immediately said something so agreeable on her being at Study, and the Novelty of finding a Lady employed in so grave a Manner, that he on a sudden became very familiarly a Man of no Consequence; and in an Instant laid all her Suspicions of his Skill asleep, as he almost had done mine, till I observed him very dangerously turn his Discourse upon the Elegance of her Dress, and her Judgment in the Choice of that very pretty Mourning. Having had Women before under my Care, I trembled at the Apprehension of a Man of Sense, who could talk upon Trifles, and resolved to stick to my Post with all the Circumspection imaginable. In short, I preposessed her against all he could say to the Advantage of her Dress and Person; but he turned again the Discourse, where I found I had no Power over her, on the abusing her Friends and Acquaintance. He allowed indeed, That *Flora* had a little Beauty, and a great deal of Wit; but then she was so ungainly in her Behaviour, and such a laughing *Hoyden*—*Pastorella* had with him the Allowance of being Blameless: But what was that towards being Praise-worthy? To be only Innocent, is not to be Virtuous. He afterwards spoke so much against Mrs. Dipple's Forehead, Mrs. Prim's Mouth, Mrs. Dentifrice's Teeth, and Mrs. Fidget's Cheeks, that she grew downright in Love with him: For it is always to be understood, That a Lady takes all you detract from the rest of her Sex to be

be a Gift to her. In a Word, Things went so far, that I was dismissed, and she will remember that Evening Nine Months, from the Sixth of April, by a very remarkable Token. The next, as I said, I went to was a common Swearer: Never was Creature so puzzled as myself when I came first to view his Brain; half of it was worn out, and filled up with meer Expletives, that had nothing to do with any other Parts of the Texture; therefore, when he called for his Clothes in a Morning, he would cry, *John?* — *John* does not answer. *What a Plague!* *No Body there?* *What the Devil, and rot me!* *John, for a lazy Dog as you are.* I knew no Way to cure him, but by writing down all he said one Morning as he was dressing, and laying it before him on the Toilet when he came to pick his Teeth. The last Recital I gave him of what he said for half an Hour before, was, *What, a Pox rot me!* *Where is the Wasball?* *Call the Chairmen: Damn 'em, I warrant they are at the Ale-house already!* *Zounds, and Confound 'em.* When he came to the Glass, he takes up my Note — *Ha! This Fellow is worse than me: What, Does he swear with Pen and Ink?* But reading on, he found 'em to be his own Words. The Stratagem had so good an Effect upon him, that he grew immediately a new Man, and is learning to speak without an Oath, which makes him extremely short in his Phrases; for, as I observed before, a Common Swearer has a Brain without any Idea on the Swearing Side; therefore my Ward has yet mighty little to say, and is forced to substitute some other Vehicle of Nonsense to supply the Defect of his usual Expletives. When I left him, he made use of, *Odsbodikins!* *Oh me!* and *Never stir a line,* and so forth; which gave me Hopes of his Recovery. So I went to the next I told you of,

the

the Gamester. When we first take our Place about a Man, the Receptacles of the *Pericranium* are immediately searched. In his, I found no one ordinary Trace of Thinking; but strong Passion, violent Desires, and a continued Series of different Changes, had torn it to Pieces. There appeared no middle Condition; the Triumph of a Prince, or the Misery of a Beggar, were his alternate States. I was with him no longer than one Day, which was Yesterday. In the Morning at Twelve, we were worth Four Thousand Pounds: at Three, we were arrived at Six Thousand; half an Hour after, we were reduced to One Thousand; at Four of the Clock we were down to Two Hundred; at Five, to Fifty; at Six, to Five; at Seven, to One Guinea; the next Bet, to Nothing. This Morning, he borrowed Half a Crown of the Maid who cleans his Shooes: and is now gaming in *Lincolns-Inn-Fields* among the Boys for Farthings and Oranges, till he has made up Three Pieces; and then he returns to *White's* into the best Company in Town. This ended our first Discourse; and it is hoped, you will forgive me that I have picked so little out of my Companion at our first Interview. In the next, 'tis possible he may tell me more pleasing Incidents; for tho' he is a Familiar, he is not an Evil Spirit.

St. James's Coffee-house, May 9.

We hear from the *Hague* of the 14th Instant, N.S. That Monsieur *de Torcy* hath had frequent Conferences with the Grand Pensioner, and the other Ministers who were heretofore commissioned to treat with Monsieur *Rouille*. The Preliminaries of a Peace are almost settled, and the Proceedings wait only for the Arrival of the Duke of *Marlborough*; after whose Approbation of the Articles proposed, it is not doubted
 F but

but the Methods of the Treaty will be publicly known. In the mean Time, the States have declared an Abhorrence of making any Step in this great Affair, but in Concert with the Court of *Great Britain*, and other Princes of the Alliance. The Posture of Affairs in *France* does necessarily oblige that Nation to be very much in Earnest in their Offers; and Monsieur *de Torcy* hath professed to the Grand Pensioner, That he will avoid all Occasions of giving him the least Jealousie of his using any Address in private Conversations for accomplishing the Ends of his Embassy. It is said, That as soon as the Preliminaries are adjusted, that Minister is to return to the *French* Court. The States of *Holland* have resolved to make it an Instruction to all their Men of War and Privateers, to bring into their Ports whatever Neutral Ships they shall meet with laden with Corn, and bound for *France*; and to avoid all Cause of Complaint from the Potentates to whom these Ships shall belong, their full Demand for their Freight shall be paid them there. The *French* Protestants residing in that Country have applied themselves to their respective Magistrates, desiring that there may be an Article in the Treaty of Peace, which may give Liberty of Conscience to the Protestants in *France*. Monsieur *Bosnage*, Minister of the *Walloon* Church at *Amsterdam*, has been at the *Hague*, and hath had some Conferences with the Deputies of the States on that Subject. It is reported there, That all the *French* Refugees in those Dominions are to be naturalized, that they may enjoy the same good Effects of the Treaty with the *Hollanders* themselves, in respect to *France*.

Letters from *Paris* say, The People conceive great Hopes of a sudden Peace, from Monsieur *Torcy's* being employed in the Negotiation, he

being

being a Minister of too great Weight in that Court, to be sent on any Employment in which his Master would not act in a Manner wherein he might justly promise himself Success. The *French* Advices add, That there is an Insurrection in *Poitou*; 3000 Men having taken up Arms, and beaten the Troops which were appointed to disperse them: Three of the Mutineers being taken, were immediately executed; and as many of the King's Party were used after the same Manner.

Our late Act of Naturalization hath had so great an Effect in Foreign Parts, that some Princes have prohibited the *French* Refugees in their Dominions to sell or transfer their Estates to any other of their Subjects; and at the same Time have granted them greater Immunities than they hitherto enjoyed. It has been also thought necessary to restrain their own Subjects from leaving their Native Country, on Pain of Death.

THE TATLER. [N^o 14.]

From Tuesday May 10. to Thursd. May 12. 1709.

From my own Apartment, May 10.

HAD it not been that my Familiar had appeared to me, as I told you in my last, in Person, I had certainly been unable to have found even Words, without Meaning, to keep up my Intelligence with the Town: But he has checked me severely for my Despondence, and ordered me to go on in my Design of observing upon Things, and forbearing Persons; for, said he, the Age you live in is such, that a good Picture of any Vice or Virtue will infallibly be

misrepresented; and though none will take the kind Descriptions you make so much to themselves, as to wish well to the Author, yet all will resent the ill Characters you produce, out of Fear of their own Turn in the Licence you must be obliged to take, if you point at particular Persons. I took his Admonition kindly, and immediately promised him to beg Pardon of the Author of the *Advice to the Poets*, for my Railery upon his Work; though I aimed at no more in that Examination, but to convince him, and all Men of Genius, of the Folly of laying themselves out on such Plans as are below their Characters. I hope too it was done without Ill-Breeding, and nothing spoken below what a Civilian (as it is allowed I am) may utter to a Physician. After this Preface, all the World may be safe from my Writings; for if I can find nothing to commend, I am silent, and will forbear the Subject: For, though I am a Reformer, I scorn to be an Inquilitor.

It would become all Men as well as me, to lay before 'em the noble Character of *Verus* the Magistrate, who always sate in Triumph over, and Contempt of Vice; He never searched after it, or spared it when it came before him: At the same Time, He could see thro' the Hypocrisy and Disguise of those, who have no Pretence to Virtue themselves, but by their Severity to the Vicious. This same *Verus* was, in Times long past, Chief Justice (as we call it amongst us) in *Felicia*. He was a Man of profound Knowledge of the Laws of his Country, and as just an Observer of 'em in his own Person. He considered Justice as a Cardinal Virtue, not as a Trade for Maintenance. Wherever he was Judge, he never forgot that he was also Council. The Criminal before him was always sure he stood before his Country, and, in a Sort, a Parent of it.

The

The Prisoner knew, that tho' his Spirit was broken with Guilt, and incapable of Language to defend it self, all would be gathered from him which could conduce to his Safety; and that his Judge would wrest no Law to destroy him, nor conceal any that could save him. In his Time, there were a Nest of Pretenders to Justice, who happen'd to be employed to put Things in a Method for being examined before him at his usual Sessions: These Animals were to *Verus*, as Monkeys are to Men, so like, that you can hardly disown them; but so base, that you are ashamed of their Fraternity. It grew a Phrase, *Who would do Justice on the Justices?* That certainly would *Verus*. I have seen an old Trial where he sat Judge on Two of 'em; one was called *Trick-Track*, the other *Tearshift*; one was a learned Judge of Sharpers, the other the quickest of all Men at finding out a Wench. *Trick-Track* never spared a Pick-pocket, but was a Companion to Cheats: *Tearshift* would make Compliments to Wenches of Quality, but certainly commit poor ones. If a poor Rogue wanted a Lodging, *Trick-Track* sent him to Gaol for a Thief: If a poor Whore went only with one thin Petticoat, *Tearshift* would imprison her for being loose in her Dress. These Patriots infested the Days of *Verus*; while they alternately committed and released each others Prisoners. But *Verus* regarded them as Criminals, and always look'd upon Men as they stood in the Eye of Justice, without respecting whether they sat on the Bench, or stood at the Bar.

Will's Coffee-house, May 11.

Yesterday we were entertained with the Tragedy of *The Earl of Essex*, in which there is not one good Line, and yet a Play which was never seen without drawing Tears from some Part of the Audience: A remarkable Instance, that his

Soul is not to be moved by Words, but Things; for the Incidents in this *Drama* are laid together so happily, that the Spectator makes the Play for himself, by the Force which the Circumstance has upon his Imagination. Thus, in spite of the most dry Discourses, and Expressions almost ridiculous with respect to Propriety, it is impossible for one unprejudic'd to see it untouch'd with Pity. I must confess this Effect is not wrought on such as examine why they are pleas'd; but it never fails to appear on those who are not too learned in Nature, to be moved by her first Suggestions. It is certain, the Person and Behaviour of Mr. *Wilks* has no small Share in conducing to the Popularity of the Play; and when an handsome Fellow is going to a more coarse *Exit* than Beheading, his Shape and Countenance makes every tender one relieve him with all her Heart, without waiting till she hears his dying Words.

This Evening *The Alchemist* was played. This Comedy is an Example of *Ben's* extensive Genius and Penetration into the Passions and Follies of Mankind. The Scene in the Fourth Act, where all the cheated People oppose the Man that would open their Eyes, has something in it so inimitably excellent, that it is certainly as great a Master-piece as has ever appeared by any Hand. The Author's great Address in showing Covetousness the Motive of the Actions of the *Puritan*, the *Epicure*, the *Gamester*, and the *Trader*; that all their Endeavours, how differently soever they seem to tend, center only in that one Point of Gain, shows he had to a great Perfection that Discernment of Spirit, which constitutes a Genius for Comedy.

White's Chocolate-house, May 11.

It is not to be imagined how far the Violence of our Desires will carry us towards our own

Deceit

Deceit in the Pursuit of what we wish for. A Gentleman here this Evening was giving me an Account of a dumb Fortune-Teller, who outdoes Mr. Partridge, my self, or the Unborn-Doctor, for Predictions. All his Visitants come to him full of Expectations, and pay his own Rate for the Interpretations they put upon his Shrugs and Nods. There is a fine rich City-Widow stole thither the other Day, (though it is not Six Weeks since her Husband's Departure from her Company to rest) and, with her trusty Maid, demanded of him, Whether she should marry again, by holding up Two Fingers, like Horns on her Forehead. The Wizard held up both her Hands forked. The Relict desired to know, Whether he meant by his holding up both Hands, to represent that she had one Husband before, and that she should have another? Or that he intimated, she should have Two more? The Cunning Man look'd a little sour; upon which Betty jogged her Mistress, who gave t'other Guinea; and he made her understand, She should positively have Two more; but shook his Head, and hinted, that they should not live long with her. The Widow sighed, and gave him t'other half Guinea. After this Prepossession, all that she had next to do, was to make Sallies to our End of the Town, and find out who it is her Fate to have. There are Two who frequent this Place, whom she takes for Men of Vogue, and of whom her Imagination has given her the Choice. They are both the Appearances of fine Gentlemen, to such as do not know when they see Persons of that Turn; and indeed, they are industrious enough to come at that Character, to deserve the Reputation of being such. But this Town will not allow us to be the Thing we seem to aim at, and are too discerning to be fobb'd off with Pretences. One of these pretty

Fellows fails by his laborious Exactness; the other, by his as much studied Negligence. *Frank Careless*, as soon as his Valet has helped on and adjusted his Clothes, goes to his Glass, sets his Wig awry, tumbles his Cravat; and in short, undresses himself to go into Company. *Will. Nice* is so little satisfied with his Dress, that all the Time he is at a Visit, he is still mending it, and is for that Reason the more insufferable; for he who studies Carelessness, has, at least, his Work the sooner done of the Two. The Widow is distracted whom to take for her First Man; for *Nice* is every Way so careful, that she fears his Length of Days; and *Frank* is so loose, that she has Apprehensions for her own Health with him. I am puzzled how to give a just Idea of them; but in a Word, *Careless* is a Coxcomb, and *Nice* a Fop: Both, you'll say, very hopeful Candidates for a gay Woman just set at Liberty. But there is a Whisper, her Maid will give her, to *Tom Terrour*, the Gamester. This Fellow has undone so many Women, that he'll certainly succeed if he is introduced; for nothing so much prevails with the vain Part of that Sex, as the Glory of deceiving them who have deceived others.

Desunt Multa.

St. James's Coffee-house, May 11.

Letters from *Berlin*, bearing Date *May 11. N. S.* inform us, That the Birth-day of her *Prussian* Majesty has been celebrated there with all possible Magnificence; and the King made her, on that Occasion, a Present of Jewels to the Value of Thirty Thousand Crowns. The *Marquis de Quesne*, who has distinguished himself by his great Zeal for the Protestant Interest, was, at the Time of the Dispatch of these Letters, at that Court, soliciting the King to take Care, that

that an Article in Behalf of the Refugees, admitting their Return to *France*, should be inserted in the Treaty of Peace. They write from *Hanover* of the 14th, That his Electoral Highness had received an Express from Count *Merci*, representing how necessary it was to the Common Cause, that he would please to hasten to the *Rhine*; for that nothing but his Presence could quicken the Measures towards bringing the Imperial Army into the Field. There are very many Speculations upon the intended Interview of the King of *Denmark* and King *Augustus*. The latter has made such Preparations for the Reception of the other, that it is said, his *Danish* Majesty will be entertained in *Saxony* with much more Elegance than he met with in *Italy* it self.

Letters from the *Hague* of the 18th Instant, *N. S.* say, That his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* landed the Night before at the *Brill*, after having been kept out at Sea by adverse Winds two Days longer than is usual in that Passage. His Excellency the Lord *Townshend*, her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the State General, was driven into the *Veer* in *Zealand* on *Thursday* last, from whence he came to the *Hague* within few Hours after the Arrival of his Grace. The Duke, soon after his coming to the *Hague*, had a Visit from the Pensioner of *Holland*. All Things relating to the Peace were in Suspence till this Interview; nor is it yet known what Resolutions will be taken on that Subject; for the Troops of the Allies have fresh Orders dispatched to them to move from their respective Quarters, and march with all Expedition to the Frontiers, where the Enemy are making their utmost Efforts for the Defence of their Country. These Advices further inform us, That the Marquis *de Torcy* had received

ceiv'd an Answer from the Court of France to his Letters which he had sent thither by an Express on the Friday before.

Mr. Bickerstaff has received Letters from Mr. Coltstaff, Mr. Whipstaff, and Mrs. Rebecca Wogstaff; all which relate chiefly to their being left out in the Genealogy of the Family lately published; but my Cousin being a Clerk in the Herald's Office who writ that Draught, and being at present under the Displeasure of the Chapter; it is feared, if that Matter should be touch'd upon at this Time, the young Gentleman would lose his Place for Treason against the Kings at Arms.

The TATLER. [N^o 15.]

From Thursd. May 12. to Saturd. May 14. 1709.

From my own Apartment, May 12.

I Have taken a Resolution hereafter, on any Want of Intelligence, to carry my Familiar abroad with me, who has promised to give me very proper and just Notices of Persons and Things, to make up the History of the passing Day. He is wonderfully skilful in the Knowledge of Men and Manners, which has made me more than ordinary curious to know how he came to that Perfection, and I communicated to him that Doubt. Mr. Pacolet, said I, I am mightily surpriz'd to see you so good a Judge of our Nature and Circumstances, since you are a meer Spirit, and have no Knowledge of the Bodily Part of us. He answered, smiling, You are mistaken, I have been one of you, and lived a Month amongst you, which gives me an exact Sense of your Condition. You are to know, That all who enter into Humane Life, have a certain Date or *Stamen* given to their Being, which

which they only who die of Age may be said to have arrived at ; but it is ordered sometimes by Fate, that such as die Infants, are after Death to attend Mankind to the End of that *Stamen* of Being in themselves, which was broke off by Sicknels or any other Disaster. These are proper Guardians to Men, as being sensible of the Infirmary of their State. You are Philosopher enough to know, that the Difference of Men's Understanding proceeds only from the various Dispositions of their Organs ; so that he who dies at a Month old, is in the next Life as knowing (tho' more innocent) as they who live to Fifty ; and after Death, they have as perfect a Memory and Judgment of all that pass'd in their Life-time, as I have of all the Revolutions in that uneasy, turbulent Condition of yours ; and, you'd say, I had enough of it in a Month, were I to tell you all my Misfortunes. A Life of a Month, can't have, one would think, much Variety ; but pray, said I, let us have your Story.

Then he proceeds in the following manner :

It was one of the most wealthy Families in *Great Britain* into which I was born, and it was a very great Happiness to me that it so happen'd, otherwise I had still, in all Probability, been living : But I shall recount to you all the Occurrences of my short and miserable Existence, just as, by examining into the Traces made in my Brain, they appeared to me at that Time. The First Thing that ever struck my Senses, was a Noise over my Head of one shrieking ; after which, methought I took a full Jump, and found my self in the Hands of a Sorceress, who seem'd as if she had been long waking, and employed in some Incantation : I was thoroughly frightened, and cried out, but she immediately seem'd to go on in some Magical Operation, and
anointed

anointed me from Head to Foot. What they meant, I could not imagine; for there gather'd a great Crowd about me, crying, *An Heir, an Heir*; upon which I grew a little still, and believ'd this was a Ceremony to be us'd only to great Persons, and such as made them, what they call'd, *Heirs*. I lay very quiet; but the Witch, for no Manner of Reason or Provocation in the World, takes me and binds my Head as hard as possibly she could, then ties up both my Legs, and makes me swallow down an horrid Mixture; I thought it an harsh Entrance into Life to begin with taking Physick; but I was forc'd to it, or else must have taken down a great Instrument in which she gave it me. When I was thus dress'd, I was carried to a Bed-side, where a fine young Lady (my Mother I wor) had like to have hugg'd me to Death. From her, they fac'd me about, and there was a Thing with quite another Look from the rest of the Room, to whom they talk'd about my Nose. He seem'd wonderfully pleas'd to see me; but I knew since, my Nose belong'd to another Family. That into which I was born, is one of the most numerous amongst you; therefore Crowds of Relations came every Day to congratulate my Arrival; among others, my Cousin *Betty*, the greatest Romp in Nature. She whisks me such a Height over her Head, that I cry'd out for fear of falling. She pinch'd me, and called me squealing Chit, and threw me into a Girls Arms that was taken in to tend me. The Girl was very proud of the Womanly Employment of a Nurse, and took upon her to strip and dress me a-new, because I made a Noise, to see what ailed me: She did so, and stuck a Pin in every Joint about me. I still cried: Upon which, she lays me on my Face in her Lap; and to quiet me, fell a nailing in all
the

the Pins, by clapping me on the Back, and screaming a Lullaby. But my Pain made me exalt my Voice above hers, which brought up the Nurse, the Witch I first saw, and my Grandmother. The Girl is turn'd down Stairs, and I stripp'd again, as well to find what ail'd me, as to satisfy my Granam's further Curiosity. This good old Woman's Visit was the Cause of all my Troubles. You are to understand, That I was hitherto bred by Hand, and any Body that stood next, gave me Pap, if I did but open my Lips; insomuch, that I was grown so cunning, as to pretend my self asleep when I was not, to prevent my being cramm'd. But my Grandmother began a loud Lecture upon the Idleness of the Wives of this Age, who, for Fear of their Shape, forbear suckling their own Offspring: And Ten Nurses were immediately sent for; one was whisper'd to have a wanton Eye, and would soon spoil her Milk; another was in a Consumption; the Third had an ill Voice, and would frighten me, instead of lulling me to sleep. Such Exceptions were made against all but one Country Milk-Wench, to whom I was committed, and put to the Breast. This careless Jade was eternally romping with the Footmen, and downright starved me; insomuch that I daily pined away, and should never have been reliev'd, had it not been, that on the Thirtieth Day of my Life, a Fellow of the *Royal Society*, who had writ upon *Cold Baths*, came to visit me, and solemnly protested, I was utterly lost for want of that Method: Upon which he fous'd me Head and Ears into a Pail of Water, where I had the good Fortune to be drowned, and so escap'd being lash'd into a Linguist till Sixteen, running after Wenches till Twenty-five, and being married to an ill-natur'd Wife till Sixty: Which had certainly been my Fate, had not the Inchantment

ment between Body and Soul been broke by this Philosopher. Thus, till the Age I should have otherwise liv'd, I am oblig'd to watch the Steps of Men ; and if you please, shall accompany you in your present Walks, and get you Intelligence from the Aerial Lacquey, who is in Waiting, what are the Thoughts and Purposes of any whom you enquire for. I accepted his kind Offer, and immediately took him with me in an Hack to *White's*.

White's Chocolate-house, May 13.

We got in hither, and my Companion threw a Powder round us, that made me as invisible as himself ; so that we could see and hear all others, our selves unseen and unheard.

The First Thing we took Notice of, was a Nobleman of a goodly and frank Aspect, with his generous Birth and Temper visible in it, playing at Cards with a Creature of a black and horrid Countenance, wherein were plainly delineated the Arts of his Mind, Couzenage and Falshood. They were marking their Game with Counters, on which we could see Inscriptions, imperceptible to any but us. My Lord had scor'd with Pieces of Ivory, on which were writ, *Good Fame, Glory, Riches, Honour, and Posterity*. The Spectre over-against him had on his Counters the Inscriptions of, *Dishonour, Impudence, Poverty, Ignorance, and Want of Shame*. Bless me ! said I ; Sure my Lord does not see what he plays for ! As well as I do, says *Pacoler*. He despises that Fellow he plays with, and scorns himself for making him his Companion. At the very Instant he was speaking, I saw the Fellow who play'd with my Lord, hide Two Cards in the Roll of his Stocking : *Pacoler* immediately stole 'em from thence ; upon which the Nobleman

man

man soon after won the Game. The little Triumph he appeared in, when he got such a trifling Stock of ready Money, tho' he had ventured so great Sums with Indifference, increas'd my Admiration. But *Pacolet* began to talk to me. Mr. *Isaac*, This to you looks wonderful, but not at all to us higher Beings: That Noble has as many good Qualities as any Man of his Order, and seems to have no Faults but what, as I may say, are Excrescencies from Virtues. He is Generous to a Prodigality, more Affable than is consistent with his Quality, and Courageous to a Rashness. Yet, after all this, the Source of his whole Conduct is (tho' he would hate himself if he knew it) meer Avarice. The Ready Cash laid before the Gamester's Counters makes him venture, as you see, and lay Distinction against Infamy, Abundance against Want; in a Word, all that's desirable against all that's to be avoided. However, said I, be sure you disappoint the Sharpers to Night, and steal from 'em all the Cards they hide. *Pacolet* obey'd me, and my Lord went Home with their whole Bank in his Pocket.

Will's Coffee-house, May 13.

To Night was acted a Second Time a Comedy, call'd, *The Busy Body*: This Play is written by a Lady. In old Times, we us'd to sit upon a Play here after it was acted; but now the Entertainment is turn'd another Way; not but there are considerable Men appear in all Ages, who, for some eminent Quality or Invention, deserve the Esteem and Thanks of the Publick. Such a Benefactor is a Gentleman of this House, who is observed by the Surgeons with much Envy; for he has invented an Engine for the Prevention of Harms by Love-Adventures, and by great Care and Application, hath made it an Immodesty to name his Name. This Act of Self-denial has gain'd

gain'd this worthy Member of the Commonwealth a great Reputation. Some Law-givers have departed from their Abodes for ever, and commanded the Observation of their Laws till their Return; others have us'd other Artifices to fly the Applause of their Merit; but this Person shuns Glory with greater Address, and has, by giving his Engine his own Name, made it obscene to speak of him more. However, he is rank'd among, and receiv'd by the modern Wits, as a great Promoter of Gallantry and Pleasure. But I fear, Pleasure is less understood in this Age, which so much pretends to it, than in any since the Creation. 'Twas admirably said of him who first took Notice, That (*Res est severa Voluptas*) there is a certain Severity in Pleasure. Without that, all Decency is banished; and if Reason is not to be present at our greatest Satisfaction, of all the Races of Creatures, the Humane is the most miserable. It was not so of old; when *Virgil* describes a Wit, he always means a virtuous Man; and all his Sentiments of Men of Genius are such as show Persons distinguished from the common Level of Mankind; such as placed Happiness in the Contempt of low Fears, and mean Gratifications: Fears, which we are subject to with the Vulgar; and Pleasures which we have in common with Beasts. With these illustrious Personages, the Wisest Man was the Greatest Wit; and none was thought worthy of that Character, unless he answered this excellent Description of the Poet:

*Qui ---- Metus omnes & inexorabile Fatum
Subjecit Peaibus, strepitumq; Acherontis avari:*

St. James's Coffee-house, May 13.

We had this Morning Advice, That some English Merchant Ships, convoyed by the *Bristol* of 54 Guns, were met with by a Part of *Monf. du*
Gui.

Gui Trouin's Squadron, who engaged the Convoy. That Ship defended it self till the *English* Merchants got clear of the Enemy, but being disabled was her self taken. Within few Hours after, my Lord *Dursley* came up with Part of his Squadron, and engaging the *French*, retook the *Bristol* (which being very much shattered, sunk); and took the *Glorieux*, a Ship of 44 Guns, as also a Privateer of 14. Before this Action, his Lordship had taken Two *French* Merchant Men, and had, at the Dispatch of these Advices, brought the whole safe into *Plimouth*.

The TATLER. [N^o 16.

From *Saturd. May 14. to Tuesd. May 17. 1709.*

White's Chocolate-house, May 15.

SIR *Thomas*, of this House, has shew'd me some Letters from the *Bath*, which give Accounts of what passes among the good Company of that Place; and allow'd me to transcribe one of them, that seems to be writ by some of Sir *Thomas's* particular Acquaintance, and is as follows:

Dear Knight,

I Desire you would give my humble Service to all our Friends, which I speak of to you (out of Method) in the very Beginning of my Epistle, lest the present Disorders, by which this Seat of Gallantry and Pleasure is torn to Pieces, should make me forget it. You keep so good Company, that you know *Bath* is stock'd with such as come hither to be relieved from luxuriant Health, or imaginary Sickness, and consequently is always as well stowed with Gallants as Invalids, who live together in a very good Under-

Understanding. But the Season is so early, that our fine Company is not yet arrived; and the Warm Bath, which in Heathen Times was dedicated to *Venus*, is now used only by such as really want it for Health's Sake. There are however a good many Strangers, among whom are Two ambitious Ladies, who being both in the Autumn of their Life, take the Opportunity of placing themselves at the Head of such as we are, before the *Chloe's*, *Clarissa's*, and *Pastorella's* come down. One of these Two is excessively in Pain, that the ugly Being called *Time* will make Wrinkles in Spite of the Lead Forehead-Cloth; and therefore hides with the Gaiety of her Air, the Volubility of her Tongue, and Quickness of her Motion, the Injuries which it has done her. The other Lady is but Two Years behind her in Life, and dreads as much being laid aside as the former, and consequently has taken the necessary Precautions to prevent her Reign over us. But she is very discreet, and wonderfully turned for Ambition, being never apparently transported either with Affectation or Malice. Thus, while *Florimel* is talking in Publick, and spreading her Graces in Assemblies, to gain a Popular Dominion over our Diversions, *Prudentia* visits very cunningly all the Lame, the Splenatick, and the Superannuated, who have their distinct Classes of Followers and Friends. Among these, she has found that some Body has sent down printed Certificates of *Florimel's* Age, which she has read and distributed to this unjoyful Set of People, who are always Enemies to those in Possession of the good Opinion of the Company. This unprovoked Injury done by *Prudentia*, was the first Occasion of our fatal Divisions here, and a Declaration of War between these Rivals. *Florimel* has abundance of Wit, which she has
lavish'd

Javish'd in decrying *Prudentia*, and giving De-
fiance to her little Arts. For an Instance of her
superior Power, she bespoke the Play of *Alex-
ander the Great*, to be acted by the Company
of Strollers, and desired us all to be there on
Thursday last. When she spoke to me to come,
*As you are, said she, a Lover, you will not
fail the Death of Alexander: The Passion of Love
is wonderfully hit — Statira! Oh that happy
Woman — To have a Conqueror at her Feet —
But you'll be sure to be there.* I, and several
others, resolv'd to be of her Party. But see the
irresistible Strength of that unsuspected Crea-
ture, a *Silent Woman*. *Prudentia* had counter-
plotted us, and had bespoke on the same Even-
ing the Poppet-Show of *The Creation of the
World*. She had engaged every Body to be
there, and, to turn our Leader into Ridicule,
had secretly let 'em know, that the Poppet *Eve*
was made the most like *Florimel* that ever was
seen. On *Thursday* Morning the Poppet-Drum-
mer, *Adam* and *Eve*, and several others who
lived before the Flood, pass'd thro' the Streets
on Horseback, to invite us all to the Pastime,
and the Representation of such Things as we
all knew to be true; and Mr. Mayor was so
wise as to prefer these innocent People the Pop-
pets, who, he said, were to represent Christians,
before the wicked Players, who were to show
Alexander, an Heathen Philosopher. To be short,
this *Prudentia* had so laid it, that at Ten of the
Clock Footmen were sent to take Places at the
Poppet-Show, and all we of *Florimel's* Party were
to be out of Fashion, or desert her. We chose the
latter. All the World crowded to *Prudentia's*
House, because it was given out, no Body could
get in. When we came to *Noah's Flood* in the
Show, *Punch* and his Wife were introduced dan-
cing in the Ark. An honest plain Friend of *Flori-
mel's*,

mel's, but a Critick withal, rose up in the midst of the Representation, and made many very good Exceptions to the *Drama* it self, and told us, That it was against all Morality, as well as Rules of the Stage, that *Punch* should be in Jest in the De-luge, or indeed that he should appear at all. This was certainly a just Remark, and I thought to second him; but he was hiss'd by *Prudentia's* Party; upon which, really, Sir *Thomas*, we who were his Friends, hiss'd him too. Old Mrs. *Petulant* desired both her Daughters to mind the Moral; then whispered Mrs. *Mayors*, *This is very proper for young People to see.* *Punch* at the End of the Play made Madam *Prudentia* a Compliment, and was very civil to the whole Company, making Bows till his Buttons touch'd the Ground. All was carried triumphantly against our Party. In the mean Time *Florimel* went to the Tragedy, dress'd as fine as Hands could make her, in hopes to see *Prudentia* pine away with Envy. Instead of that, she sat a full Hour alone, and at last was entertained with this whole Relation from *Stattira*, who wiped her Eyes with her Tragical-cut Handkerchief, and lamented the Ignorance of the Quality. *Florimel* was stung with this Affront, and the next Day bespoke the Poppet-Show. *Prudentia*, insolent with Power, bespoke *Alexander*. The whole Company came then to *Alexander*. Madam *Petulant* desired her Daughters to mind the Moral, and believe no Man's fair Words; For you'll see Children, said she, *these Soldiers are never to be depended upon; they are sometimes here, sometimes there.* Don't you see, Daughter Betty, Colonel Clod, our next Neighbour in the Country, pulls off his Hat to you? Court'sie, good Child, his Estate is just by us. *Florimel* was now mortified down to *Prudentia's* Humour; and *Prudentia* exalted in

to hers. This was observed: *Florimel* invites us to the Play a Second Time; *Prudentia* to the Show. See the Uncertainty of Humane Affairs! The Beaux, the Wits, the Gamesters, the Prudes, the Coquets, the Valitudinarians, and Gallants, all now wait upon *Florimel*. Such is the State of Things at this present Date; and if there happens any new Commotions, you shall have immediate Advice from,

Bath,

May 11.

1709.

S I R,

Your Affectionate Friend,
and Servant.

To CASTABELLA.

Madam,

I Have the Honour of a Letter from a Friend of yours, relating to an Incivility done to you at the Opera, by one of your own Sex; but I, who was an Eye-witness of the Accident, can testify to you, that though she pressed before you, she lost her Ends in that Design; for she was taken Notice of for no other Reason, but her Endeavours to hide a finer Woman than her self. But indeed, I dare not go further in this Matter, than just this bare Mention; for though it was taking your Place of Right, rather than Place of Precedence, yet it is so tender a Point, and on which the very Life of Female Ambition depends, that it is of the last Consequence to meddle in it: All my Hopes are from your beautiful Sex; and those bright Eyes, which are the Bane of others, are my only Sunshine. My Writings are Sacred to you; and I hope, I shall always have the good Fortune to live under your Protection; therefore take this publick Opportunity to signify to all the World, That I design to forbear any Thing that may in the least tend to the Diminution of your Interest, Reputation, or Power. You'll therefore forgive

forgive me, that I strive to conceal every wrong Step made by any who have the Honour to wear Petticoats; and shall at all Times do what is in my Power, to make all Mankind as much their Slaves as my self. If they would consider Things as they ought, there needs not much Argument to convince 'em, that it is their Fate to be obedient to you, and that your greatest Rebels do only serve with a worse Grace. I am,

M A D A M,

Your most Obedient,

May 16.

and most Humble Servant,

Isaac Bickerstaff.

St. James's Coffee-house, May 16.

Letters from the *Hague*, bearing Date the 21st Instant, N. S. advise, That his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, immediately after his Arrival, sent his Secretary to the President and the Pensionary, to acquaint them therewith. Soon after, these Ministers visited the Duke, and made him Compliments in the Name of the States General; after which they enter'd into a Conference with him on the present Posture of Affairs, and gave his Grace Assurances of the firm Adherence of the States to the Alliance; At the same Time acquainting him, That all Overtures of Peace were rejected, 'till they had an Opportunity of acting in Concert with their Allies on that Subject. After this Interview, the Pensionary and the President returned to the Assembly of the States. Monsieur *Torcy* has had a Conference at the Pensioner's House with his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*, and his Excellency the Lord *Townshend*. The Result of what was debated at that Time is kept secret; but there appears an Air of Satisfaction and good Understanding between these Ministers.

sters. We are apt also to give our selves very hopeful Prospects from Monsieur *Torcy's* being employed in this Negotiation, who has been always remarkable for a particular Way of Thinking, in his Sense of the Greatness of *France*; which he has always said, *Was to be promoted rather by the Arts of Peace, than those of War.* His delivering himself freely on this Subject, has formerly appeared an unsuccessful Way to Power in that Court; but in its present Circumstances, those Maxims are better received; and it is thought a certain Argument of the Sincerity of the *French King's* Intentions, that this Minister is at present made use of. The Marquis is to return to *Paris* within few Days, who has sent a Courier thither to give Notice of the Reasons of his Return, that the Court may be the sooner able to dispatch Commissions for a formal Treaty.

The Expectations of Peace are increased by Advices from *Paris* of the 17th Instant, which say, The Dauphin hath altered his Resolution of commanding in *Flanders* the ensuing Campaign. The *Saxon* and *Prussian* Reinforcements, together with Count *Mercy's* Regiment of Imperial Horse, are encamped in the Neighbourhood of *Brussels*; and sufficient Stores of Corn and Forage are transported to that Place and *Ghent* for the Service of the Confederate Army.

They write from *Mons*, That the Elector of *Bavaria* had Advice, That an advanced Party of the *Portuguese* Army had been defeated by the *Spaniards*.

We hear from *Languedoc*, That their Corn, Olives, and Figs, were wholly destroyed; but that they have a hopeful Prospect of a plentiful Vintage.

The

The TATLER. [N^o 17.]

From Tuesd. May 17. to Thursd. May 19. 1709.

Will's Coffee-house, May 18.

THE Discourse has happened to turn this Evening upon the true Nature of Panegyrick, the Perfection of which was asserted to consist in a certain artful Way of conveying the Applause in an indirect Manner. There was a Gentleman gave us several Instances of it: Among others, he quoted (from Sir Francis Bacon, in his *Advancement of Learning*) a very great Compliment made to Tiberius, as follows: In a full Debate upon Publick Affairs in the Senate, one of the Assembly rose up, and with a very grave Air said, He thought it for the Honour and Dignity of the Commonwealth, that Tiberius should be declared a God, and have Divine Worship paid him. The Emperor was surprized at the Proposal, and demanded of him to declare whether he had made any Application to incline him to that Overture? The Senator answered, with a bold and haughty Tone, *Sir, In Matters that concern the Commonwealth, I will be governed by no Man.* Another Gentleman mentioned something of the same Kind spoken by the late Duke of B——m, to the late Earl of O——y: *My Lord, (says the Duke, after his Libertine Way) you will certainly be Dam'd.* How, *my Lord!* says the Earl with some Warmth. *Nay,* said the Duke, *there's no Help for it, for it is positively said, Cursed is he of whom all Men speak well.* This is taking a Man by Surprize, and being welcome when you have so surprized him. The Person flattered receives you into his Closet at once; and the sudden

sudden Change in his Heart, from the Expectation of an Ill-wisher, to find you his Friend, makes you in his full Favour in a Moment. The Spirits that were raised so suddenly against you, are as suddenly for you. There was another Instance given of this Kind at the Table: A Gentleman who had a very great Favour done him, and an Employment bestowed upon him, without so much as being known to his Benefactor, waited upon the Great Man who was so Generous, and was beginning to say, he was infinitely obliged. *Not at all,* says the Patron, turning from him to another, *Had I known a more deserving Man in England, he should not have had it.*

We should certainly have had more Examples, had not a Gentleman produced a Book which he thought an Instance of this kind: It was a Pamphlet, call'd, *The Naked Truth*. The Idea any one would have of that Work from the Title, was, That there would be much Plain Dealing with People in Power, and that we should see Things in their proper Light, stripped of the Ornaments which are usually given to the Actions of the Great: But the Skill of this Author is such, that he has, under that rugged Appearance, approved himself the finest Gentleman and Courtier that ever writ. The Language is extremely sublime, and not at all to be understood by the Vulgar: The Sentiments are such as would make no Figure in ordinary Words; but such is the Art of the Expression, and the Thoughts are elevated to so high a Degree, that I question whether the Discourse will sell much. There was an ill-natured Fellow present, who hates all Panegyrick mortally. *P—— take him!* said he, *What the Devil means his Naked Truth, in speaking nothing but to the Advantage of all whom he*

mentions? This is just such a great Action as that of the Champion's on a Coronation Day, who challenges all Mankind to dispute with him the Right of the Sovereign, surrounded with his Guards. The Gentleman who produced the Treatise, desired him to be cautious, and said, it was writ by an excellent Soldier, which made the Company observe it more narrowly: And (as Criticks are the greatest Conjurers at finding out a known Truth) one said, he was sure it was writ by the Hand of his Sword-Arm. I could not perceiv'e much Wit in that Expression; but it rais'd a Laugh, and I suppose, was meant as a Sneer upon valiant Men. The same Man pretended to see in the Style, that it was an Horse-Officer; but sure that's being too nice: For though you may know Officers of the Cavalry by the Turn of their Feet, I can't imagine how you should discern their Hands from those of other Men. But it is always thus with Pedants; they will ever be carping, if a Gentleman or a Man of Honour puts Pen to Paper. I don't doubt, but this Author will find this Assertion too true, and that Obloquy is not repulsed by the Force of Arms. I will therefore set this Excellent Piece in a Light too glaring for weak Eyes, and, in Imitation of the Critick *Longinus*, shall, as well as I can, make my Observations in a Style like the Author's, of whom I treat; which perhaps I am as capable of as another, having an unbounded Force of Thinking, as well as a most exquisite Address, extensively and wisely indulged to me by the Supreme Powers. My Author, I will dare to assert, shows the most Universal Knowledge of any Writer who has appeared this Century. He is a Poet, and Merchant, which is seen in Two Master-Words, *Credit Blossoms*. He is a Grammarian, and a Politician; for he says, *The Uni-*
ting

ring the Two Kingdoms, is the Emphasis of the Security to the Protestant Succession. Some would be apt to say, he is a Conjuror; for he has found, That a Republick is not made up of every Body of Animals, but is composed of Men only, and not of Horses. *Liberty and Property have chosen their Retreat within the Emulating Circle of an Humane Commonwealth.* He is a Physician; for he says, *I observe a constant Equality in its Pulse, and a just Quickness of its vigorous Circulation.* And again: *I view the Strength of our Constitution plainly appear in the Sanguine and ruddy Complexion of a well-contented City.* He is a Divine: For he says, *I cannot but bless my self.* And indeed, this Excellent Treatise has had that good Effect upon me, who am far from being Superstitious, that I, also, can't but bless my self.

St. James's Coffee-house, May 18.

This Day arrived a Mail from *Lisbon*, with Letters of the 13th Instant, N. S. containing a particular Account of the late Action in *Portugal*. On the 7th Instant, the Army of *Portugal*, under the Command of the Marquis de *Frontera*, lay on the Side of the *Caya*, and the Army of the Duke of *Anjou*, commanded by the Marquis de *Bay*, on the other. The latter Commander having an Ambition to ravage the Country, in a Manner in Sight of the *Portuguese*, made a Motion with the whole Body of his Horse toward Fort *St. Christopher*, near the Town of *Badajoz*. The Generals of the *Portuguese*, disdaining that such an Insult should be offered to their Arms, took a Resolution to pass the River, and oppose the Designs of the Enemy. The Earl of *Galway* represented to them, That the present Posture of Affairs was such on the Side of the Allies, that there needed no more to be done at present in that Country,

but to carry on a Defensive Part. But his Arguments could not avail in the Council of War. Upon which, a great Detachment of Foot, and the whole of the Horse of the King of *Portugal's* Army, passed the River, and with some Pieces of Cannon did good Execution on the Enemy. Upon observing this, the Marquis *de Bay* advanced with his Horse, and attacked the Right Wing of the *Portuguese* Cavalry, who faced about, and fled, without standing the first Encounter. But their Foot repulsed the same Body of Horse in three successive Charges, with great Order and Resolution. While this was transacting, the *British* General commanded the Brigade of *Pearce*, to keep the Enemy in Diversion by a new Attack. This was so well executed, that the *Portuguese* Infantry had Time to retire in good Order, and repass the River. But that Brigade, which rescued 'em, was it self surrounded by the Enemy, and Major-General *Sarkey*, Brigadier *Pearce*, together with both their Regiments, and that of the Lord *Galway*, lately raised, were taken Prisoners.

During the Engagement, the Earl of *Barrymore* having advanced too far to give some necessary Order, was hemmed in by a Squadron of the Enemy; but found Means to gallop up to the Brigade of *Pearce*, with which he remains also a Prisoner. My Lord *Galway* had his Horse shot under him in this Action; and the Conde *de St. Juan*, a *Portuguese* General, was taken Prisoner. The same Night the Army encamped at *Aronches*, and on the 9th moved to *Elvas*, where they lay when these Dispatches came away. Colonel *Stanwix's* Regiment is also taken. The whole of this Affair has given the *Portuguese* a great Idea of the Capacity and Courage of my Lord *Galway*, against

gainst whose Advice they entered upon this unfortunate Affair, and by whose Conduct they were rescued from it. The prodigious Constancy and Resolution of that great Man is hardly to be parallel'd, who, under the Oppression of a maimed Body, and the Reflection of repeated ill Fortune, goes on with an unspeakable Alacrity in the Service of the Common Cause. He has already put Things in a very good Posture after this ill Accident, and made the necessary Dispositions for covering the Country from any further Attempt of the Enemy, who lie still in the Camp they were in before the Battle.

Letters from *Brussels*, dated the 25th Instant, advise, That notwithstanding the Negotiations of a Peace seem so far advanced, that some do confidently report the Preliminaries of a Treaty to be actually agreed on; yet the Allies hasten their Preparations for opening the Campaign; and the Forces of the Empire, the *Prussians*, the *Danes*, the *Wirtembergers*, the *Palatines*, and *Saxon Auxiliaries*, are in Motion towards the General Rendevous, they being already arrived in the Neighbourhood of *Brussels*. These Advices add, That the Deputies of the States of *Holland*, having made a General Review of the Troops in *Flanders*, set out for *Antwerp* on the 21st Instant from that Place. On the same Day the Prince Royal of *Prussia* came thither incognito, with a Design to make the ensuing Campaign under his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*.

This Day is published a Treatise, call'd, The Difference between Scandal and Admonition. By Isaac Bickerstaff Esq; And on the 1st of July next, you may expect A Prophecy of Things past; wherein the Art of Fortune-telling is laid open to the meanest Capacity. And on the Monday

following, Choice Sentences for the Company of Masons and Bricklayers, to be put upon new Houses, with a Translation of all the Latin Sentences, that have been built of late Years, together with a Comment upon Stone Walls, by the same Hand.

The TATLER. [N^o 18.]

From *Thursd. May 19. to Saturd. May 21. 1709.*

From my own Apartment, May 20.

IT is observed too often, that Men of Wit do so much employ their Thoughts upon fine Speculations, that Things useful to Mankind are wholly neglected; and they are busy in making Emendations upon some Encliticks in a Greek Author, while obvious Things, that every Man may have use for, are wholly overlooked. It would be an happy Thing, if such as have real Capacities for Publick Service, were employed in Works of general Use; but because a Thing is every Body's Business, it is no Body's Business; This is for Want of publick Spirit. As for my Part, who am only a Student, and a Man of no great Interest, I can only remark Things, and recommend the Correction of 'em to higher Powers. There is an Offence I have a Thousand Times lamented, but fear I shall never see remedy'd; which is, That in a Nation where Learning is so frequent as in *Great Britain*, there should be so many gross Errors as there are in the very Directions of Things, wherein Accuracy is necessary for the Conduct of Life. This is notoriously observed by all Men of Letters when they first come to Town (at which

which Time they are usually curious that Way) in the Inscriptions on Sign-Posts. I have Cause to know this Matter as well as any Body; for I have (when I went to Merchant-Taylor's School) suffered Stripes for spelling after the Signs I observed in my Way; tho' at the same Time, I must confess, staring at those Inscriptions first gave me an Idea and Curiosity for Medals; in which I have since arrived at some Knowledge. Many a Man has lost his Way and his Dinner by this general Want of Skill in Orthography: For, considering that the Painters are usually so very bad, that you cannot know the Animal under whose Sign you are to live that Day, How must the Stranger be misled, if it be wrong spelled, as well as ill painted? I have a Cousin now in Town, who has answered under *Batchelor* at *Queen's College*, whose Name is *Humphrey Mopstaff*: (He is a Kin to us by his Mother.) This young Man going to see a Relation in *Barbekin*, wandered a whole Day by the Mistake of one Letter, for it was written, *This is the B E E R*, instead of, *This is the B E A R*. He was set right at last, by enquiring for the House, of a Fellow who could not read, and knew the Place mechanically, only by having been often drunk there. But, in the Name of Goodness, let us make our Learning of Use to us, or not. Was not this a Shame, that a Philosopher should be thus directed by a Cobler? I'll be sworn, if it were known how many have suffered in this Kind by false Speeling since the Union, this Matter would not long lie thus. What makes these Evils the more insupportable, is, That they are so easily amended, and nothing done in it. But it is so far from that, that the Evil goes on in other Arts as well as Orthography. Places are confounded, as well

for want of proper Distinctions, as Things for Want of true Characters. Had I not come by the other Day very early in the Morning, there might have been Mischief done; for a worthy *North-Britain* was swearing at *Stocks-market*, that they would not let him in at his Ludgings; but I knowing the Gentleman, and observing him look often at the King on Horseback, and then double his Oaths, that he was sure he was right, found he mistook that for *Charing-Cross*, by the Erection of the like Statue in each Place. I grant, private Men may distinguish their Abodes as they please; as one of my Acquaintance who lives at *Marybone*, has put a good Sentence of his own Invention upon his Dwelling-place, to find out where he lives: He is so near *London*, that his Conceit is this, *The Country in Town*; or, *The Town in the Country*; for you know, if they are both in one, they are all one. Besides that, the Ambiguity is not of great Consequence; if you are safe at the Place, 'tis no Matter if you do not distinctly know where to say the Place is. But to return to the Orthography of Publick Places: I propose, That every Tradesman in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, shall give me Sixpence a Quarter for keeping their Signs in Repair, as to the Grammatical Part; and I will take into my House a *Swiss* Count of my Acquaintance, who can remember all their Names without Book, for Dispatch sake, setting up the Head of the said Foreigner for my Sign; the Features being strong, and fit for hanging high.

St. James's Coffee-house, May 20.

This Day a Mail arrived from *Holland*, by which there are Advices from *Paris*, That the Kingdom of *France* is in the utmost Misery and Distraction. The Merchants of *Lions* have been

at

at Court, to remonstrate their great Sufferings by the Failure of their Publick Credit; but have received no other Satisfaction, than Promises of a sudden Peace; and that their Debts will be made good by Funds out of the Revenue, which will not answer, but in case of the Peace which is promised. In the mean Time, the Cries of the common People are loud for Want of Bread, the Gentry have lost all Spirit and Zeal for their Country, and the King himself seems to languish under the Anxiety of the pressing Calamities of the Nation, and retires from hearing those Grievances, which he hath not Power to redress. Instead of Preparations for War, and the Defence of their Country, there is nothing to be seen but evident Marks of a general Despair. Processions, Fastings, Publick Mournings, and Humiliations, are become the sole Employments of a People, who were lately the most vain and gay of any in the Universe.

The Pope has written to the *French King* on the Subject of a Peace, and his Majesty has answered in the lowliest Terms, That he entirely submits his Affairs to Divine Providence, and shall soon show the World, that he prefers the Tranquillity of his People to the Glory of his Arms, and Extent of his Conquests.

Letters from the *Hague* of the 24th say, That his Excellency the Lord *Townshend* delivered his Credentials on that Day to the States-General, as Plenipotentiary from the *Queen of Great-Britain*; as did also Count *Zinzendorf*, who bears the same Character from the Emperor.

Prince *Eugene* intended to set out the next Day for *Brussels*, and his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* on the *Tuesday* following. The Marquis *de Torcy* talks daily of going, but still

continues here. The Army of the Allies is to assemble on the 7th of the next Month at *Helshin*; though 'tis generally believed, that the Preliminaries to a Treaty are fully adjusted.

The Approach of a Peace strikes a Pannick thro' our Armies, tho' that of a Battle could never do it, and they almost repent of their Bravery, that made such hast to humble themselves and the *French King*. The Duke of *Marlborough*, tho' otherwise the greatest General of the Age, has plainly shown himself unacquainted with the Arts of Husbanding a War. He might have grown as old as the Duke of *Alva*, or Prince *Waldeck*, in the *Low-Countries*, and yet have got Reputation enough every Year for any reasonable Man: For the Command of General in *Flanders* hath been ever looked upon as a Provision for Life. For my Part, I can't see how his Grace can answer it to the World, for the great Eagerness he hath shown to send a Hundred Thousand of the bravest Fellows in *Europe* a begging. But the private Gentlemen of the Infantry will be able to shift for themselves; a brave Man can never starve in a Country stock'd with Hen-roosts. *There is not a Yard of Linnen*, says my honoured Progenitor, Sir *John Falstaff*, in my whole Company; but as for that, says this worthy Knight, *I am in no great Pain, we shall find shirts on every Hedge*. There is another Sort of Gentlemen whom I am much more concerned for, and that is, the ingenious Fraternity of which I have the Honour to be an unworthy Member; I mean the *News Writers* of *Great Britain*, whether *Post-Men* or *Post-Boys*, or by what other Name or Title soever dignified or distinguished. The Case of these Gentlemen is, I think, more hard than that of the Soldiers, considering that they have taken more Towns, and fought more Battels.

Battels: They have been upon Parties and Skirmishes, when our Armies have lain still; and given the General Assault to many a Place, when the Besiegers were quiet in their Trenches. They have made us Masters of several strong Towns many Weeks before our Generals could do it; and compleated Victories, when our greatest Captains have been glad to come off with a drawn Battle. Where Prince *Eugene* has slain his Thousands, *Boyer* has slain his Ten Thousands. This Gentleman can indeed be never enough commended for his Courage and Intrepidity during this whole War: He has laid about him with an inexpressible Fury, and like the offended *Marius* of Ancient Rome made such Havock among his Countrymen, as must be the Work of two or three Ages to repair. It must be confess'd, the Redoubted Mr. *Buckley* has shed as much Blood as the former; but I cannot forbear saying, (and I hope it will not look like Envy) that we regard our Brother *Buckley* as a kind of *Dracoman-sir*, who spares neither Friend or Foe: But generally kills as many of his own Side as the Enemy's. It is impossible for this ingenious Sort of Men to subsist after a Peace: Every one remembers the Shifts they were driven to in the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, when they could not furnish out a single Paper of News, without lighting up a Comet in *Germany*, or a Fire in *Moscow*. There scarce appeared a Letter without a Paragraph on an Earthquake. Prodigious were grown so familiar, that they had lost their Name, as a great Poet of that Age has it. I remember Mr. *Dyer*, who is justly look'd upon by all the Fox-hunters in the Nation as the greatest Statesman our Country has produced, was particularly famous for dealing in Whales; insomuch that in Five Months Time
(for

(for I had the Curiosity to examine his Letters on that Occasion) he brought Three into the Mouth of the River *Thames*, besides Two Porpusses and a Sturgeon. The judicious and wary Mr. *I. Dawks* hath all along been the Rival of this great Writer, and got himself a Reputation from Plagues and Famines, by which, in those Days, he destroyed as great Multitudes, as he has lately done by the Sword. In every Dearth of News, *Grand Cairo* was sure to be unpeopled.

It being therefore visible, that our Society will be greater Sufferers by the Peace than the Soldiery it self; insomuch that the *Daily Courant* is in Danger of being broken, my Friend *Dyer* of being reformed, and the very best of the whole Band of being reduced to Half-pay; Might I presume to offer any Thing in the Behalf of my distressed Brethren, I would humbly move, That an Appendix of proper Apartments furnished with Pen, Ink, and Paper, and other Necessaries of Life, should be added to the Hospital of *Chelsea*, for the Relief of such decay'd News-Writers as have serv'd their Country in the Wars; and that for their Exercise, they should compile the Annals of their Brother Veterans, who have been engaged in the same Service, and are still obliged to do Duty after the same Manner.

I cannot be thought to speak this out of an Eye to any private Interest; for, as my chief Scenes of Action are Coffee houses, Play-houses, and my own Apartment, I am in no need of Camps, Fortifications, and Fields of Battle, to support me; I don't call out for Heroes and Generals to my Assistance. Though the Officers are broken, and the Armies disbanded, I shall still be safe as long as there are Men or Women, or Politicians, or Lovers, or Poets, or Nymphs,

Nymphs, or Swains, or Cits, or Courtiers in Being.

The TATLER. [N^o 19.

From *Saturd. May 21.* to *Tuesd. May 24.* 1709.

From my own Apartment, May 23.

THERE is nothing can give a Man of any Consideration greater Pain, than to see Order and Distinction laid aside amongst Men, especially when the Rank (of which he himself is a Member) is intruded upon by such as have no Pretence to that Honour. The Appellation of *Esquire* is the most notoriously abused in this Kind of any Class amongst Men, insomuch that it is become almost the Subject of Derision; but I will be bold to say, This Behaviour towards it proceeds from the Ignorance of the People in its true Origine. I shall therefore, as briefly as possible, do my self and all true *Esquires* the Justice to look into Antiquity upon this Subject.

In the First Ages of the World, before the Invention of Jointures and Settlements, when the noble Passion of Love had Possession of the Hearts of Men, and the Fair Sex were not yet cultivated into the merciful Disposition which they have showed in latter Centuries, it was natural for Great and Heroick Spirits to retire to Rivulets, Woods, and Caves, to lament their Destiny, and the Cruelty of the fair Persons who were deaf to their Lamentations. The Hero in this Distress was generally in Armour, and in a Readiness to fight any Man he met with, especially if distinguished by any extraordinary Qualifications, it being the Nature of Heroick Love to hate all Merit, lest it should
come.

come within the Observation of the Cruel One, by whom its own Perfections are neglected. A Lover of this Kind had always about him a Person of a Second Value, and subordinate to him, who could hear his Afflictions, carry an Inchantment for his Wounds, hold his Helmet when he was eating (if ever he did eat); or in his Absence, when he was retired to his Apartment in any King's Palace; tell the Prince himself, or perhaps his Daughter, the Birth, Parentage, and Adventures, of his valiant Master. This trusty Companion was styled his *Esquire*, and was always fit for any Offices about him; was as gentle and chaste as a Gentleman-Usher, quick and active as an Equerry, smooth and eloquent as a Master of the Ceremonies. A Man thus qualified was the first, as the Ancients affirm, who was called an *Esquire*; and none without these Accomplishments ought to assume our Order: But, to the utter Disgrace and Confusion of the Heralds, every Pretender is admitted into this Fraternity, even Persons the most Foreign to this courteous Institution. I have taken an Inventory of all within this City, and looked over every Letter in the *Post-Office* for my better Information. There are of the *Middle-Temple*, including all in the Buttery Books, and in the Lists of the House, 5000. In the *Inn*, 4000. In the *King's Bench-Walks*, the whole Buildings are inhabited by Esquires only. The adjacent Street of *Essex*, from *Morris's Coffee-house*, and the Turning towards the *Gracian*, you cannot meet one who is not an Esquire, 'till you take Water. Every House in *Norfolk* and *Arundel* Streets is governed also by a Squire, or his Lady. *Soho-Square*, *Bloomsbury-Square*, and all other Places, where the Floors rise above Nine Foot, are so many Universities, where you enter your selves, and become of our Order.

However,

However, if this were the worst of the Evil, it were to be supported, because they are generally Men of some Figure and Use; tho' I know no Pretence they have to an Honour which had its Rise from Chivalry. But if you travel into the Counties of *Great Britain*, we are still more imposed upon by Innovation. We are indeed derived from the Field: But shall that give Title to all that ride mad after Foxes, that holloo when they see an Hare, or venture their Necks full Speed after an Hawk, immediately to commence Esquires? No; our Order is Temperate, Cleanly, Sober, and Chast; but these Rural Esquires commit Immodesties upon Hay-cocks, wear Shirts half a Week, and are drunk Twice a Day. These Men are also to the last Degree excessive in their Food: An Esquire of *Norfolk* eats Two Pounds of Dumplin every Meal, as if oblig'd to it by our Order: An Esquire of *Hampshire* is as ravenous in devouring Hogs-flesh: One of *Essex* has as little Mercy on Calves. But I must take the Liberty to protest against them, and acquaint those Persons, that it is not the Quantity they eat, but the Manner of eating, that shows a Squire. But above all, I am most offended at small Quill-men, and Transcribing Clerks, who are all come into our Order, for no Reason that I know of, but that they can easily flourish it at the End of their Name. I'll undertake, that if you read the Superscriptions to all the Offices in the Kingdom, you will not find Three Letters directed to any but Esquires. I have my self a Couple of Clerks, and the Rogues make nothing of leaving Messages upon each other's Desk: One directs, *To Degory Goose-quill Esq;* to which the other replies by a Note, *To Nehemiah Dashwell Esq; with Respect.* In a Word, it is now *Populus Armigerorum*, A People of Esquires. And I don't know, but, by the late

late Act of Naturalization, Foreigners will assume that Title, as Part of the Immunity of being *Englishmen*. All these Improprieties flow from the Negligence of the *Heralds-Office*. Those Gentlemen in Party-colour'd Habits do not so rightly, as they ought, understand themselves; though they are dress'd Cap-a-pe in Hieroglyphicks, they are inwardly but ignorant Men. I asked an Acquaintance of mine, who is a Man of Wit, but of no Fortune, and is forced to appear as Jack-pudding on the Stage to a Mountebank. Prethee, *Jack*, Why is your Coat of so many Colours? He reply'd, I act a Fool, and this spotted Dress is to signifie, that every Man living has a weak Place about him; for I am Knight of the Shire, and represent you all. I wish the *Heralds* would know as well as this Man does, in his Way, that they are to act for us in the Case of our Arms and Appellations: We should not then be jumbled together in so promiscuous and absurd a Manner. I design to take this Matter into further Consideration, and no Man shall be received as an Esquire, who cannot bring a Certificate, That he has conquered some Lady's obdurate Heart; That he can lead up a Country Dance, or carry a Message between her and her Lover, with Address, Secrecy, and Diligence. A Squire is properly born for the Service of the Sex, and his Credentials shall be signed by Three Toasts, and One Prude, before his Title shall be receiv'd in my Office.

Will's Coffee-house, May 23.

On Saturday last was presented, *The Busie Body*, a Comedy, written (as I have heretofore remark'd) by a Woman. The Plot and Incidents of the Play are laid with that Subtilty of Spirit which is peculiar to Females of Wit, and is very seldom well performed by those of the other Sex.

Sex, in whom Craft in Love is an Act of Invention, and not, as with Women, the Effect of Nature and Instinct.

To Morrow will be acted a Play, call'd, *The Trip to the Jubilee*. This Performance is the greatest Instance that we can have of the irresistible Force of proper Action: The Dialogue in it self has something too low to bear a Criticism upon it: But Mr. *Wilks* enters into the Part with so much Skill, that the Gallantry, the Youth, and Gaiety of a young Man of a plentiful Fortune, is looked upon with as much Indulgence on the Stage, as in Ireal Life, without any of those Intermixtures of Wit and Humour, which usually prepossess us in Favour of such Characters in other Plays.

St. James's Coffee-house, May 23.

Letters from the *Hague* of the 23^d Instant, N. S. say, Mr. *Walpole* (who is since arrived) was going with all Expedition to *Great Britain*, whither they doubted not but he carried with him the Preliminaries to a Treaty of Peace. The *French* Minister, Monsieur *Torcy*, has been observed in this whole Negotiation to turn his Discourse upon the Calamities sent down by Heaven upon *France*, and imputed the Necessities they were under to the immediate Hand of Providence, in inflicting a general Scarcity of Provision, rather than the superior Genius of the Generals, or the Bravery of the Armies against them. It would be impious not to acknowledge the Indulgence of Heaven to us; but at the same Time, as we are to love our Enemies, we are glad to see 'em mortified enough to mix Christianity with their Politicks. An Authentick Letter from Madam *Maintenon* to Monsieur *Torcy* has been stolen by a Person about him, who has communicated a Copy of it to some of the Dependants of a Minister of the *Al-*
lies.

lies. That Epistle is writ in the most Pathetick Manner imaginable, and in a Style which shows her Genius, that has so long engrossed the Heart of this great Monarch.

S I R,

I Received yours, and am sensible of the Address and Capacity with which you have hitherto transacted the great Affair under your Management. You well observe, that our Wants here are not to be concealed; and that it is Vanity to use Artifices with the knowing Men with whom you are to deal. Let me beg you therefore, in this Representation of our Circumstances, to lay aside Art, which ceases to be such when it is seen, and make use of all your Skill, to gain us what Advantages you can from the Enemy's Jealousie of each other's Greatness; which is the Place where only you have Room for any Dexterity. If you have any Passion for your unhappy Country, or any Affection for your distressed Master, come home with Peace. Oh Heaven! Do I live to talk of Lewis the Great as the Object of Pity? The King shews a great Uneasiness to be informed of all that passes; but at the same Time, is fearful of every one who appears in his Presence, lest he should bring an Account of some new Calamity. I know not in what Terms to represent my Thoughts to you, when I speak of the King with Relation to his Bodily Health. Figure to your self that Immortal Man, who stood in our Publick Places, represented with Trophies, Armour, and Terrors, on his Pedestal: Consider, the Invincible, the Great, the Good, the Pious, the Mighty, which were the usual Epithets we gave him, both in our Language and Thoughts. I say, consider him whom you knew the most Glorious and Great of Monarchs; and now think you see the same Man an unhappy Lazar, in the lowest Circumstances of Humane Nature it self.

without

without Regard to the State from whence he is fallen. I write from his Bedside: He is at present in a Slumber. I have many, many Things to add; but my Tears flow too fast, and my Sorrow is too big for Utterance.

I am, &c.

There is such a Veneration due from all Men to the Persons of Princes, that it were a Sort of Dishonesty to represent further the Condition which the King is in; but it is certain, That soon after the Receipt of these Advices, Monsieur Torcy waited upon his Grace the Duke of Marlborough and the Lord Townshend, and in that Conference gave up many Points, which he had before said were such, as he must return to France before he could answer.

The TATLER. [N^o 20.]

From Tuesd. May 24. to Thursd. May 26. 1709.

White's Chocolate-house, May 24.

IT is not to be imagined how far Prepossession will run away with People's Understandings, in Cases wherein they are under present Uneasiness. The following Narration is a sufficient Testimony of the Truth of this Observation.

I had the Honour the other Day of a Visit from a Gentlewoman (a Stranger to me) who seemed to be about Thirty. Her Complexion is Brown; but the Air of her Face has an Agreeableness, which surpasses the Beauties of the Fairest Women. There appeared in her Look and Mien a sprightly Health; and her Eyes had too much Vivacity to become the Language of Complaint, which she began to enter into. She seemed sensible of it; and therefore, with
down.

down-cast Looks, said she, Mr. *Bickerstaff*, You see before you the unhappiest of Women; and therefore, as you are esteemed by all the World both a great Civilian, as well as an Astrologer, I must desire your Advice and Assistance, in putting me in a Method of obtaining a Divorce from a Marriage, which I know the Law will pronounce void. Madam, said I, your Grievance is of such a Nature, that you must be very ingenuous in representing the Causes of your Complaint, or I cannot give you the Satisfaction you desire. Sir, she answers, I believed there would be no need of half your Skill in the Art of Divination, to guess why a Woman would part from her Husband. 'Tis true, said I, but Suspicions, or Guesies at what you mean, nay, Certainty of it, except you plainly speak it, are no Foundation for a formal Suit. She clap'd her Fan before her Face; My Husband, said she, is no more an Husband (*here she burst into Tears*) than one of the *Italian Singers*.

Madam, said I, the Affliction you complain of, is to be redressed by Law; but at the same Time, consider what Mortifications you are to go through in bringing it into open Court; how you will be able to bear the impertinent Whispers of the People present at the Tryal, the licentious Reflections of the Pleaders, and the Interpretations that will in general be put upon your Conduct by all the World: How little (will they say) could that Lady command her Passions. Besides, consider, that cūbing our Desires is the greatest Glory we can arrive at in this World, and will be most rewarded in the next. She answered, like a prudent Matron, Sir, if you please to remember the Office of Matrimony, the first Cause of its Institution is that of having Posterity: Therefore, as to the

curb-

curbing Desires, I am willing to undergo any Abstinence from Food as you please to enjoin me; but I cannot, with any Quiet of Mind, live in the Neglect of a necessary Duty, and an express Commandment, *Increase and Multiply*. Observing she was learned, and knew so well the Duties of Life, I turned my Arguments rather to dehort her from this Publick Procedure by Examples, than Precepts. Do but consider, Madam, what Crowds of beauteous Women live in Nunneries, secluded for ever from the Sight and Conversation of Men, with all the Alacrity of Spirit imaginable; they spend their Time in Heavenly Raptures, in constant and frequent Devotion, and at proper Hours in agreeable Conversations. Sir, said she hastily, Tell not me of Papiſts, or any of their Idolatries. Well then, Madam, consider how many fine Ladies live innocently in the Eye of the World, and this gay Town, in the midst of Temptation: There's the Witty Mrs. W— is a Virgin of 44, Mrs. T—s is 39, Mrs. L—ce 33; yet you see, they laugh and are gay, at the Park, at the Play-house, at Balls, and at Visits; and so much at Ease, that all this seems hardly a Self-denial. Mr. Bickerstaff, said she, with some Emotion, you are an excellent Casuist; but the last Word destroyed your whole Argument; if it is not Self-denial, it is no Virtue. I presented you with an Half-Guinea, in Hopes not only to have my Conscience eas'd, but my Fortune told. Yet— Well Madam, said I, Pray of what Age is your Husband? He is, reply'd my injured Client, Fifty, and I have been his Wife Fifteen Years. How happen'd it, you never communicated your Distress in all this Time to your Friends and Relations? She answered, He has been thus but a Fortnight. I am the

most serious Man in the World to look at, and yet could not forbear laughing out. Why, Madam, in case of Infirmary, which proceeds only from Age, the Law gives no Remedy. Sir, said she, I find you have no more Learning than Dr. Case; and I am told of a young Man, not Five and Twenty, just come from Oxford, to whom I will communicate this whole Matter, and doubt not but he will appear to have Seven Times more useful and satisfactory Knowledge than you and all your boasted Family. Thus I have entirely lost my Client: But if this tedious Narrative preserves *Pastorella* from the intended Marriage with one Twenty Years her Senior— To save a Fine Lady, I am contented to have my Learning decry'd, and my *Predictions* bound up with *Poor Robin's Almanacks*.

Will's Coffee-house, May 25.

This Evening was acted, *The Recruiting Officer*, in which Mr. *Estcourt's* proper Sense and Observation is what supports the Play. There is not, in my humble Opinion, the Humour hit in *Serjeant Kite*; but it is admirably supply'd by his Action. If I have Skill to judge, that Man is an excellent Actor; but the Crowd of the Audience are fitter for Representations at *May-Fair*, than a *Theatre-Royal*. Yet that Fair is now broke, as well as the *Theatre* is breaking: But it is allowed still to sell Animals there. Therefore, if any Lady or Gentleman have Occasion for a tame Elephant, let them enquire of Mr. *Penkethman*, who has one to dispose of at a reasonable Rate. The Downfall of *May-Fair* has quite sunk the Price of this noble Creature, as well as of many other Curiosities of Nature. A Tyger will sell almost as cheap as an Ox; and I am credibly informed, a Man may purchase a Cat with Three Legs, for very near

ad.

near the Value of one with Four. I hear like-
 wise, That there is a great Desolation among
 the Gentlemen and Ladies who were the Or-
 naments of the Town, and used to shine in
 Plumes and Diadems; the Heroes being most
 of them press'd, and the Queens bearing Hemp.
 Mrs. *Sarabrand*, so famous for her ingenious
 Puppet-Show, has set up a Shop in the *Exchange*,
 where she sells her little Troop under the Term
 of Jointed-Babies. I could not but be solici-
 tous to know of her, how she had disposed of
 that Rake-hell *Punch*, whose lewd Life and
 Conversation had given so much Scandal, and
 did not a little contribute to the Ruin of the
 Fair. She told me, with a Sigh, That despair-
 ing of ever reclaiming him, she would not of-
 fer to place him in a Civil Family, but got him
 in a Post upon a Stall in *Wapping*, where he
 may be seen from Sun-rising to Sun-setting, with
 a Glass in one Hand, and a Pipe in the other, as
 Centry to a Brandy-Shop. The great Revolu-
 tions of this Nature bring to my Mind the Dis-
 tresses of the unfortunate *Cornilla*, who has had
 the ill Luck to break before her Voice, and to
 disappear at a Time when her Beauty was in
 the Heighth of its Bloom. This Lady enter'd
 so thoroughly into the great Characters she act-
 ed, that when she had finished her Part, she
 could not think of retrenching her Equipage,
 but would appear in her own Lodgings with the
 same Magnificence that she did upon the Stage.
 This Greatness of Soul has reduced that unhap-
 py Princess to an involuntary Retirement, where
 she now passes her Time among the Woods and
 Forrests, thinking on the Crowns and Scepters
 she has lost, and often humming over in her
 Solitude,

*I was born of Royal Race,
 Yet must wander in Disgrace, &c.*

But

But for Fear of being over-heard, and her Quality known, she usually sings it in *Italian*;

Naqui al Regno, naqui al Trono

E pur sono

Iventurata Pastorella —

Since I have touched upon this Subject, I shall communicate to my Reader Part of a Letter I have received from an Ingenious Friend at *Amsterdam*, where there is a very noble Theatre; though the Manner of furnishing it with Actors is something peculiar to that Place, and gives us Occasion to admire both the Politeness and Frugality of the People.

M^R Friends have kept me here a Week longer than ordinary to see one of their Plays, which was performed last Night with great Applause. The Actors are all of them Tradesmen, who, after their Day's Work is over, earn about a Gilder a Night by personating Kings and Generals. The Hero of the Tragedy I saw, was a Journey-man Taylor, and his First Minister of State a Coffee-man. The Empress made me think of Parthenope in the Rehearsal; for her Mother keeps an Ale-house in the Suburbs of Amsterdam. When the Tragedy was over, they entertained us with a short Farce, in which the Cobbler did his Part to a Miracle; but upon Enquiry, I found he had really been working at his own Trade, and representing on the Stage what he acted every Day in his Shop. The Profits of the Theatre maintain an Hospital: For as here they do not think the Profession of an Actor the only Trade that a Man ought to exercise, so they will not allow any Body to grow rich on a Profession that, in their Opinion, so little conduces to the Good of the Commonwealth. If I am not mistaken, your Play-houses in England have done the same Thing; for, unless I am misinformed, the

the Hospital at Dulledge was erected and endowed by Mr. Allen, a Player, And it is also said, A famous She-Tragedian has settled her Estate, after her Death, for the Maintenance of decay'd Wits, who are to be taken in as soon as they grow dull, at whatever Time of their Life that shall happen.

Ad. end,

St. James's Coffee-house, May 25.

Letters from the Hague of the 3^d Instant, N. S. say, That the Articles Preliminary to a general Peace were settled, communicated to the States-General, and all the Foreign Ministers residing there, and transmitted to their respective Masters on the 28th. Monsieur Trecy immediately returned to the Court of France, from whence he is expected again on the 4th of the next Month with those Articles ratified by that Court. The Hague is agreed upon for the Place of Treaty, and the 15th of the next Month the Day on which it is to commence. The Terms whereon this Negotiation is founded, are not yet declared by publick Authority; but what is most generally received, is as follows:

Her Majesty's Right and Title, and the Protestant Succession to those Dominions, is forthwith to be acknowledged. King Charles is to be owned the lawful Sovereign of Spain. The French King shall not only recall his Troops out of that Kingdom, and deliver up to the Allies the Towns of Roses, Fontenabia, and Pampelona; but in case the Duke of Anjou shall not retire out of the Spanish Dominions, he shall be obliged to assist the Allies to force him from thence. A Cessation of Arms is agreed upon for Two Months from the first Day of the Treaty. The Port and Fortifications of Dunkirk are to be demolished within four Months; but the Town itself left in the Hands of the French. The Pretender is to be obliged to leave France. All Newfoundland is to be restored to the English. As to

H

the

the other Parts of *America*, the *French* are to restore whatever they may have taken from the *English*, as the *English* in like Manner to give up what they may have taken from the *French* before the Commencement of the Treaty. The Trade between *Great-Britain* and *France* shall be settled upon the same Foundation as in the Reign of King *Charles* the Second.

The *Dutch* are to have for their Barriers, *New-Port*, *Berg*, *St. Vinox*, *Furnes*, *Ipres*, *Lille*, *Tournay*, *Doua*, *Valenciennes*, *Conde*, *Maubeuge*, *Mont Charleroy*, *Namur*, and *Luxemburg*; all which Places shall be delivered up to the Allies before the End of *June*. The Trade between *Holland* and *France* shall be on the same Foot as in 1664. The Cities of *Strasburg*, *Brisac*, and *Alsatia*, shall be restored to the Emperor and Empire; and the King of *France*, pursuant to the Treaty of *Westphalia* in 1648, shall only retain the Protection of Ten Imperial Cities, viz. *Colmar*, *Schlestat*, *Haguenau*, *Munster*, *Turkheim*, *Keisemberg*, *Obrenheim*, *Rosheim*, *Weissemburg*, and *Landau*, *Huninguen*, *Fort Louis*, *Fort Kbiel*, and *New Brisac*, shall be demolished, and all the Fortifications from *Basil* to *Philipsburg*. The King of *Prussia* shall remain in the peaceable Possession of *Neufchatel*. The Affair of *Orange*, as also the Pretensions of his *Prussian* Majesty in the *French Comte*, shall be determined at this general Negotiation of Peace. The Duke of *Savoy* shall have a Restitution made of all that has been taken from him by the *French*, and remain Master of *Exilles*, *Chamout*, *Fenestrelles*, and the Valley of *Pragelas*.

The

The T A T L E R. [N^o 21.

From Thursd. May 26. to Saturd. May 28. 1709.

White's Chocolate-house, May 26.

A Gentleman has writ to me out of the Country a very civil Letter, and said Things which I suppress with great Violence to my Vanity. There are many Terms in my Narratives which he complains want explaining, and has therefore desired, that, for the Benefit of my Country Readers, I would let him know what I mean by a *Gentleman*, a *Pretty-Fellow*, a *Thaſt*, a *Coquet*, a *Critick*, a *Wit*, and all other Appellations of those in the gayer World, who are now in Possession of these several Characters; together with an Account of those who unfortunately pretend to'em. I shall begin with him we usually call a *Gentleman*, or Man of Conversation.

It is generally thought, That Warmth of Imagination, quick Relish of Pleasure, and a Manner of becoming it, are the most essential Qualities for forming this Sort of Man. But any one that is much in Company will observe, that the Height of good Breeding is shown rather in never giving Offence, than in doing obliging Things. Thus he that never Shocks you, tho' he is seldom entertaining, is more likely to keep your Favour, than he who often entertains, and sometimes displeases you. The most necessary Talent therefore in a Man of Conversation, which is what we ordinarily intend by a Fine Gentleman, is a good Judgment. He that has this in Perfection, is Master of his Companion, without letting him see it; and has the same Advantage over Men of any other Qualifications whatsoever, as one that can see would have over a blind Man of Ten times his Strength.

H 2

This

This is what makes *Sophronius* the Darling of all who converse with him, and the most Powerful with his Acquaintance of any Man in Town. By the Light of this Faculty, he acts with great Ease and Freedom among the Men of Pleasure, and acquits himself with Skill and Dispatch among the Men of Business. All which he performs with such Success, that, with as much Discretion in Life as any Man ever had, he neither is, nor appears Cunning. But as he does a good Office; if he ever does it, with Readiness and Alacrity; so he denies what he does not care to engage in, in a Manner that convinces you, that you ought not to have asked it. His Judgment is, so good and unerring, and accompanied with so cheerful a Spirit, that his Conversation is a continual Feast, at which he helps some, and is Helped, by others, in such a Manner, that the Equality of Society is perfectly kept up, and every Man obliges as much as he is obliged. For it is the greatest and justest Skill in a Man of Superior Understanding, to know how to be on a Level with his Companions. This sweet Disposition runs through all the Actions of *Sophronius*, and make his Company desired by Women, without being envied by Men. *Sophronius* would be as just as he is, if there were no Law; and would be as discreet as he is, if there were no such Thing as Calumny.

In Imitation of this agreeable Being, is made that Animal we call a *Pretty Fellow*; who being just able to find out, that what makes *Sophronius* acceptable, is a Natural Behaviour, in order to the same Reputation, makes his own an Artificial one. *Jack Dimple* is his perfect Mimick, whereby he is of Course the most unlike him of all Men living. *Sophronius* just now passed into the inner Room directly forward: *Jack* comes as fast after as he can for the Right

and Left Looking-glass, in which he had but just approved himself by a Nod at each, and marched on. He will meditate within for Half an Hour, till he thinks he is not careless enough in his Air, and come back to the Mirror to recollect his Forgetfulness.

Will's Coffee-house, May 27. 1708.
 This Night was acted the Comedy, called, *The Fox*; but I wonder the Modern Writers do not use their Interest in the House to suppress such Representations. A Man that has been at this, will hardly like any other Play during the Season: Therefore I humbly move, That the Writings, as well as Dresses, of the last Age, should give Way to the present Fashion. We are come into a good Method enough (if we were not interrupted in our Mirth by such an Apparition as a Play of *Johnson's*) to be entertained at more Ease, both to the Spectator and the Writer, than in the Days of Old. It is no Difficulty to get Hats, and Swords, and Wigs, and Shooes, and every Thing else, from the Shops in Town, and make a Man show himself by his Habit, without more ado, to be a Counsellor, a Fop, a Courtier, or a Citizen, and not be obliged to make those Characters talk in different Dialects to be distinguished from each other. This is certainly the surest and best Way of Writing: But such a Play as this makes a Man for a Month after over-run with Criticism, and enquire, *What every Man on the Stage said? What had such a one to do to meddle with such a Thing? How came t'other, who was bred after this or that Manner, to speak so like a Man conversant among a different People?* These Questions rob us of all our Pleasure; for at this Rate, no Sentence in a Play should be spoken by any one Character, which could possibly enter into the Head of any other Man represented in it; but

Ms. A. 24. 27
29.

every Sentiment should be peculiar to him only who utters it. Laborious *Ben's* Works will bear this Sort of Inquisition; but if the present Writers were thus examined, and the Offences against this Rule cut out, few Plays would be long enough for the whole Evening's Entertainment.

But I don't know how they did in those old Times: This same *Ben Johnson* has made every one's Passion in this Play be towards Money, and yet not one of them expresses that Desire, or endeavour to obtain it any Way but what is peculiar to him only: One sacrifices his Wife, another his Profession, another his Posterity, from the same Motive; but their Characters are kept so skilfully apart, that it seems prodigious their Discourses should rise from the Intention of the same Author.

But the Poets are a Nest of Hornets, and I'll drive these Thoughts no farther, but must mention some hard Treatment I am like to meet with from my Brother Writers. I am credibly informed, that the Author of a Play, call'd, *Love in a Hollow Tree*, has made some Remarks upon my late Discourse on *The Naked Truth*. I cannot blame a Gentleman for writing against any Error; it is for the Good of the learned World. But I would have the Thing fairly left between us Two, and not under the Protection of Patrons. But my Intelligence is, that he has dedicated his Treatise to the Honourable Mr. *Ed—d H—rd*.

From my own Apartment, May 27.

To Isaac Bickerstaff Esq;

S I R,

York, May 16. 1709.

Being convinc'd, as the whole World is, how infallible your Predictions are, and having the Honour to be your near Relation, of the *Staffian* Family, I was under great Concern at one of your Predictions

ditions relating to your self, wherein you foretold your own Death would happen on the 17th Instant, unless it were prevented by the Assistance of well-disposed People: I have therefore prevailed on my own Modesty to send you a Piece of News, which may serve instead of Goddard's Drops, to keep you alive for two Days, till Nature be able to recover it self, or till you meet with some better Help from other Hands. Therefore, without further Ceremony, I will go on to relate a singular Adventure just happened in the Place where I am writing, wherein it may be highly useful for the Publick to be informed.

Three young Ladies of our Town were on Saturday last indicted for Witchcraft. The Witnesses against the First deposed upon Oath before Justice Bindover, That she kept Spirits locked up in Vessels, which sometimes appeared in Flames of blue Fire; That she used Magical Herbs, with some of which she drew in Hundreds of Men daily to her, who went out from her Presence all inflamed, their Mouths parched, and a hot Steam issuing from them, attended with a grievous Stench; That many of the said Men were by the Force of that Herb metamorphosed into Swine, and lay wallowing in the Kennels for Twenty four Hours, before they could reassume their Shapes or their Senses.

It was proved against the Second, That she cut off by Night the Limbs from dead Bodies that were hanged, and were seen to dig Holes in the Ground, to mutter some conjuring Words, and bury Pieces of the Flesh, after the usual Manner of Witches.

The Third was accused for a notorious Piece of Sorcery, long practised by Hags, of moulding up Pieces of Dough into the Shapes of Men, Women and Children; then heating them at a gentle Fire, which had a Sympathetick Power to torment the Bowels of those in the Neighbourhood.

Hl &

This

This was the Sum of what was objected against the Three Ladies, who indeed had nothing to say in their own Defence, but downright denying the Facts, which is like to avail very little when they come upon their Trials.

But the Parson of our Parish, a strange refractory Man, will believe nothing of all this; so that the whole Town cries out, Shame! That one of his Coat should be such an Atheist? And design to complain of him to the Bishop. He goes about very oddly to solve the Matter. He supposes, That the First of these Ladies keeping a Brandy and Tobacco Shop, the Fellows went out smoaking, and got drunk towards Evening, and made themselves Beasts. He says, The Second is a Butcher's Daughter, and sometimes brings a Quarter of Mutton from the Slaughter-house over Night against a Market-Day, and once buried a Bit of Beef in the Ground; as a known Receipt to cure Warts on her Hands. The Parson affirms, That the Third sells Gingerbread, which, to please the Children, she is forced to stamp with Images before 'tis baked; and if it burns their Guts, 'tis because they eat too much, or do not drink after it.

These are the Answers he gives to solve these wonderful Phænomena; upon which I shall not animadvert, but leave it among Philosophers: And so wishing you all Success in your Undertakings for the Amendment of the World, I remain,

Dear Cousin,

Your most Affectionate Kinsman,

and Humble Servant,

Ephraim Bedstaff.

P. S. Those

P. S. Those who were condemn'd to Death among the *Athenians*, were obliged to take a Dose of Poison, which made them die upwards, seizing first upon their Feet, making them cold and insensible, and so ascending gradually, till it reach'd the Vital Parts. I believe your Death, which you foretold would happen on the 17th Instant, will fall out the same Way, and that your Distemper hath already seiz'd on you, and makes Progress daily. The lower Part of you, that is, the *Advertisements*, is dead; and these have risen for these Ten Days last past, so that they now take up almost a whole Paragraph. Pray, Sir, do your Endeavour to drive this Distemper as much as possible to the extreme Parts, and keep it there, as wise Folks do the Gout; for if it once gets into your Stomach, it will soon fly up into your Head, and you are a dead Man.

St. James's Coffee-house, May 27.

We hear from *Leghorn*, That Sir *Edward Whitaker*, with five Men of War, four Transports, and two Fireships, was arrived at that Port, and Admiral *Bing* was suddenly expected. Their Squadrons being joined, they design to sail directly for *Final*, to transport the Reinforcements, lodg'd in those Parts, to *Barcelona*.

They write from *Milan*, That Count *Thaurin* arrived there on the 16th Instant, N. S. and proceeded on his Journey to *Turin* on the 21st, in order to concert such Measures with his Royal Highness, as shall appear necessary for the Operations of the ensuing Campaign.

Advices from *Dauphine* say, That the Troops of the Duke of *Savoy* began already to appear in those Valleys, whereof he made himself Master the last Year, and that the Duke of *Berwick* apply'd himself with all imaginable Diligence to secure the Passes, of

the Mountains, by ordering Intrenchments to be made towards *Briançon*, *Tourneau*, and the Valley of *Queiras*. That General has also been at *Marseilles* and *Thoulon*, to hasten the Transportation of the Corn and Provisions designed for his Army.

Letters from *Vienna*, bearing Date May 23. N.S. import, That the Cardinal of *Saxe-Zeitz* and the Prince of *Lichtenstein* were preparing to set out for *Presburgh*, to assist at the Diet of the States of *Hungary*, which is to be assembled at that Place on the 25th of this Month. General *Heister* would shortly appear at the Head of his Army at *Trentschin*, which Place is appointed for the general Rendezous of the Imperial Forces in *Hungary*; from whence he will advance to lay Siege in *Newhausel*: In the mean Time, Reinforcements, with a great Train of Artillery, are marching the same Way. The King of *Denmark* arrived on the 10th Instant at *Innsbruck*, and on the 26th at *Dresden*, under a Triple Discharge of the Artillery of that Place; but his Majesty refused the Ceremonies of a Publick Entry.

Our Letters from the *Upper Rhine* say, That the Imperial Army began to form it self at *Erlingen*; where the respective Deputies of the Elector Palatine, the Prince of *Baden Durlach*, the Bishoprick of *Spire*, &c. were assembled, and had taken the necessary Measures for the Provision of Forage, the Security of the Country against the Incursions of the Enemy, and laying a Bridge over the *Rhine*. Several Vessels laden with Corn are daily passing before *Frankfort* for the *Lower Rhine*.

Letters from *Poland* inform us, That a Detachment of *Muscovite* Cavalry, under the Command of General *Inskand*, had joined the Confederate Army; and the Infantry, commanded by

by General Goltz, was expected to come up within few Days. These Succours will amount to 20000 Men.

Our last Advices from the *Hague*, dated *June* the 4th, N. S. say, That they expected a Courier from the *French* Court with the Ratification of the Preliminaries that Night or the Day following. His Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* will set out for *Brussels* on *Wednesday* or *Thursday* next, if the Dispatches which are expected from *Paris* don't alter his Resolutions. Letters from *Majorca* confirm the Honourable Capitulation of the Castle of *Alicant*, and also the Death of the Governour Major-General *Richards*, Colonel *Sibourg*, and Major *Vignolles*, who were all buried in the Ruins of that Place by the springing of their great Mine, which did, it seems, more Execution than was reported. Monsieur *Torcy* passed through *Münch* in his Return, and had there a long Conference with the Elector of *Bavaria*; after which, that Prince spoke publicly of the Treatment he had received from *France* with the utmost Indignation.

Any Person that shall come publicly abroad in a fantastical Habit, contrary to the present Mode and Fashion, except Don Diego Desmalle, or any other out of Poverty, shall have his Name and Dress inserted in our next.

N. B. Mr. How'd'call is desired to leave off those Buttons.

The TATLER. [N^o 22.]From *Saturd. May 28.* to *Tuesd. May 31.* 1709.*White's Chocolate-house, May 28.*

I Came hither this Evening to see Fashions, and who should I first encounter but my old Friend *Cynthia* (encompassed by a Crowd of young Fellows) dictating on the Passion of Love with the gayest Air imaginable. 'Well, says he, 'As to what I know of the Matter, there is 'nothing but Ogling with Skill carries a Wo- 'man; but indeed it is not every Fool that 'is capable of this Art: You will find Twenty 'can speak eloquently, Fifty can fight man- 'fully, and a Thousand that can dress gen- 'teely at a Mistress, where there is one that 'can gaze skilfully. This requires an exquisite 'Judgment, to take the Language of 'her Eyes 'to yours exactly, and not let yours talk too fast 'for hers; as at a Play between the Acts, when 'Beau *Frisk* stands upon a Bench full in *Linda- 'mira's* Face, and her dear Eyes are searching 'round to avoid that flaring open Fool; she 'meets the watchful Glance of her true Lover, 'and sees his Heart attentive on her Charms, 'and waiting for a second Twinkle of her Eye 'for its next Motion. Here the good Company 'sneer'd; but he goes on. Nor is this Atten- 'dance a Slavery, when a Man meets Encou- 'ragement, and her Eye comes often in his Way: 'For, after an Evening so spent, and the Repe- 'tition of four or five significant Looks at him, 'the happy Man goes Home to his Lodging, full 'of Ten Thousand pleasing Images: His Brain 'is dilated, and gives him all the Idea's and Pro- 'spects which it ever lets in to its Seat of Plea- 'sure.

sure. Thus a kind Look from *Lindamira* revives in his Imagination all the Beauteous Launs, Green Fields, Woods, Forests, Rivers, and Solitudes, which he had ever before seen in Picture, Description, or Real Life: And all with this Addition, that he now sees 'em with the Eyes of an happy Lover, as before only with those of a common Man. You laugh, Gentlemen: But consider your selves, (you common People that were never in Love) and compare your selves in good Humour with your selves out of Humour, and you will then acknowledge, that all External Objects affect you according to the Disposition you are in to receive their Impressions, and not as those Objects are in their own Nature. How much more shall all that passes within his View and Observation, touch with Delight a Man who is prepossess'd with successful Love, which is an Assemblage of soft Affections, gay Desires, and hopeful Resolutions?

Poor *Cynthia* went on at this Rate to the Crowd about him, without any Purpose in his Talk, but to vent an Heart overflowing with Sense of Success. I wondered what could exalt him from the Distress in which he had long appear'd, to so much Alacrity. But my Familiar has given me the State of his Affairs. It seems then, that lately coming out of the Play-house, his Mistress, who knows he is in her Livery, as the Manner of insolent Beauties, is resolved to keep him still so, and gave him so much Wages, as to complain to him of the Crowd she was to pass thro'. He had his Wits and Resolution enough about him to take her Hand, and say, He would attend her to her Coach. All the Way thither, my good young Man stammer'd at every Word, and stumbled at every Step. His Mistress, wonderfully pleas'd with her Triumph, put him to a Thousand Questions,

ons, to make a Man of his natural Wit speak with Hesitation, and let drop her Fan, to see him recover it awkwardly. This is the whole Foundation of *Cynthia's* Recovery to the sprightly Air he appears with at present.

I grew mighty curious to know something more of that Lady's Affairs, as being amaz'd how she could dally with an Offer of one of his Merit and Fortune. I sent *Pacolet* to her Lodgings, who immediately brought me back the following Letter to her Friend and Confident *Amanda* in the Country, wherein she has open'd her Heart and all its Foldr.

Dear *Amanda*,

THE Town grows so empty, that you must expect my Letter so too, except you will allow me to talk of myself instead of others: You cannot imagine what Pain it is, after a whole Day spent in Publick, to want your Company, and the Ease which Friendship allows in being vain to each other, and speaking all our Minds. An Account of the Slaughter which these unhappy Eyes have made within Ten Days last past, would make me appear too great a Tyrant to be allowed in a Christian Country. I shall therefore confine myself to my Principal Conquests, which are the Hearts of *Beau Frisk*, and *Jack Freeland*, besides *Cynthia*, who, you know, wore my Fetters before you went out of Town. Shall I tell you my Weakness? I begin to love *Frisk*: It is the best humoured Impertinent Thing in the World: He is always too in waiting, and will certainly carry me off one Time or other. *Freeland's* Father and mine have been upon Treaty without consulting me; and *Cynthia* has been eternally watching my Eyes, without approaching me, my Friends, my Maid, or any one about me: He hopes to get me, I believe, as they say the Rattle-Snake does
the

the Squirrel, by staring at me till I drop into his Mouth. Freeland demands me for a Jointure which he thinks deserves me; Cynthia thinks nothing high enough to be my Value: Freeland therefore will take it for no Obligation to have me; and Cynthia's Idea of me, is what will vanish by knowing me better. Familiarity will equally turn the Veneration of the one, and the Indifference of the other, into Contempt. I will stick therefore to my old Maxim, To have that Sort of Man, who can have no greater Views than what are in my Power to give him Possession of. The utmost of my Dear Frisk's Ambition is, to be thought a Man of Fashion; and therefore has been so much in Mode, as to resolve upon me, because the whole Town likes me. Thus I choose rather a Man who loves me because others do, than one who approves me on his own Judgment. He that judges for himself in Love, will often change his Opinion; but he that follows the Sense of others, must be constant, as long as a Woman can make Advances. The Visits I make, the Entertainments I give, and the Addresses I receive, will be all Arguments for me with a Man of Frisk's second-hand Genius; but would be so many Bars to my Happiness with any other Man. However, since Frisk can wait, I shall enjoy a Summer or Two longer, and remain a single Woman, in the sublime Pleasure of being followed and admired; which nothing can equal, except that of being beloved by you.

I am, &c.

Will's Coffee-house, May 30.

My chief Business here this Evening was to speak to my Friends in Behalf of honest Cove Underhill, who has been a Comick for Three Generations: My Father admired him extremely when he was a Boy. There is certainly Nature

ture excellently represented in his Manner of Action; in which he ever avoided that general Fault in Players, of doing too much. It must be confess'd, he has not the Merit of some ingenious Persons now on the Stage, of adding to his Authors; for the Actors were so dull in the last Age, that many of them have gone out of the World, without having ever spoke one Word of their own in the Theatre. Poor *Cave* is so mortified, that he quibbles, and tells you, he pretends only to act a Part fit for a Man who has one Foot in the Grave; *viz. a Grave-digger*. All Admirers of true Comedy, it is hop'd, will have the Gratitude to be present on the last Day of his Acting, who, if he does not happen to please them, will have it even then to say, That it is his first Offence.

But there is a Gentleman here, who says he has it from good Hands, that there is actually a Subscription made by many Persons of Wit and Quality, for the Encouragement of new Comedies. This Design will very much contribute to the Improvement and Diversion of the Town; But as every Man is most concerned for himself, I, who am of a *Saturnine* and Melancholy Complexion, cannot but murmur, that there is not an equal Invitation to write Tragedies, having by me, in my Book of Common Places, enough to enable me to finish a very Sad one by the Fifth of the next Month. I have the Farewell of a General, with a Truncheon in his Hand, dying for Love, in Six Lines. I have the Principles of a Politician, (who does all the Mischief in the Play,) together with his Declaration on the Vanity of Ambition in his last Moments, express'd in a Page and an half. I have all my Oaths ready, and my Similes want nothing but Application. I won't pretend to give you an Account of the Plot, it being the
same

same Design upon which all Tragedies have been writ for several Years last past; and from the Beginning of the First Scene, the Frequenters of the House may know, as well as the Author, when the Battle is to be fought, the Lady to yield, and the Hero proceed to his Wedding and Coronation. Besides these Advantages which I have in Readiness, I have an eminent Tragedian very much my Friend, who shall come in, and go through the whole Five Acts, without troubling me for one Sentence, whether he is to Kill or be killed, love or be loved, win Battles or lose them, or whatever other Tragical Performance I shall please to assign him.

From my own Apartment, May 30.

I have this Day received a Letter, subscribed *Fidelia*, that gives me an Account of an Incantment under which a young Lady suffers, and desires my Help to exorcise her from the Power of the Sorcerer. Her Lover is a Rake of Sixty; the Lady a virtuous Woman of Twenty five: Her Relations are to the last Degree afflicted, and amazed at this irregular Passion: Their Sorrow I know not how to remove, but can their Astonishment; for there is no Spirit in Woman half so prevalent as that of Contradiction, which is the sole Cause of her Perseverance. Let the whole Family go dress'd in a Body, and call the Bride to Morrow Morning to her Nuptials, and I'll undertake, the Inconstant will forget her Lover in the midst of all his Aches. But if this Expedient does not succeed, I must be so just to the young Lady's distinguishing Sense, as to applaud her Choice. A fine young Woman, at last, is but what is due from Fate to an honest Fellow, who has suffered so unmercifully by the Sex; and I think we cannot enough celebrate her Heroick Virtue, who (like the Patriot that ended a Pestilence by plunging

plunging himself into a Gulph) gives her self up to gorge that Dragon which has devoured so many Virgins before her.

A Letter directed to Isaac Bickerstaff Esq; Astrologer and Physician in Ordinary to her Majesty's Subjects of Great Britain, with Respect, is come to Hand.

The TATLER. [N^o 23.]

From Tuesd. May 31. to Thursd. June 2. 1709.

White's Chocolate-house, May 31.

THE Generality of Mankind are so very fond of this World, and of staying in it, that a Man cannot have eminent Skill in any one Art, but they will, in Spite of his Teeth, make him a Physician also, that being the Science the Worldlings have most need of. I pretended, when I first set up, to Astrology only; but I am told, I have deep Skill also in Medecine. I am applied to now by a Gentleman for my Advice in Behalf of his Wife, who, upon the least Matrimonial Difficulty, is excessively troubled with Fits, and can bear no Manner of Passion without falling into immediate Convulsions. I must confess, it is a Case I have known before, and remember the Parry was recovered by certain Words pronounced in the midst of the Fit, by the Learned Doctor who performed the Cure. These Ails have usually their Beginning from the Affections of the Mind: Therefore you must have Patience to let me give you an Instance, whereby you may discern the Cause of the Distemper, and then proceed in the Cure as follows:

A fine Town Lady was married to a Gentleman of ancient Descent in one of the Counties of

of *Great Britain*, who had good Humour to a Weakness, and was that Sort of Person, of whom it is usually said, He is no Man's Enemy but his own: One who had too much Tenderness of Soul to have any Authority with his Wife; and she too little Sense to give him Authority for that Reason. His kind Wife observed this Temper in him, and made proper Use of it. But knowing it was below a Gentlewoman to wrangle, she resolved upon an Expedient to save Decorum, and wear her Dear to her Point at the same Time. She therefore took upon her to govern him, by falling into Fits whenever she was repulsed in a Request, or contradicted in a Discourse. It was a Fish-Day, when in the midst of her Husband's good Humour at Table, she bethought her self to try her Project. She made Signs that she had swallowed a Bone. The Man grew pale as Ashes, and ran to her Assistance, calling for Drink. No, my Dear, said she, recovering, It is down; don't be frightened. This Accident betrayed his Softness enough. The next Day she complained, a Lady's Chariot, whose Husband had not half his Estate, had a Crane-Neck, and hung with twice the Air that hers did. He answered, Madam, You know my Income, you know I have lost Two Coach-Horses this Spring.— Down she fell.— *Hartsborn!* Betty, Susan, Alice, *throw Water in her Face.* With much Care and Pains she was at last brought to her self, and the Vehicle in which she visited was amended in the nicest Manner, to prevent Relapses; but they frequently happen'd during that Husband's whole Life, which he had the good Fortune to end in few Years after. The Disconsolate soon pitched upon a very agreeable Successor, whom she very prudently designed to govern by the same Method. This Man knew her little Arts, and resolved to break through all.

Tender-

Tenderness, and be absolute Master, as soon as Occasion offered. One Day it happened, that a Discourse arose about Furniture. He was very glad of the Occasion, and fell into an Invective against *China*, protesting, he would never let Five Pounds more of his Money be laid out that Way as long as he breathed. She immediately fainted— He starts up as amaz'd, and calls for Help— The Maids ran to the Closet— He chafes her Face, bends her forwards, and beats the Palms of her Hands: Her Convulsions increase, and down she tumbles on the Floor, where she lies quite dead, in Spight of what the whole Family, from the Nursery to the Kitchen, could do for her Relief.

While every Servant was thus helping or lamenting their Mistress, he, fixing his Cheek to hers, seemed to be following her in a Trance of Sorrow; but secretly whispers her, *My Dear, This will never do: What is within my Power and Fortune, you may always command, but none of your Artifices: You are quite in other Hands than those you pass'd these pretty Passions upon.* This made her almost in the Condition she pretended; her Convulsions now come thicker, nor was she to be held down. The kind Man doubles his Care, helps the Servants to throw Water in her Face by full Quarts; and when the sinking Part of the Fit came again, *Well, my Dear,* (said he) *I applaud your Action; but I must take my Leave of you till you are more sincere with me. Farewell for ever: You shall always know where to hear of me, and wait for nothing.* With that, he order'd the Maids to keep plying her with Harts-horn, while he went for a Physician: He was scarce at the Stair-head when she followed, and pulling him into a Closet, thank'd him for her Cure; which was so absolute, that she gave me this Relation her self, to be communi-

cated

N^o 2
cated
lids ofAd
say, F
Letter
ster,
acqu
refus
whic
to a
tellig
imm
wer
rem
of
my
at p
Me
at
Ge
ran
thM
C
ra
th
o
h
l
r

cared for the Benefit of all the voluntary Invalids of her Sex.

St. James's Coffee-house, June 1.

Advices from *Brussels* of the 6th Instant, N. S. say, His Highness Prince *Eugene* had received a Letter from Monsieur *Torcy*, wherein that Minister, after many Expressions of great Respect, acquaints him, That his Master had absolutely refused to sign the Preliminaries to the Treaty which he had, in his Majesty's Behalf, consented to at the *Hague*. Upon the Receipt of this Intelligence, the Face of Things at that Place were immediately altered, and the necessary Orders were transmitted to the Troops (which lay most remote from thence) to move towards the Place of Rendezvous with all Expedition. The Enemy seem also to prepare for the Field, and have at present drawn together Twenty-five Thousand Men in the Plains of *Lenz*. Marschal *Villars* is at the Head of those Troops, and has given the Generals under his Command all possible Assurances, that he will turn the Fate of the War to the Advantage of his Master.

They write from the *Hague* of the 7th, That Monsieur *Rouille* had received Orders from the Court of *France*, to signify to the States-General and the Ministers of the High Allies, That the King could not consent to the Preliminaries of a Treaty of Peace, as it was offered to him by Monsieur *Torcy*. The great Difficulty is the Business of *Spain*, on which Particular his Ministers seemed only to say, during the Treaty, that it was not so immediately under their Master's Direction, as that he could engage for its being relinquished by the Duke of *Anjou*. But now he positively answers, That he cannot comply with what his Minister has promised in his Behalf, even in such Points as are wholly in himself to act in or not. This has had no
other

other Effect, than to give the Alliance fresh Arguments for being diffident of Engagements entered into by *France*. The Pensioner made a Report of all which this Minister had declared to the Deputies of the States-General, and all Things turn towards a vigorous War. The Duke of *Marlborough* designed to leave the *Hague* within Two Days, in order to put himself at the Head of the Army, which is to assemble on the 17th Instant between the *Scheld* and the *Lis*. A Fleet of Eighty Sail, laden with Corn from the *Baltick*, is arrived in the *Tenel*. The States have sent Circular Letters to all the Provinces, to notify this Change of Affairs, and animate their Subjects to new Resolutions in Defence of their Country.

From my own Apartment, May 31.

The Publick is not so little my Concern, tho' I am but a Student, as that I should not interest my self in the present great Things in Agitation. I am still of Opinion, the *French King* will sign the Preliminaries. With that View, I have sent him by my Familiar the following Epistle, and admonished him, on Pain of what I shall say of him to future Generations, to act with Sincerity on this Occasion.

London, May 31.

Isaac Bickerstaff Esq; of Great Britain, to Lewis the Fourteenth of France.

THE surprising News which arriv'd this Day, of your Majesty's having refused to sign the Treaty your Ministers have in a Manner sued for, is what gives Ground to this Application to your Majesty, from one whose Name, perhaps, is too obscure to have ever reached your Territories; but one, who with all the *European World*, is affected with your Determinations. Therefore,

as it is mine and the common Cause of Mankind, I presume to expostulate with you on this Occasion. It will, I doubt not, appear to the Vulgar extravagant, that the Actions of a mighty Prince should be balanced by the Censure of a private Man, whose Approbation or Dislike are equally contemptible in their Eyes, when they regard the Thrones of Sovereigns. But your Majesty has shown, through the whole Course of your Reign, too great a Value for Liberal Arts to be insensible, that true Fame lies only in the Hands of Learned Men, by whom it is to be transmitted to Futurity, with Marks of Honour or Reproach to the End of Time. The Date of Humane Life is too short to recompence the Cares which attend the most private Condition: Therefore it is, that our Souls are made as it were too big for it, and extend themselves in the Prospect of a longer Existence, in a good Fame and Memory of worthy Actions after our Decease. The whole Race of Men have this Passion in some Degree implanted in their Bosoms, which is the strongest and noblest Incitation to honest Attempts: But the base Use of the Arts of Peace, Eloquence, Poetry, and all the Parts of Learning, have been possessed by Souls so unworthy those Faculties, that the Names and Appellations of Things have been confounded by the Labours and Writings of prostituted Men, who have stamp'd a Reputation upon such Actions, as are in themselves the Objects of Contempt and Disgrace. This is that which has misled your Majesty in the Conduct of your Reign, and madethat Life, which might have been the most imitable, the most to be avoided. To this it is, that the great and excellent Qualities of which your Majesty is Master, are lost in their Application; and your Majesty has been carrying on for many Years the most
cruel

cruel Tyranny, with all the noble Methods which are used to support a just Reign. Thus it is, that it avails nothing that you are a Bountiful Master; that you are so Generous, as to reward even the Unsuccessful with Honour and Riches; that no laudable Action passes unrewarded in your Kingdoms; that you have searched all Nations for obscure Merit. In a Word, that you are in your private Character endowed with every Princely Quality, when all this is subjected to unjust and ill-taught Ambition, which to the Injury of the World, is gilded by those Endowments. However, if your Majesty will condescend to look into your own Soul, and consider all its Faculties and Weaknesses with Impartiality; if you will but be convinced, that Life is supported in you by the ordinary Methods of Food, Rest, and Sleep; you would think it impossible that you could ever be so much imposed on, as to have been wrought into a Belief, that so many Thousands of the same Make with your self, were formed by Providence for no other End, but by the Hazard of their very Being to extend the Conquests and Glory of an Individual of their own Species. A very little Reflection will convince your Majesty, that such cannot be the Intent of the Creator; and if not, What Horror must it give your Majesty to think of the vast Devastations your Ambition has made among your Fellow-Creatures? While the Warmth of Youth, the Flattery of Crowds, and a continual Series of Success and Triumph, indulged your Majesty in this Allusion of Mind, it was less to be wondered at, that you proceeded in this mistaken Pursuit of Grandeur; but when Age, Disappointments, Publick Calamities, Personal Distempers, and the Reverse of all that makes Men forget their true Being, are fallen upon you: Heavens! Is it possible you can live with-

out

out Remorse? Can the wretched Man be a Tyrant? Can Grief study Torments? Can Sorrow be Cruel? —

Your Majesty will observe, I do not bring against you a railing Accusation; but as you are a strict Professor of Religion, I beseech your Majesty to stop the Effusion of Blood, by receiving the Opportunity which presents it self, for the Preservation of your distressed People. Be no longer so infatuated, as to hope for Renown from Murder and Violence: But consider, that the Great Day will come, in which this World and all its Glory shall change in a Moment: When Nature shall sicken, and the Earth and Sea give up the Bodies committed to them, to appear before the last Tribunal. Will it then, Oh King! be an Answer for the Lives of Millions who have fallen by the Sword? *They perished for my Glory.* That Day will come on, and one like it is immediately approaching; Injur'd Nations advance towards thy Habitation: Vengeance has began its March, which is to be diverted only by the Penitence of the Oppressor. Awake, O Monarch, from thy Lethargy! Disdain the Abuses thou hast received: Pull down the Statue which calls thee Immortal: Be truly Great: Tear thy Purple, and put on Sackcloth. I am

Thy Generous Enemy,

Isaac Bickerstaff.

I **The**

The T A T L E R. [N^o 24.]From *Thursday June 2.* to *Saturday June 4.* 1709.*White's Chocolate-house, June 2.*

IN my Paper of the 28th of the last Month, I mentioned several Characters which want Explanation to the Generality of Readers: Among others, I spoke of a Pretty Fellow, I have since received a kind Admonition in a Letter, to take Care that I do not omit to show also what is meant by a *very* Pretty Fellow, which is to be allowed as a Character by it self, and a Person exalted above the other by a peculiar Sprightliness; as one who, by a distinguishing Vigour, outstrips his Companions, and has thereby deserved and obtained a particular Appellation, or Nick-name of Familiarity. Some have this Distinction from the Fair Sex, who are so generous as to take into their Protection such as are laughed at by the Men, and place them for that Reason in Degrees of Favour.

The chief of this Sort is Colonel *Brunett*, who is a Man of Fashion, because he will be so; and practises a very janty Way of Behaviour, because he is too careless to know when he offends, and too sanguine to be mortified if he did know it. Thus the Colonel has met with a Town ready to receive him, and cannot possibly see why he should not make use of their Favour, and set himself in the First Degree of Conversation. Therefore he is very successfully loud among the Wits, familiar among the Ladies, and dissolute among the Rakes. Thus he is admitted in one Place, because he is so in another; and every Man treats *Brunett* well, not out of his particular Esteem
for

for him, but in Respect to the Opinion of others. It is to me a solid Pleasure to see the World thus mistaken on the good-natur'd Side; for 'tis Ten to One but the Colonel mounts into a General Officer, marries a fine Lady, and is Master of a good Estate, before they come to explain upon him. What gives most Delight to me in this Observation, is, that all this arises from pure Nature, and the Colonel can account for his Success no more than those by whom he succeeds. For these Causes and Considerations, I pronounce him a true Woman's Man, and in the first Degree, *A very pretty Fellow.*

The next to a Man of this universal Genius, is one who is peculiarly formed for the Service of the Ladies, and his Merit chiefly is to be of no Consequence. I am indeed a little in Doubt, Whether he ought not rather to be called a *very Happy*, than a *very Pretty Fellow*? For he is admitted at all Hours: All he says or does, which would offend in another, are pass'd over in him; and all Actions and Speeches which please, doubly please if they come from him: No one wonders or takes Notice when he's wrong; but all admire him when he's in the Right. --- By the Way it is fit to remark, That there are People of better Sense than these, who endeavour at this Character; but they are out of Nature; and tho', with some Industry, they get the Characters of Fools, they cannot arrive to be *very*, seldom to be merely *Pretty Fellows*. But where Nature has form'd a Person for this Station amongst Men, he is gifted with a peculiar Genius for Success, and his very Errors and Absurdities contribute to it; this Felicity attending him to his Life's End. For it being in a Manner necessary that he should be of no Consequence, he is as well in old Age as Youth; and I know a Man, whose Son has been some Years a pretty Fellow, who is himself at this Hour a *very Pretty Fellow*.

One must move tenderly in this Place, for we are now in the Ladies Lodgings, and speaking of such as are supported by their Influence and Favour; against which there is not, neither ought there to be, any Dispute or Observation. But when we come into more free Air, one may talk a little more at large.

Give me Leave then to mention Three, whom I do not doubt but we shall see make considerable Figures; and these are such as, for their *Bacchanalian* Performances, must be admitted into this Order. They are Three Brothers lately landed from *Holland*: As yet, indeed, they have not made their publick Entry, but lodge and converse at *Wapping*. They have merited already on the Water-side particular Titles: The First is called *Hogshead*; the Second, *Culverin*; and the Third, *Musquet*. This Fraternity is preparing for our End of the Town by their Ability in the Exercises of *Bacchus*, and measure their Time and Merit by Liquid Weight, and Power of Drinking. *Hogshead* is a prettier Fellow than *Culverin* by Two Quarts, and *Culverin* than *Musquet* by a full Pint. It is to be feared, *Hogshead* is so often too full, and *Culverin* over-loaded, that *Musquet* will be the only lasting very Pretty Fellow of the Three.

A Third Sort of this Denomination are such as, by very daring Adventurers in Love, have purchased to themselves Renown and new Names; as, *Jo. Carry*, for his excessive Strength and Vigour; *Tom Drybones*, for his generous Loss of Youth and Health; and *Cancrum*, for his meritorious Rottenness.

These great and leading Spirits are proposed to all such of our *British* Youth as would arrive at Perfection in these different Kinds; and if their Parts and Accomplishments were well imitated, it is not doubted but that our Nation would

would soon excell all others in Wit and Arts, as they already do in Arms.

[N. B. The Gentleman who stole *Betty Pepin*, may own it, for he is allowed to be a very Pretty Fellow.]

But we must proceed to the Explanation of other Terms in our Writings.

To know what a Toast is in the Country, gives as much Perplexity as she her self does in Town. And indeed, the Learned differ very much upon the Original of this Word, and the Acceptation of it among the Moderns. However, it is by all agreed to have a joyous and chearful Import. A Toast in a cold Morning, heightened by Nutmeg, and sweeten'd with Sugar, has for many Ages been given to our Rural Dispensers of Justice, before they enter'd upon Causes, and has been of great and politick Use to take off the Severity of their Sentences; but has indeed been remarkable for one ill Effect, That it inclines those who use it immoderately, to speak *Latin*, to the Admiration, rather than Information, of an Audience. This Application of a Toast makes it very obvious, that the Word may, without a Metaphor, be understood as an apt Name for a Thing which raises us in the most sovereign Degree. But many of the Wits of the last Age will assert, That the Word, in its present Sense, was known among them in their Youth, and had its Rise from an Accident at the Town of *Bath*, in the Reign of King *Charles* the Second.

It happened, that on a Publick Day a celebrated Beauty of those Times was in the *Cross-Bath*; and one of the Crowd of her Admirers took a Glass of the Water in which the Fair One stood, and drank her Health to the Company. There was in the Place a Gay Fellow, half fuddled, who offered to jump in, and swore, Tho' he liked not

the Liquor, he would have the Toast. He was opposed in his Resolution; yet this Whim gave Foundation to the present Honour which is done to the Lady we mention in our Liquors, who has ever since been called a *Toast*.

Tho' this Institution had so trivial a Beginning, it is now elevated into a formal Order; and that happy Virgin who is received and drank to at their Meetings, has no more to do in this Life, but to judge and accept of the first good Offer. The Manner of her Inauguration is much like that of the Choice of a Doge in *Venice*: It is performed by Ballotting; and when she is so chosen, she reigns indisputably for that ensuing Year; but must be elected anew to prolong her Empire a Moment beyond it. When she is regularly chosen, her Name is written with a Diamond on a Drinking-glass. The Hieroglyphick of the Diamond is to show her, that her Value is imaginary; and that of the Glass to acquaint her, that her Condition is frail, and depends on the Hand which holds her. This wise design admonishes her, neither to over-rate or depreciate her Charms; as well considering and applying, that it is perfectly according to the Humour and Taste of the Company, whether the Toast is eaten, or left as an Offal.

The Foremost of the whole Rank of Toasts, and the most undisputed in their present Empire, are Mrs. *Gatty* and Mrs. *Frontlet*: The First an Agreeable, the Second an Awful Beauty. These Ladies are perfect Friends, out of a Knowledge, that their Perfections are too different to stand in Competition. He that likes *Gatty*, can have no Relish for so solemn a Creature as *Frontlet*; and an Admirer of *Frontlet*, will call *Gatty* a May-pole Girl. *Gatty* for ever smiles upon you; and *Frontlet* disdains to see you smile. *Gatty's* Love is a shining quick Flame; *Frontlet's* a slow wast-
ing

ing Fire. *Gatty* likes the Man that diverts her ; *Frontlet* him who adores her. *Gatty* always improves the Soil in which she travels ; *Frontlet* lays waste the Country. *Gatty* does not only smile, but laughs at her Lover ; *Frontlet* not only looks serious, but frowns at him. All the Men of Wit, (and Coxcombs their Followers) are professed Servants of *Gatty* : The Politicians and Pretenders give solemn Worship to *Frontlet*. Their Reign will be best judged of by its Duration. *Frontlet* will never be chosen more ; and *Gatty* is a Toast for Life.

St. James's Coffee-house, June 3.

Letters from *Hamburg* of the 7th Instant, N. S. inform us, That no Art or Cost is omitted to make the Stay of his *Danish* Majesty at *Dresden* agreeable ; but there are various Speculations upon the Interview between King *Augustus* and that Prince, many putting Politick Constructions upon his *Danish* Majesty's Arrival, at a Time when his Troops are marching out of *Hungary*, with Orders to pass through *Saxony*, where it is given out, that they are to be recruited. It is said also, That several *Polish* Senators have invited K. *Augustus* to return into *Poland*. His Majesty of *Sweden*, according to the same Advices, has passed the *Nieper* without any Opposition from the *Muscovites*, and advances with all possible Expedition towards *Volhinia*, where he proposes to join King *Stanislaus* and General *Cressau*.

We hear from *Bern* of the 1st Instant, N. S. That there is not a Province in *France*, from whence the Court is not apprehensive of receiving Accounts of Publick Emotions, occasion'd by the Want of Corn. The General Diet of the 13 Cantons is assembled at *Baden*, but have not yet entered upon Business, so that the Affair of *Tockenburgh* is yet at a Stand.

Letters from the *Hague*, dated the 11th Instant, N. S. advise, That Monsieur *Rouille* having acquainted the Ministers of the Allies, that his Master had refused to ratify the Preliminaries of a Treaty adjusted with Monsieur *Torcy*, set out for *Paris* on Sunday Morning. The same Day the Foreign Ministers met a Committee of the States General, where Monsieur *van Hessen* opened the Business upon which they were assembled, and in a very warm Discourse laid before them the Conduct of *France* in the late Negotiations, representing the abject Manner in which she had laid open her own Distresses, that reduced her to a Compliance with the Demands of all the Allies, and her Meannesses in receding from those Points to which Monsieur *Torcy* had consented. The respective Ministers of each Potentate of the Alliance severally expressed their Resentment of the faithless Behaviour of the *French*, and gave each other mutual Assurances of the Constancy and Resolution of their Principals, to proceed with the utmost Vigour against the common Enemy. His Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* set out from the *Hague* on the 9th in the Afternoon, and lay that Night at *Rotterdam*, from whence at Four the next Morning he proceeded towards *Antwerp*, with a Design to reach *Ghent* the next Day. All the Troops in the *Low-Countries* are in Motion towards the general Rendezvous between the *Scheld* and the *Lis*, the whole Army will be formed on the 12th Instant; and 'tis said, That on the 14th they will advance towards the Enemy's Country. In the mean Time, the Marechal de *Villars* has assembled the *French* Forces between *Lens*, *la Bassée*, and *Douay*.

Yesterday Morning Sir *John Norris*, with the Squadron under his Command, sailed from the *Downes* for *Holland*.

From

From my own Apartment, June 3.

I have the Honour of the following Letter from a Gentleman whom I receive into my Family, and order the Heralds at Arms to enroll him accordingly.

Mr. Bickerstaff,

‘**T**H^O you have excluded me the Honour of your Family, yet I have ventured to correspond with the same great Persons as yourself, and have wrote this Post to the King of France; tho’ I’m in a Manner unknown in his Country, and have not been seen there these many Months.

To LEWIS le Grand.

Tho’ in your Country I’m unknown,

Yet, Sir, I must advise you;

Of late so poor and mean you’re grown,

That all the World despise you.

Here Vermin eat your Majesty,

There meagre Subjects stand unfed;

What surer Signs of Poverty,

Than many Lice; and little Bread?

Then, Sir, the present Minute chuse,

Our Armies are advanced;

Those Terms you at the Hague refuse,

At Paris won’t be granted.

Consider this, and *Dunkirk* raze,

And *Anna’s* Title own;

Send one Pretender out to graze,

And call the other Home.

Your Humble Servant,

Bread, the Staff of Life,

The TATLER. [N^o 25.]

From Saturday June 4. to Tuesday June 7. 1709.

White's Chocolate house, June 6.

A Letter from a young Lady, written in the most passionate Terms, wherein she laments the Misfortune of a Gentleman, her Lover, who was lately wounded in a Duel, has turned my Thoughts to that Subject, and enclined me to examine into the Causes which precipitate Men into so fatal a Folly. And as it has been proposed to treat of Subjects of Gallantry in the Article from hence, and no one Point in Nature is more proper to be consider'd by the Company who frequent this Place than that of Duels, it is worth our Consideration to examine into this Chimærical groundless Humour, and to lay every other Thought aside, till we have strip'd it of all its false Pretences to Credit and Reputation amongst Men.

But I must confess, when I consider what I am going about, and run over in my Imagination all the endless Crowd of Men of Honour who will be offended at such a Discourse; I am undertaking, methinks, a Work worthy an invulnerable Hero in Romance, rather than a private Gentleman with a single Rapier: But as I am pretty well acquainted by great Opportunities with the Nature of Man, and know of a Truth, that all Men fight *against their Will*, the Danger vanishes, and Resolution rises upon this Subject. For this Reason I shall talk very freely on a Custom which all Men wish exploded, though no Man has Courage enough to resist it.

But there is one unintelligible Word which I fear will extremely perplex my Dissertation; and
I con-

I conf
is, th
Gentl
pany
where
one o
fence
tells h
This
Nigh
and t
factio

As
hand
it is
you
wir
Ma
is
Hu
rel
an
ea
by
a
th
a
a
I

I confess to you I find very hard to explain, which is, the Term *Satisfaction*. An honest Country Gentleman had the Misfortune to fall into Company with Two or Three modern Men of Honour, where he happened to be very ill treated; and one of the Company being conscious of his Offence, sends a Note to him in the Morning, and tells him, He was ready to give him Satisfaction. This is fine Doing (says the plain Fellow). Last Night he sent me away cursedly out of Humour, and this Morning he fancies it would be a Satisfaction to be run through the Body.

As the Matter at present stands, it is not to do handsome Actions denominates a Man of Honour; it is enough if he dares to defend ill Ones. Thus you often see a common Sharper in Competition with a Gentleman of the first Rank; though all Mankind is convinced, that a fighting Gamester is only a Pick-pocket with the Courage of an Highway-Man. One cannot with any Patience reflect on the unaccountable Jumble of Persons and Things in this Town and Nation, which occasions very frequently, that a brave Man falls by a Hand below that of the common Hangman; and yet his Executioner escapes the Clutches of the Hangman for doing it. I shall therefore hereafter consider, how the bravest Men in other Ages and Nations have behaved themselves upon such Incidents as we decide by Combat; and show, from their Practice, that this Resentment neither has its Foundation from true Reason, or solid Fame; but is an Imposture, made up of Cowardice, Falshood, and Want of Understanding. For this Work, a good History of Quarrels would be very edifying to the Publick, and I apply myself to the Town for Particulars and Circumstances within their Knowledge, which may serve to embellish the Dissertation with proper Cuts. Most of the Quarrels I have ever known, have

have proceeded from some valiant Coxcomb's persisting in the Wrong; to defend some prevailing Folly, and preserve himself from the Ingenuity of owning a Mistake.

By this Means it is called, *Giving a Man Satisfaction*, to urge your Offence against him with your Sword; which puts me in Mind of Peter's Order to the Keeper, in *The Tale of a Tub*: If you neglect to do all this, damn you and your Generation for ever; and so we bid you heartily farewell. If the Contradiction in the very Terms of one of our Challenges were as well explained, and turn'd into downright *English*, would it not run after this Manner?

S I R,

YOur extraordinary Behaviour last Night, and the Liberty you were pleased to take with me, makes me this Morning give you this, to tell you, because you are an ill-bred Puppy, I will meet you in *Hide-Park* an Hour hence; and because you want both Breeding and Humanity, I desire you would come with a Pistol in your Hand, on Horseback, and endeavour to shoot me through the Head; to teach you more Manners. If you fail of doing me this Pleasure, I shall say, You are a Rascal on every Post in Town: And so, Sir, if you will not injure me more, I shall never forgive what you have done already. Pray Sir, do not fail of getting every Thing ready, and you will infinitely oblige,

S I R,

Your most Obedient,

Humble Servant, &c.

From my own Apartment, June 6.

Among the many Employments I am necessarily put upon by my Friends, that of giving Advice

Vice is the most unwelcome to me ; and indeed, I am forced to use a little Art in the Matter ; for some People will ask Counsel of you, when they have already acted what they tell you is still under Deliberation: I had almost lost a very good Friend t'other Day, who came to know how I liked his Design to marry such a Lady. I answered, By no Means ; and I must be positive against it, for very solid Reasons, which are not proper to communicate. Not proper to communicate ! (said he with a grave Air) I will know the Bottom of this. I saw him moved, and knew from thence he was already determined ; therefore evaded it by saying, To tell you the Truth, dear *Frank*, Of all Women living, I would have her my self. *Isaac*, said he, Thou art too late, for we have been both one these two Months.

I learned this Caution by a Gentleman's consulting me formerly about his Son. He railed at his damn'd Extravagance, and told me, In a very little Time, he would beggar him by the exorbitant Bills which came from Oxford every Quarter. *Make the Rogue bite upon the Bridle*, say I, *pay none of his Bills, it will but encourage him to further Trespasses*. He look'd plaguy fowr at me. His Son soon after sent me up a Paper of Verses, forsooth, in Print, on the last publick Occasion ; upon which, he is convinced the Boy has Parts, and a Lad of Spirit is not to be too much cramp'd in his Maintenance, lest he take ill Courses. Neither Father nor Son can ever since endure the Sight of me.

These Sort of People ask Opinions, only out of the Fulness of their Heart on the Subject of their Perplexity, and not from a Desire of Information.

There is nothing so easy as to find out which Opinion the Person in Doubt has a Mind to ; therefore the sure Way is to tell him, that is certainly

tainly to be chosen. Then you are to be very clear and positive; leave no Handle for Scruple. Bless me! Sir, there's no Room for a Question. This rivets you into his Heart; for you at once applaud his Wisdom, and gratify his Inclination. However, I had too much Bowels to be insincere to a Man who came Yesterday to know of me, With which of two eminent Men in the City he should place his Son? Their Names are *Paulo* and *Avaro*. This gave me much Debate with my self, because not only the Fortune of the Youth, but his Virtue also, depended upon this Choice. The Men are equally wealthy; but they differ in the Use and Application of their Riches, which you immediately see upon entering their Doors.

The Habitation of *Paulo* has at once the Air of a Nobleman and a Merchant. You see the Servants act with Affection to their Master, and Satisfaction in themselves: The Master meets you with an open Countenance, full of Benevolence and Integrity: Your Business is dispatched with that Confidence and Welcome which always accompanies honest Minds: His Table is the Image of Plenty and Generosity, supported by Justice and Frugality. After we had dined here, our Affair was to visit *Avaro*: Out comes an awkward Fellow with a careful Countenance; Sir, Would you speak with my Master? May I crave your Name? After the first Preambles, he leads us into a noble Solitude, a great House that seem'd uninhabited; but from the End of the spacious Hall moves towards us *Avaro* with a suspicious Aspect, as if he believed us Thieves; and as for my Part, I approached him as if I knew him a Cut-purse. We fell into Discourse of his noble Dwelling, and the Great Estate all the World knew he had to enjoy in it: And I, to plague him, fell a commending *Paulo's* Way.

of Liv
good
must
says
best;
with
must
rited
him
by c
of v
he v
and
tool
rav
tain
mu
Ch
I)
A
A
g
W
I
I
C
l
h
i

of Living. *Paulo*, answered *Avaro*, is a very good Man; but we who have smaller Estates, must cut our Coat according to our Cloth. Nay, says I, Every Man knows his own Circumstance best; you are in the Right, if you han't where-withal. He look'd very sowl; (for it is, your must know, the utmost Vanity of a mean-spirited rich Man to be contradicted, when he calls himself Poor.) But I was resolved to vex him, by consenting to all he said; the main Design of which was, that he would have us find out, he was one of the wealthiest Men in *London*, and lived like a Beggar. We left him, and took a Turn on the Change. My Friend was ravished with *Avaro*: This (said he) is certainly a sure Man. I contradicted him with much Warmth, and summed up their different Characters as well as I could. This *Paulo* (said I) grows wealthy by being a common Good; *Avaro*, by being a general Evil: *Paulo* has the Art, *Avaro* the Craft of Trade. When *Paulo* gains, all Men he deals with are the better: Whenever *Avaro* profits, another certainly loses. In a Word, *Paulo* is a Citizen, and *Avaro* a Cit. I convinced my Friend, and carried the young Gentleman the next Day to *Paulo*, where he will learn the Way both to gain, and enjoy a good Fortune. And tho' I cannot say, I have, by keeping him from *Avaro*, saved him from the Gallows, I have prevented his deserving it every Day he lives: For with *Paulo* he will be an honest Man, without being so for Fear of the Law; as with *Avaro*, he would have been a Villain within the Protection of it.

St. James's Coffee-house, June 6.

We hear from *Vienna* of the 1st Instant, That Baron *Imoff*, who attended her Catholick Majesty with the Character of Envoy from the Duke

Duke of *Wolfenbattel*, was returned thither. That Minister brought an Account, That Major-General *Stanhope*, with the Troops which embarked at *Naples*, was returned to *Barcelona*. We hear from *Berlin*, by Advices of the 8th Instant, That his *Prussian* Majesty had received Intelligence from his Minister at *Dresden*, that the King of *Denmark* desired to meet his Majesty at *Magdeburg*. The King of *Prussia* has sent Answer, That his present Indisposition will not admit of so great a Journey; but has sent the King a very pressing Invitation to come to *Berlin* or *Potsdam*. These Advices say, That the Minister of the King of *Sweden* has produced a Letter from his Master to the King of *Poland*, dated from *Batzau* the 30th of *March*, O. S. wherein he acquaints him, that he has been successful against the *Muscovites* in all the Occasions which have happened since his March into their Country. Great Numbers have revolted to the *Swedes* since General *Mazeppa* went over to that Side; and as many as have done so, have taken solemn Oaths to adhere to the Interests of his *Swedish* Majesty.

Advices from the *Hague* of the 14th Instant, N. S. say, That all Things tended to a vigorous and active Campaign; the Allies having strong Resentments against the late Behaviour of the Court of *France*; and the *French* using all possible Endeavours to animate their Men to defend their Country against a victorious and exasperated Enemy. Monsieur *Rouillé* had passed through *Brussels* without visiting either the Duke of *Marlborough* or Prince *Eugene*, who were both there at that Time. The States have met, and publicly declared their Satisfaction in the Conduct of their Deputies during the whole Treaty. Letters from *France* say, That the Court is resolved to put all to the Issue of the ensuing

Cam-

N^o 2
Camp
the Pr
servat
Minds
has n
a Pea
Glory
Grac
gene
at an
thou
whic
Can
foot
on

Campagne. In the mean Time, they have ordered the Preliminary Treaty to be published, with Observation upon each Article, in order to quiet the Minds of the People, and persuade them, that it has not been in the Power of the King to procure a Peace, but to the Diminution of his Majesty's Glory, and the Hazard of his Dominions. His Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* arrived at *Ghent* on *Wednesday* last, where, at an Assembly of all the General Officers, it was thought proper, by Reason of the great Rains which have lately fallen, to defer forming a Camp, or bringing the Troops together; but as soon as the Weather would permit, to march upon the Enemy with all Expedition.

The T A T L E R. [N^o 26.]

From *Tuesday* June 7. to *Thursday* June 9. 1709.

From my own Apartment, June 8.

I Have read the following Letter with Delight and Approbation, and I hereby order Mr. *Kidney* at *St. James's*, and Sir *Thomas* at *White's*, (who are my Clerks for enrolling all Men in their distant Classes, before they presume to drink Tea or Chocolate in those Places) to take Care, that the Persons within the Descriptions in the Letter be admitted, and excluded according to my Friend's Remonstrance.

S I R, *June 6. 1709.*

Y^{our} Paper of *Saturday* has raised up in me a noble Emulation, to be recorded in the foremost Rank of Worthies therein mentioned; and if any Regard be had to Merit or Industry, I may hope to succeed in the Promotion, for I have

‘ Have omitted no Toil or Expence to be a Profi-
 ‘ cient ; and if my Friends do not flatter, they
 ‘ assure me, I have not lost my Time since I came
 ‘ to Town. To enumerate but a few Particu-
 ‘ lars ; There’s hardly a Coachman I meet with,
 ‘ but desires to be excused taking me, because he
 ‘ has had me before. I have compounded Two
 ‘ or Three Rapes ; and let out to Hire as many
 ‘ Bastards to Beggars. I never saw above the
 ‘ First Act of a Play : And as to my Courage, it
 ‘ is well known, I have more than once had suf-
 ‘ ficient Witnesses of my drawing my Sword
 ‘ both in Tavern and Playhouse. Dr. Wall is my
 ‘ particular Friend ; and if it were any Service
 ‘ to the Publick to compose the Difference be-
 ‘ tween Martin and Sintilaer the Pearl-driller, I
 ‘ don’t know a Judge of more Experience than
 ‘ my self : For in that I may say with the Poet ;

Quæ Regio in Villâ nostri non plena Laboris ?

‘ I omit other less Particulars, the necessary Con-
 ‘ sequences of greater Actions. But my Reason
 ‘ for troubling you at this present is, to put a
 ‘ Stop, if it may be, to an insinuating, increasing
 ‘ Set of People, who sticking to the Letter of
 ‘ your Treatise, and not to the Spirit of it, do
 ‘ assume the Name of *Pretty Fellows* ; nay, and
 ‘ even get new Names, as you very well hint.
 ‘ Some of them I have heard calling to one ano-
 ‘ ther as I have sate at *White’s* and *St. James’s*, by
 ‘ the Names of, *Betty*, *Nelly*, and so forth. You
 ‘ see them accost each other with effeminate Airs :
 ‘ They have their Signs and Tokens like Free-Ma-
 ‘ sons : They rail at Womenkind ; receive Visits
 ‘ on their Beds in Gowns, and do a Thousand
 ‘ other unintelligible Prettinesses that I cannot
 ‘ tell what to make of. I therefore heartily desire
 ‘ you would exclude all this Sort of Animals.

‘ These

‘ There is another Matter I am foreseeing an ill Consequence from, but may be timely prevented by Prudence ; which is, that for the last Fortnight, prodigious Shoals of Volunteers have gone over to bully the *French*, upon hearing the Peace was just signing ; and this is so true, that I can assure you, all Ingrossing Work about the *Temple* is risen above 3 s. in the Pound for want of Hands. Now as ’tis possible, some little Alteration of Affairs may have broken their Measures, and that they will post back again, I am under the last Apprehension, that these will, at their Return, all set up for *Pretty Fellows*, and thereby confound all Merit and Service, and impose on us some new Alteration in our Night-cap-Wigs and Pockets, unless you can provide a particular Class for them. I cannot apply myself better than to you, and I am sure I speak the Mind of a very great Number as deserving as my self.

The Pretensions of this Correspondent are worthy a particular Distinction : He cannot indeed be admitted as a *Pretty*, but is, what we most justly call, a *Smart Fellow*. Never to pay at the Playhouse, is an Act of Frugality that lets you into his Character ; and his Expedient in sending his Children a begging before they can go, are Characteristical Instances that he belongs to this Class. I never saw the Gentleman ; but I know by his Letter, he hangs his Cane on his Button ; and by some Lines of it, he should wear red-heel’d Shoes ; which are essential Parts of the Habit belonging to the Order of *Smart Fellows*.

My Familiar is returned with the following Letter from the *French King* :

Ver-

Versailles, June 13. 1709.

Lewis the Fourteenth, to Isaac Bickerstaff Esq;

S I R,

I Have your Epistle, and must take the Liberty to say, That there has been a Time, when there were Generous Spirits in *Great Britain*, who would not have suffer'd my Name to be treated with the Familiarity you think fit to use. I thought Liberal Men would not be such Time-servers, as to fall upon a Man because his Friends are not in Power. But having some Concern for what you may transmit to Posterity concerning me, I am willing to keep Terms with you, and make a Request to you, which is, That you would give my Service to the Nineteenth Century, (if ever you or yours reach to them) and tell them, That I have settled all Matters between them and me by Monsieur *Boileau*. I should be glad to see your here.

It is very odd this Prince should offer to invite me into his Dominions, or believe I should accept the Invitation. No, no, I remember too well how he served an ingenious Gentleman, a Friend of mine, [whom he locked up in the *Bastile* for no Reason in the World, but because he was a Wit, and feared he might mention him with Justice in some of his Writings. His Way is, That all Men of Sense are preferred, banished, or imprisoned. He has indeed a Sort of Justice in him, like that of the Gamesters; for if a Stander-by sees one at Play cheat, he has a Right to come in for Shares, as knowing the Mysteries of the Game.

This is a very wise and just Maxim; and if I have not left at Mr. *Morphew's*, directed to me, Bank Bills for 200*l.* on or before this Day Seven-night, I shall tell how *Tom Cash* got his Estate.

I expect

I expect Three Hundred Pounds of Mr. *Soilett*, for concealing all the Money he has lent to himself, and his Landed Friend bound with him, at Thirty *per Cent.* at his Scrivener's. Absolute Princes make People pay what they please in Defe-
rence to their Power : I do not know why I should not do the same, out of Fear or Respect to my Knowledge. I always preserve Decorums and Civilities to the Fair Sex : Therefore if a certain Lady, who left her Coach at the *New-Exchange* Door in the *Strand*, and whipt down *Durham-Yard* into a Boat with a young Gentleman for *Fox-Hall* ; I say, if she will send me Word, that I may give the Fan which she drop'd, and I found, to my Sister *Jenny*, there shall be no more said of it. I expect Hush-Money to be regularly sent for every Folly or Vice any one commits in this whole Town ; and hope, I may pretend to deserve it better than a Chamber-Maid, or Valet de Chambre : They only whisper it to the little Set of their Companions ; but I can tell it to all Men living, or who are to live. Therefore I desire all my Readers to pay their Fines, or mend their Lives.

White's Chocolate-house, June 8.

My Familiar being come from *France*, with an Answer to my Letter to *Lewis* of that Kingdom, instead of going on in a Discourse of what he had seen in that Court, he put on the immediate Concern of a Guardian, and fell to enquiring into my Thoughts and Adventures since his Journey. As short as his Stay had been, I confess'd I had had many Occasions for his Assistance in my Conduct ; but communicated to him my Thoughts of putting all my Force against the horrid and senseless Custom of Duels ; If it were possible, said he, to laugh at Things in themselves so deeply Tragical as the impertinent Profusion of Humane Life, I think I could
divert

divert you with a Figure I saw just after my Death when the Philosopher threw me, as I told you some Days ago, into the Pail of Water.

" You are to know, That when Men leave the Body, there are Receptacles for them as soon as they depart, according to the Manner in which they lived and died. At the very Instant that I was killed, there came away with me a Spirit which had lost its Body in a Duel. We were both examined. Me, the whole Assembly looked at with Kindness and Pity, but at the same Time with an Air of Welcome, and Consolation: They pronounced me very happy, who had died in Innocence; and told me, a quite different Place was allotted to me, than that which was appointed for my Companion; there being a great Distance from the Mansions of Fools and Innocents: Tho' at the same Time, said one of the Ghosts, there is a great Affinity between an Idiot who has been so for long Life, and a Child who departs before Maturity. But this Gentleman who has arrived with you is a Fool of his own making, is ignorant out of Choice, and will fare accordingly. The Assembly began to flock about him, and one said to him, Sir, I observed you came into the Gate of Persons murdered, and I desire to know, What brought you to your untimely End? He said, He had been a Second. *Socrates* (who may be said to have been murdered by the Commonwealth of *Athens*) stood by, and began to draw near him, in order, after his Manner, to lead him into a Sense of his Error by Concessions in his own Discourse. Sir, said that Divine and Amicable Spirit, *What was the Quarrel?* He answered, *We shall know very suddenly, when the Principal in the Business comes, for he was desperately wounded before I fell.* Sir, said the Sage, *Had you an Estate?* Yes, Sir, the new Guest answer-

ed, I have left it in a very good Condition, and made my Will the Night before this Occasion. Did you read it before you sign'd it? Yes sure, Sir, said the new Comer. *Socrates* replies, Could a Man that would not give his Estate without reading the Instrument, dispose of his Life without asking a Question? That illustrious Shade turned from him, and a Crowd of impertinent Goblins, who had been Droles and Parasites in their Life-time, and were knock'd on the Head for their Sawciness, came about my Fellow-Traveller, and made themselves very merry with Questions about the Words *Cart* and *Terce*, and other Terms of Fencers. But his Thoughts began to settle into Reflection upon the Adventure which had robbed him of his late Being; and with a wretched Sigh, said he, *How terrible are Conviction and Guilt when they come too late for Penitence!*

Pacolet was going on in this Strain, but he recovered from it, and told me, "It was too soon to give my Discourse on this Subject so serious a Turn; you have chiefly to do with that Part of Mankind which must be led into Reflection by Degrees, and you must treat this Custom with Humour and Raillery to get an Audience, before you come to pronounce Sentence upon it. There is Foundation enough for raising such Entertainments from the Practice on this Occasion. Don't you know, that often a Man is called out of Bed to follow implicitly a Coxcomb (with whom he would not keep Company on any other Occasion) to Ruin and Death?—Then a good List of such as are qualified by the Laws of these uncourteous Men of Chivalry to enter into Combat (who are often Persons of Honour without common Honesty): These, I say, ranged and drawn up in their proper Order, would give an Aversion to doing any Thing in common

mon with such as Men laugh at and contemn.
 But to go through this Work, you must not let
 your Thoughts vary, or make Excursions from
 your Theme: Consider at the same Time, that
 the Matter has been often treated by the ablest
 and greatest Writers; yet that must not dis-
 courage you; for the properest Person to handle
 it, is one who has roved into mix'd Conversa-
 tions, and must have Opportunities (which I
 shall give you) of seeing these Sort of Men in
 their Pleasures and Gratifications; among
 which, they pretend to reckon Fighting. It
 was pleasantly enough said of a Bully in *France*,
 when Duels first began to be punished: The
 King has taken away Gaming, and Stage-play-
 ing, and now Fighting too; How does he ex-
 pect Gentlemen shall divert themselves?

The TATLER. [N^o 27.

From *Thursd. June 9. to Saturd. June 11. 1709.*

White's Chocolate-house, June 9.

PAcoter being gone a strolling among the
 Men of the Sword, in order to find out the
 secret Causes of the frequent Disputes we meet
 with, and furnish me with Materials for my
 Treatise on Duelling; I have Room left to go
 on in my Information to my Country Readers,
 whereby they may understand the bright Peo-
 ple whose Memoirs I have taken upon me to
 write. But in my Discourse of the 28th of
 the last Month, I omitted to mention the most
 agreeable of all bad Characters; and that is, a
Rake.

A Rake is a Man always to be pitied; and if
 he lives, is one Day certainly reclaimed; for
 his

his Faults proceed not from Choice or Inclination, but from strong Passions and Apperites, which are in Youth too violent for the Curb of Reason, good Sense, good Manners, and good Nature: All which he must have by Nature and Education, before he can be allowed to be, or have been of this Order. He is a poor unweildy Wretch, that commits Faults out of the Redundance of his good Qualities. His Pity and Compassion makes him sometimes a Bubble to all his Fellows, let 'em be never so much below him in Understanding. His Desires run away with him through the Strength and Force of a lively Imagination, which hurries him on to unlawful Pleasures, before Reason has Power to come in to his Rescue. Thus, with all the good Intentions in the World to Amendment, this Creature sins on against Heaven, himself, his Friends, and his Country, who all call for a better Use of his Talents. There is not a Being under the Sun so miserable as this: He goes on in a Pursuit he himself disapproves, and has no Enjoyment but what is followed by Remorse; no Relief from Remorse, but the Repetition of his Crime. It's possible I may talk of this Person with too much Indulgence; but I must repeat it, that I think this, a Character which is the most the Object of Pity of any in the World. The Man in the Pangs of the Stone, Gout, or any acute Distempers, is not in so deplorable a Condition in the Eye of right Sense, as he that errs and repents, and repents and errs on. The Fellow with broken Limbs justly deserves your Alms for his impotent Condition; but he that can't use his own Reason, is in a much worse State; for you see him in miserable Circumstances, with his Remedy at the same Time in his own Possession, if he would or could use it. This is the Cause,

K

that

that of all ill Characters, the Rake has the best Quarter in the World; for when he is himself, and unruffled with Intemperance, you see his natural Faculties exert themselves, and attract an Eye of Favour towards his Infirmities.

But if we look round us here, how many dull Rogues are there, that would fain be what this poor Man hates himself for? All the Noise towards Six in the Evening, is caused by his Mimicks and Imitators. How ought Men of Sense to be careful of their Actions, if it were merely from the Indignation of seeing themselves ill drawn by such little Pretenders? Not to say, he that leads, is guilty of all the Actions of his Followers: And a Rake has Imitators whom you would never expect should prove so. Second-hand Vice sure of all is the most nauseous. There is hardly a Folly more absurd, or which seems less to be accounted for, (tho' 'tis what we see every Day) than that grave and honest Natures give into this Way, and at the same Time have good Sense, if they thought fit to use it: But the Fatality (under which most Men labour) of desiring to be what they are not, makes 'em go out of a Method, in which they might be received with Applause, and would certainly excell; into one, wherein they will all their Life have the Air of Strangers to what they aim at.

For this Reason, I have not lamented the Metamorphosis of any one I know so much as of *Nobilis*, who was born with Sweetness of Temper, just Apprehension, and every Thing else that might make him a Man fit for his Order. But instead of the Pursuit of sober Studies, and Applications, in which he would certainly be capable of making a considerable Figure in the noblest Assembly of Men in the World; I say, in spite of that good Nature, which is his proper Bent,

he

he will say ill-natured Things aloud, put such as he was, and still should be, out of Countenance, and drown all the natural Good in him, to receive an artificial ill Character, in which he will never succeed; For *Nobilis* is no Rake. He may guzzle as much Wine as he pleases, talk Bawdy if he thinks fit; but he may as well drink Water-gruel, and go twice a Day to Church, for it will never do. I pronounce it again, *Nobilis* is no Rake. To be of that Order, he must be vicious against his Will, and not so by Study or Application. All Pretty Fellows are also excluded to a Man, as well as all Inamaratoes, or Persons of the Epicene Gender, who gaze at one another in the Presence of Ladies. This Class, of which I am giving you an Account, is pretended to also by Men of strong Abilities in Drinking; tho' they are such whom the Liquor, not the Conversation, keeps together. But Blockheads may roar, fight, and stab, and be never the nearer; their Labour is also lost; they want Sense: They are no Rakes.

As a Rake among Men is the Man who lives in the constant Abuse of his Reason, so a Coquet among Women is one who lives in continual Misapplication of her Beauty. The chief of all, whom I have the Honour to be acquainted with, is pretty Mrs. *Toss*: She is ever in Practice of something which disfigures her, and takes from her Charms; tho' all she does, tends to a contrary Effect. She has naturally a very agreeable Voice and Utterance, which she has chang'd for the prettiest Lisp imaginable. She sees what she has a Mind to see, at half a Mile Distance; but poring with her Eyes half shut at every one she passes by, she believes much more becoming. The *Cupid* on her Fan and she have their Eyes full on each other, all the Time in which they are not both in Motion. Whenever her Eye is turned from that dear Object,

you may have a Glance and your Bow, if she is in Humour, returned as civilly as you make it; but that must not be in the Presence of a Man of greater Quality: For Mrs. Toss is so thoroughly well bred, that the chief Person present has all her Regards. And she, who giggles at Divine Service, and laughs at her very Mother, can compose her self at the Approach of a Man of a good Estate.

Will's Coffee-house, June 9.

A fine Lady shewed a Gentleman of this Company, for an eternal Answer to all his Addressee, a Paper of Verses, with which she is so captivated, that she profess'd, the Author should be the happy Man in Spite of all other Pretenders. It is ordinary for Love to make Men Poetical, and it had that Effect on this enamour'd Man: But he was resolved to try his Vein upon some of her Confidants or Retinue, before he ventured upon so high a Theme as her self. To do otherwise than so, would be like making an Heroick Poem a Man's first Attempt. Among the Favourites to the Fair One, he found her Parrat not to be in the last Degree: He saw Poll had her Ear, when his Sighs were neglected. To write against him, had been a fruitless Labour; therefore he resolved to flatter him into his Interests, in the following Manner:

To a Lady on her Parrat.

*When Nymphs were coy, and Love could not prevail,
The Gods disguis'd were seldom known to fail,
Leda was chaste, but yet a Feather'd Jove
Surpriz'd the Fair, and taught her how to love.
There's no Celestial but his Heav'n would quit,
For any Form which might to thee admit.
See how the wanton Bird, at every Glance,
Swells his glad Plumes, and feels an am'rous Trance.
The Queen of Beauty has forsok the Dove,
Henceforth the Parrat be the Bird of Love.*

It

It is indeed a very just Proposition; to give that Honour rather to the Parrat than the other Volatile. The Parrat represents us in the State of making Love: The Dove in the Possession of the Object beloved, But instead of turning the Dove off, I fancy it would be better if the Chaise of *Venus* had hereafter a Parrat added, (as we see sometimes a Third Horse to a Coach) which might intimate, That to be a Parrat, is the only Way to succeed; and to be a Dove, to preserve your Conquests. If the Swain would go on successfully, he must imitate the Bird he writes upon. For he who would be loved by Women, must never be silent before the Favour, or open his Lips after it.

From my own Apartment, June 10.

I have so many Messages from young Gentlemen who expect Preferment and Distinction, that I am wholly at a Loss in what Manner to acquit my self. The Writer of the following Letter tells me in a Postscript, he cannot go out of Town till I have taken some Notice of him, and is very urgent to be some Body in it, before he returns to his Commons at the University. But take it from himself.

To *Isaac Bickerstaff* Esq; Monitor General of
Great-Britain.

S I R,

Sheer-Lane, June 8.

I Have been above 6 Months from the University, of Age these 3 Months, and so long in Town. I was recommended to one Charles Bubbleboy near the Temple, who has supply'd me with all the Furniture he says a Gentleman ought to have. I desired a Certificate thereof from him, which he said would require some Time to consider of; and when I went Yesterday Morning for it, he tells me, upon due Consideration, I still want some few odd,

K 3

Things

Things more, to the Value of Threescore or Four-score Pounds, to make me compleat. I have bespoke them; and the Favour I beg of you is, to know, when I am equip'd, in what Part or Class of Men in this Town you will place me. Pray send me Word what I am, and you shall find me,

S I R,

Your most humble Servant,

Jeffry Nicknack.

I am very willing to encourage young Beginners; but am extreamly in the Dark how to dispose of this Gentleman. I cannot see either his Person or Habit in this Letter; but I'll call at Charles's, and know the Shape of his Snuff-Box, by which I can settle his Character. Tho' indeed, to know his full Capacity, I ought to be inform'd, whether he takes Spanish or Musky.

St. James's Coffee-house, June 10.

Letters from the Low Countries of the 17th Instant say, That the Duke of Marlborough and the Prince of Savoy intended to leave Ghent on that Day, and join the Army, which lies between Pont d'Espiere and Courtray, their Head Quarters being at Helchin. The same Day the Palatine Foot was expected at Brussels. Lieutenant-General Dompere, with a Body of Eight Thousand Men, is posted at Alost, in order to cover Ghent and Brussels. The Marshal de Villars was still on the Plains of Lenz; and it is said, the Duke of Vendosme is appointed to command in Conjunction with that General. Advices from Paris say, Monsieur Voisin is made Secretary of State, upon Monsieur Chamillard's Resignation of that Employment. The Want of Money in that Kingdom is so great, that the Court has thought fit to command all the

Plate

Plate of private Families to be brought into the Mint. They write from the *Hague* of the 18th, That the States of *Holland* continue their Session; and that they have approved the Resolution of the States-General, to publish a Second Edict to prohibit the Sale of Corn to the Enemy. Many eminent Persons in that Assembly have declared, that they are of Opinion, that all Commerce whatsoever with *France* should be wholly forbidden: Which Point is under present Deliberation; but it is feared it will meet with powerful Opposition.

The TATLER. [N^o 28.]

From *Saturd. June 11. to Tuesd. June 14. 1709.*

White's Chocolate-house, June 13.

I Had suspended the Business of Duelling to a distant Time, but that I am called upon to declare my self on a Point proposed in the following Letter.

S I R,

June 9. at Night.

I Desire the Favour of you to decide this Question, Whether calling a Gentleman a Smart Fellow is an Affront or not? A Youth entering a certain Coffee-house, with his Cane tied at his Button, wearing red-heel'd Shoes, I thought of your Description, and could not forbear telling a Friend of mine next to me, There enters a Smart Fellow. The Gentleman hearing it, had immediately a Mind to pick a Quarrel with me, and desired Satisfaction: At which I was more puzzled than at the other, remembering what Mention your Familiar makes of those that had lost their Lives on such Occasions. The Thing is referr'd to your

K 4

Judgment,

Judgment, and I expect you to be my Second, since you have been the Cause of our Quarrel. I am,

S I R,

Your Friend and humble Servant.

I absolutely pronounce, that there is no Occasion of Offence given in this Expression; for a *Smart Fellow* is always an Appellation of Praise, and is a Man of double Capacity. The true Cast or Mould in which you may be sure to know him is, when his Livelihood or Education is in the Civil List, and you see him express a Vivacity or Mettle above the Way he is in by a little Jerk in his Motion, short Trip in his Steps, well-fancied Lining of his Coat, or any other Indications which may be given in a vigorous Dress. Now, What possible Insinuation can there be, that 'tis a Cause of Quarrel for a Man to say, he allows a Gentleman really to be, what he, his Taylor, his Hosier, and his Millener, have conspired to make him? I confess, if this Person who appeals to me had said, He was *not a Smart Fellow*, there had been Cause for Resentment; but if he stands to it that he is one, he leaves no Manner of Ground for a Misunderstanding. Indeed, it is a most lamentable Thing, that there should be a Dispute raised upon a Man's saying another is, what he plainly takes Pains to be thought.

But this Point cannot be so well adjusted, as by enquiring what are the Sentiments of wise Nations and Communities of the Use of the Sword, and from thence conclude, Whether it is honourable to draw it so frequently or not? An Illustrious Commonwealth of *Italy* has preserved it self for many Ages, without letting one of their Subjects handle this destructive Instrument, always leaving that Work to such of Mankind as understand the Use of a whole Skin

so

so little
to Cut

But

ces : O

are con

Regula

chief C

cenarie

shall h

the Ga

Dange

clap

Touch

with

you se

navies

Gain

strong

Action

rives

comm

Here

the r

the l

Insta

thes

tutio

ber

cide

shee

fice

Pea

dall

gor

dra

par

un

ing

M

so little, as to make a Profession of exposing it to Cuts and Scars.

But what need we run to such Foreign Instances: Our own ancient and well-governed Cities are conspicuous Examples to all Mankind in their Regulation of Military Achievements. The chief Citizens, like the noble *Italians*, hire Mercenaries to carry Arms in their Stead; and you shall have a Fellow of a desperate Fortune, for the Gain of one Half-Crown, go through all the Dangers of *Tuttle-Fields*, or the *Artillery-Ground*, clap his Right Jaw within Two Inches of the Touch-hole of a Musquet, fire it off, and Huzza, with as little Concern as he tears a Pullet. Thus you see, to what Scorn of Danger these Mercenaries arrive, out of a meer Love of sordid Gain: But methinks it should take off the strong Prepossession Men have in Favour of bold Actions, when they see upon what low Motives Men aspire to 'em. Do but observe the common Practice in the Government of those Heroick Bodies, our Militia and Lieutenancies, the most ancient Corps of Soldiers, perhaps, in the Universe. I question, Whether there is one Instance of an Animosity between any Two of these illustrious Sons of *Mars* since their Institution, which was decided by Combat? I remember indeed to have read the Chronicle, of an Accident which had like to have occasion'd Bloodshed in the very Field before all the General Officers, tho' most of them were Justices of the Peace: Captaia *Crabtree* of *Birching-Lane*, Haberdasher, had drawn a Bill upon Major-General *Maggot*, Cheesemonger in *Thames-street*. *Crabtree* draws this upon Mr. *William Maggot* and Company. A Country Lad receiv'd this Bill, and not understanding the Word *Company*, us'd in drawing Bills on Men in Partnership, carried it to Mr. *Jeffrey Stitch* of *Crooked-Lane*, (Lieutenant of

the Major-General's Company) whom he had the Day before seen march by the Door in all the Pomp of his Commission. The Lieutenant accepts it, for the Honour of the Company, since it had come to him. But Repayment being ask'd from the Major General, he absolutely refuses. Upon this, the Lieutenant thinks of nothing less than to bring this to a Rupture, and takes for his Second, *Tobias Armstrong* of the *Counter*, and sends him with a Challenge in a Scrip of Parchment, wherein was written, *Stitch contra Maggot*, and all the Fury vanish'd in a Moment. The Major-General gives Satisfaction to the Second, and all was well.

Hence it is, that the bold Spirits of our City are kept in such Subjection to the Civil Power. Otherwise, Where would our Liberties soon be? If Wealth and Valour were suffer'd to exert themselves with their utmost Force: If such Officers as are employed in the terrible Bands above-mentioned, were to draw Bills as well as Swords. These dangerous Captains, who could victual an Army as well as lead it, would be too powerful for the State. But the Point of Honour justly gives Way to that of Gain; and by long and wise Regulation, the richest is the bravest Man. I have known a Captain rise to a Colonel in Two Days by the Fall of Stocks; and a Major, my good Friend, near the *Monument*, ascended to that Honour by the Fall of the Price of Spirits, and the Rising of right *Nantz*. By this true Sense of Honour, that Body of Warriors are ever in good Order and Discipline, with their Colours and Coats all whole: As in other Battalions (where their Principles of Action are less solid) you see the Men of Service look like Spectres, with long Sides, and lank Cheeks. In this Army, you may measure a Man's Services by his Waist, and the most prominent

prominent Belly is certainly the Man who has been most upon Action. Besides all this, there is another excellent Remark to be made in the Discipline of these Troops. It being of absolute Necessity that the People of *England* should see what they have for their Money, and be Eye-witnesses of the Advantages they gain by it, all Battles which are fought abroad are represented here. But since one Side must be beaten, and the other conquer, which might create Disputes, the eldest Company is always to make the other run, and the younger retreats, according to the last News and best Intelligence. I have my self seen Prince *Eugene* make *Catinat* fly from the Back-side of *Grays-Inn-Lane* to *Hockley in the Hole*, and not give over the Pursuit, till oblig'd to leave the *Bear-Garden* on the Right, to avoid being borne down by Fencers, Wild Bulls and Monsters, too terrible for the Encounter of any Heroes, but such whose Lives are their Livelihood.

We have here seen, that wise Nations do not admit of Fighting, even in the Defence of their Country, as a laudable Action; and they live within the Walls of our own City in great Honour and Reputation without it. It would be very necessary to understand, by what Force of the Climate, Food, Education, or Employment, one Man's Sense is brought to differ so essentially from that of another; that one is ridiculous and contemptible for forbearing a Thing which makes for his Safety; and another applauded for consulting his Ruin and Destruction.

It will therefore be necessary for us (to show our Travelling) to examine this Subject fully, and tell you how it comes to pass, That a Man of Honour in *Spain*, tho' you offend him never so gallantly, stabs you basely; in *England*, tho' you offend never so basely, challenges fairly:

The

The former kills you out of Revange; the latter out of good Breeding. But to probe the Heart of Man in this Particular to its utmost Thoughts and Recesses, I must wait for the Return of *Pasquet*, who is now attending a Gentleman lately in a Duel, and sometimes visits the Person, by whose Hand he received his Wounds.

St. James's Coffee-house, June 13.

Letters from *Vienna* of the 8th Instant say, there has been a Journal of the Marches and Actions of the King of *Sweden*, from the Beginning of *January* to the 11th of *April*, N. S. communicated by the *Swedish* Ministers to that Court. These Advices inform, That his *Swedish* Majesty entered the Territories of *Muscovy* in *February* last with the main Body of his Army, in order to oblige the Enemy to a general Engagement; but that the *Muscovites* declining a Battle, and an universal Thaw having rendred the Rivers unpassable, the King returned into *Ukrania*. There are mentioned several Rencounters between considerable Detachments of the *Swedish* and *Russian* Armies. Marshal *Heister* intended to take his Leave of the Court on the Day after the Date of these Letters, and put himself at the Head of the Army in *Hungary*. The Malecontents had attempted to send him a Supply of Provisions into *Newhausel*; but their Design was disappointed by the *Germans*.

Advices from *Berlin* of the 15th Instant, N. S. say, That his *Danish* Majesty having receiv'd an Invitation from the King of *Prussia* to an Interview, designed to come to *Potsdam* within few Days; and that King *Augustus* resolved to accompany him thither. To avoid all Difficulties in Ceremony, the Three Kings, and all the Company who shall have the Honour to sit with them at Table, are to draw Lots, and take Precedence accordingly.

They

They
stant,
Dantz
Swedes
Engag
Place,
Intelli

We

20th,
of M
Cour
lowin
City
the f
that
man
is fe
Fort
Fren
man

T

ter

con

late

fit

Ap

w

N

ed

or

ri

G

g

C

t

V

They write from *Hamburg* of the 18th Instant, N. S. That some particular Letters from *Dantzick* speak of a late Action between the *Swedes* and *Muscovites* near *Jeroslaw*; but that Engagement being mentioned from no other Place, there is not much Credit given to this Intelligence.

We hear from *Brussels*, by Letters dated the 20th, That on the 14th in the Evening the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* arrived at *Courtray*, with a Design to proceed the Day following to *Lisse*, in the Neighbourhood of which City the Confederate Army was to rendezvous the same Day. Advices from *Paris* inform us, that the Marshal *de Bezons* is appointed to command in *Dauphine*; and that the Duke of *Berwick* is set out for *Spain*, with a Design to follow the Fortunes of the Duke of *Aujou*, in case the *French* King should comply with the late Demands of the Allies.

The Court of *France* has sent a Circular Letter to all the Governours of the Provinces, to recommend to their Consideration his Majesty's late Conduct in the Affair of Peace. It is thought fit in that Epistle, to condescend to a certain Appeal to the People, Whether it is consistent with the Dignity of the Crown, or the *French* Name, to submit to the Preliminaries demanded by the Confederates? That Letter dwells upon the Unreasonableness of the Allies, in requiring his Majesty's Assistance in dethroning his Grandson, and treats this Particular in Language more suitable to it, as it is a Topick of Oratory, than a real Circumstance on which the Interests of Nations, and Reasons of State, which affect all *Europe*, are concern'd.

The Close of this Memorial seems to prepare the People to expect all Events, attributing the Confidence of the Enemy to the Goodness of their
Troops;

Troops; but acknowledging, that his sole Dependence is upon the Intervention of Providence.

The TATLER. [N^o 29.

From Tuesd. June 14. to Thursd. June 16. 1709.

White's Chocolate-house, June 14.

HAVING a very solid Respect for humane Nature, however it is distorted from its natural Make, by Affectation, Humour, Custom, Misfortune, or Vice, I do apply my self to my Friends to help me in raising Arguments for preserving it in all its Individuals, as long as it is permitted. To one of my Letters on this Subject, I have received the following Answer:

S I R,

IN Answer to your Question, *Why Men of Sense, Virtue and Experience, are seen still to comply with that ridiculous Custom of Duelling?* I must desire you to reflect, that Custom has disb'd up in Ruffs the wisest Heads of our Ancestors, and put the best of the present Age into huge Falbala Periwigs. Men of Sense would not impose such Incumbrances on themselves; but be glad they might show their Faces decently in Publick upon easier Terms. If then such Men appear reasonably Slaves to the Fashion, in what regards the Figure of their Persons, we ought not to wonder, that they are at least so in what seems to touch their Reputations. Besides, you can't be ignorant, that Dress and Chivalry have been always encouraged by the Ladies, as the Two principal Branches of Gallantry. 'Tis to avoid being sneer'd at for his Singularity, and from a Desire to appear more agreeable to his Mistress, that a wise, experienced, and polite Man,

complies

complies with the Dress commonly received, and is prevailed upon to violate his Reason and Principles, in hazarding his Life and Estate by a Tilt, as well as suffering his Pleasures to be constrained and sowed by the constant Apprehension of a Quarrel. This is the more surprizing, because Men of the most delicate Sense and Principles have naturally in other Cases a particular Repugnance in accommodating themselves to the Maxims of the World: But one may easily distinguish the Man that is affected with Beauetry, and the Reputation of a Tilt, from him who complies with both, meerly as they are impos'd upon him by Custom; for in the former you'll remark an Air of Vanity and Triumph; whereas when the latter appears in a long Du villier full of Powder, or has decided a Quarrel by the Sword, you may perceiue in his Face, that he appeals to Custom for an Excuse. I think it may not be improper to enquire into the Genealogy of this Chimerical Monster, called a Duel, which I take to be an illegitimate Species of the ancient Knight-Errantry. By the Laws of this Whim, your Heroick Person, or Man of Gallantry, was indispensibly oblig'd to starve in Armour a certain Number of Yeart in the Chase of Monsters, encounter them at the Peril of his Life, and suffer great Hardships, in order to gain the Affection of the Fair Lady, and qualifie himself for assuming the Belle-Air, that is, of a Pretty Fellow, or Man of Honour according to the Fashion: But since the Publishing of Don Quixot, and Extinction of the Race of Dragons, which Suetonius says happen'd in that of Wantley, the gallant and heroick Spirits of these latter Times have been under the Necessity of creating new Chimerical Monsters to entertain themselves with, by way of single Combat, as the only Proofs they are able to give their own Sex, and the Ladies, that they are in all
Points;

Points Men of nice Honour. But to do Justice to the ancient and real Monsters, I must observe, that they never molested those who were not of a Humour to Hunt for them in the Woods and Desarts; whereas on the contrary, our modern Monsters are so familiarly admitted and entertain'd in all the Courts and Cities of Europe, (except France) that one can scarce be in the most humaniz'd Society without risquing ones Life; the People of the best Sort, and the fine Gentlemen of the Age, being so fond of 'em, that they seldom appear in any publick Place without one. I have some further Considerations upon this Subject, which as you encourage me, shall be communicated to you, by, Sir, a Cousin; but once removed from the best Family of the Staffs, namely,

S I R,

Your humble Servant,

Kinsman and Friend,

Tim. Switch.

It is certain, Mr. Switch has hit upon the true Source of this Evil; and that it proceeds only from the Force of Custom that we contradict our selves in half the Particulars and Occurences of Life. But such a Tyranny in Love, which the Fair impose upon us, is a little too severe, that we must demonstrate our Affection for 'em by no certain Proof but Hatred to one another, or come at them (only as one does to an Estate) by Survivorship. This Way of Application to gain a Lady's Heart, is taking her as we do Towns and Castles, by distressing the Place, and letting none come near 'em without our Pass. Were such a Lover once to write the Truth of his Heart, and let her know his whole Thoughts, he would appear indeed to have a Passion for her; but it would hardly be called Love. The Billet-Deux would run to this Purpose:

Madam,

Madam,

I Have so tender a Regard for you and your Interests, that I'll knock any Man in the Head whom I observe to be of my Mind, and like you. Mr. *Truman* the other Day look'd at you in so languishing a Manner, that I am resolv'd to run him through to morrow Morn-ing: This, I think, he deserves for his Guilt in admiring you; than which I cannot have a greater Reason for murdering him, except it be that you also approve him. Whoever says he dies for you, I will make his Words good, for I will kill him. I am,

Madam,

Your most Obedient,

Most Humble Servant.

From my own Apartment, June 14.

I am just come hither at Ten at Night, and have ever since Six been in the most celebrated, though most nauseous; Company in Town: The Two Leaders of the Society were a Critick and a Wit. These Two Gentlemen are great Opponents upon all Occasions, not discerning that they are the nearest each other in Temper and Talents of any Two Classes of Men in the World; for to profess Judgment, and to profess Wit, both arise from the same Failure, which is Want of Judgment. The Poverty of the Critick this Way proceeds from the Abuse of his Faculty; that of the Wit, from the Neglect of it. It's a particuliar Observation I have always made, That of all Mortals, a Critick is the silliest; for by inuring himself to examine all Things, whether they are of Consequence or not, he never looks upon any Thing but with a Design of passing Sentence upon it; by which Means, he is never a Companion, but

but always a Censor. This makes him earnest upon Trifles; and dispute on the most indifferent Occasions with Vehemence. If he offers to speak or write, that Talent which should approve the Work of the other Faculties, prevents their Operation. He comes upon Action in Armour; but without Weapons: He stands in Safety; but can gain no Glory. The Wit on the other Hand has been hurried so long away by Imagination only, that Judgment seems not to have ever been one of his natural Faculties. This Gentleman takes himself to be as much obliged to be merry, as the other to be grave. A thorough Critick is a Sort of Puritan in the polite World. As an Enthusiast in Religion stumbles at the ordinary Occurrences of Life, if he cannot quote Scripture Examples on the Occasion; so the Critick is never safe in his Speech or Writing, without he has among the celebrated Writers an Authority for the Truth of his Sentence. You will believe we had a very good Time with these Brethren, who were so far out of the Dress of their native Country, and so lost in its Dialect, that they were as much Strangers to themselves, as to their Relation to each other. They took up the whole Discourse; sometimes the Critick grew passionate, and when reprimanded by the Wit for any Trip or Hesitation in his Voice, he would answer, Mr. *Dryden* makes such a Character on such an Occasion break off in the same Manner; so that the Stop was according to Nature, and as a Man in a Passion should do. The Wit, who is as far gone in Letters as himself, seems to be at a Loss to answer such an Apology; and concludes only, that though his Anger is justly vented, it wants Fire in the Utterance. If Wit is to be measured by the Circumstances of Time and Place, there is no Man

Man
he wh
insten
Occas
new f
no B
his o
other
of th
Vow
meet
been
come
no P
fame
your
Anfi
was
is a
Cor
for
and
sho
wh
I se
tha
Hy
ow
enc
Lo
he

ou
fo
O
C
cr
In

Man has generally so little of that Talent, as he who is a Wit by Profession. What he says, instead of arising from the Occasion, has an Occasion invented to bring it in. Thus he is new for no other Reason, but that he talks like no Body else; but has taken up a Method of his own, without Commerce or Dialogue with other People. The lively *Jasper Dactyle* is one of this Character. He seems to have made a Vow to be witty to his Life's End. When you meet him, What do you think, says he, I have been entertaining my self with? Then out comes a premeditated Turn; to which 'tis to no Purpose to answer, for he goes on in the same Strain of Thought he designed without your speaking. Therefore I have a general Answer to all he can say; as, *Sure there never was any Creature had so much Fire!* *Spondee*, who is a Critick, is seldom out of this fine Man's Company. They have no Manner of Affection for each other, but keep together, like *Novell* and *Oldfox* in the *Plain-Dealer*, because they show each other. I know several of Sense who can be diverted with this Couple; but I see no Curiosity in the Thing, except it be, that *Spondee* is dull and seems dull; but *Dactyle* is heavy with a brisk Face. It must be own'd also, that *Dactyle* has almost Vigour enough to be a Coxcomb; but *Spondee* by the Lowness of his Constitution, is only a Block-head.

St. James's Coffee-house, June 15.

We have no Particulars of Moment since our last, except it be, that the Copy of the following Original Letter came by the Way of *Ostend*. It is said to have been found in the Closet of *Monsieur Chamillard*, the late Secretary of State of *France*, since his Disgrace. It was signed by Two Brothers of the famous

mous Cavalier, who led the Cevennois, and had a Personal Interview with the King, as well as a Capitulation to lay down his Arms, and leave the Dominions of France. There are many other Names to it; among whom, is the Chief of the Family of the Marquis Guiscard. It is not yet known, whether Monsieur Chamillard had any real Design to favour the Protestant Interest, or only thought to place himself at the Head of that People, to make himself considerable enough to oppose his Enemies at Court, and reinstate himself in Power there.

S I R,

WE have read your Majesty's * Letter to the Governours of your Provinces, with Instructions what Sentiments to insinuate into the Minds of your People: But as you have always acted upon the Maxim, That we were made for you, and not you for us, we must take Leave to assure your Majesty, that we are exactly of the contrary Opinion, and must desire you to send for your Grandson Home, and acquaint him, that you now know by Experience, Absolute Power is only a Vertigo in the Brain of Princes, which for a Time may quicken their Motion, and double in their diseas'd Sight the Instances of Power above 'em; but must end in their Fall and Destruction. Your Memorial speaks a good Father of your Family, but a very ill one of your People. Your Majesty is reduced to hear

* soon after the Conclusion of the late Treaty of Peace, the French King dispers'd a Letter through his Dominions, wherein he shows the Reasons why he could not ratifie the Preliminaries. Vide the publick News-Papers of this Date.

Truth

Truth when you are oblig'd to speak it: There is no governing any but Savages by other Methods than their own Consent, which you seem to acknowledge, in appealing to us for our Opinion of your Conduct in treating of Peace. Had your People been always of your Council, the King of *France* had never been reduc'd so low, as to acknowledge his Arms were fall'n into Contempt. But since it is thus, we must ask, How is any Man of *France*, but they of the House of *Bourbon*, the better that *Philip* is King of *Spain*? We have outgrown that Folly of placing our Happiness in your Majesty's being call'd, *The Great*: Therefore as you and we are all alike * Bankrupts, and undone, let us not deceive our selves, but compound with our Adversaries, and not talk like their Equals. Your Majesty must forgive us that we cannot wish you Success, or lend you Help; for if you lose one Battle more, we may have an Hand in the Peace you make; and doubt not but your Majesty's Faith in Treaties will require the Ratification of the States of your Kingdoms. So we bid you heartily farewell, till we have the Honour to meet you assembled in Parliament. This happy Expectation makes us willing to wait the Event of another Campaign, from whence we hope to be rais'd from the Misery of Slaves, to the Privileges of Subjects. We are,

Your Majesty's

Truly Faithful, and

Loyal Subjects, &c.

* N. B. *Monsr. Bernard and the chief Bankers of France became Bankrupts about this Time.*

The TATLER. [N^o 30.

From *Thursd. June 16. to Saturd. June 18. 1709.*

From my own Apartment, June 16.

THE Vigilance, the Anxiety, the Tenderness, which I have for the good People of *England*, I am perswaded will in Time be much commended; but I doubt whether they will ever be rewarded. However, I must go on cheerfully in my Work of Reformation: That being my great Design, I am studious to prevent my Labour's increasing upon me; therefore am particularly observing of the Temper and Inclinations of Childhood and Youth, that we may not give Vice and Folly Supplies from the growing Generation. It is hardly to be imagined how useful this Study is, and what great Evils or Benefits arise from putting us in our tender Years to what we are fit, or unfit: Therefore on *Tuesday* last (with a Design to sound their Inclinations) I took Three Lads who are under my Guardianship, a rambling, in an Hackney-Coach, to show them the Town, as the Lions, the Tombs, *Bedlam*, and the other Places which are Entertainments to raw Minds, because they strike forcibly on the Fancy. The Boys are Brothers, one of Sixteen, the other of Fourteen, the other of Twelve. The First was his Father's Darling, the Second his Mother's, and the Third is mine, who am their Uncle. Mr. *William* is a Lad of true Genius; but being at the upper End of a great School, and having all the Boys below him, his Arrogance is insupportable. If I begin to show a little of my *Latin*, he immediately interrupts: Uncle, under Favour, that which you say is not understood in that Manner.

Bro-

N^o

Broth
your
Isaa
you t
dull
He is
dren
he s
ing
thin
ry F
a Sh
Cro
So v
has
him
imr
and
rou
ly,
the
the
Pec
Ch
are
tha
is a
and
of
Th
Ca
the
be
an
bu
H
fa
M
fo

Brother, says my Boy *Jack*, You do not show your Manners much in contradicting my Uncle *Isaac*. You queer Cur, says Mr. *William*, Do you think my Uncle takes any Notice of such a dull Rogue as you are? Mr. *William* goes on; He is the most stupid of all my Mother's Children: He knows nothing of his Books: When he should mind that, he is hiding or hoarding his Taws and Marbles, or laying up Farthings. His Way of thinking is, Four and Twenty Fathings make Sixpence, and Two Sixpences a Shilling, Two Shillings and Sixpence Half a Crown, and Two Half-Crowns Five Shillings. So within these Two Months, the close Hunks has scrap'd up Twenty Shillings, and we'll make him spend it all before he comes Home. *Jack* immediately claps his Hands into both Pockets, and turns as pale as Ashes. There is nothing touches a Parent (and such I am to *Jack*) so nearly, as a provident Conduct. This Lad has in him the true Temper for a good Husband, a kind Father, and an honest Executor. All the great People you see make considerable Figures on the Change, in Court, and sometimes in Senates, are such as in Reality have no greater Faculty than what may be called Humane Instinct, which is a natural Tendency to their own Preservation, and that of their Friends, without being capable of striking out of the Road for Adventures. There's Sir *William Scrip* was of this Sort of Capacity from his Childhood: He has bought the Country round him, and makes a Bargain better than Sir *Harry Wildfire* with all his Wit and Humour. Sir *Harry* never wants Money but he comes to *Scrip*, laughs at him half an Hour, and then gives Bond for t'other Thousand. The close Men are incapable of placing Merit any where but in their Pence, and therefore gain it; while others, who have larger Capacities,

capacities, are diverted from the Pursuit by Enjoyments, which can be supported only by that Cash which they despise; and therefore are in the End, Slaves to their Inferiors both in Fortune and Understanding. I once heard a Man of excellent Sense observe, That more Affairs in the World failed by being in the Hands of Men of too large Capacities for their Business, than by being in the Conduct of such as wanted Abilities to execute them. *Jack* therefore being of a plodding Make, shall be a Citizen; and I design him to be the Refuge of the Family in their Distress, as well as their Jest in Prosperity. His Brother *Will* shall go to *Oxford* with all Speed, where, if he does not arrive at being a Man of Sense, he will soon be informed wherein he is a Coxcomb. There is in that Place such a true Spirit of Raillery and Humour, that if they can't make you a wise Man, they will certainly let you know you are a Fool, which is all my Cousin wants to cease to be so. Thus having taken these Two out of the Way, I have Leisure to look at my Third Lad. I observe in the young Rogue a natural Subtilty of Mind, which discovers it self rather in forbearing to declare his Thoughts on any Occasion, than in any visible Way of exerting himself in Discourse. For which Reason I will place him where, if he commits no Faults, he may go further than those in other Stations, though they excel in Virtues. The Boy is well fashioned, and will easily fall into a graceful Manner; wherefore, I have a Design to make him a Page to a great Lady of my Acquaintance; by which Means he will be well skill'd in the common Modes of Life, and make a greater Progress in the World by that Knowledge, than with the greatest Qualities without it. A good Mien in a Court will carry a Man greater Lengths than
a good

a good Understanding in any other Place. We see a World of Pains taken, and the best Years of Life spent, in collecting a Set of Thoughts in a College for the Conduct of Life; and after all, the Man so qualified shall hesitate in his Speech to a good Suit of Clothes, and want common Sense before an agreeable Woman. Hence it is, that Wisdom, Valour, Justice, and Learning, can't keep a Man in Countenance that is possessed with these Excellencies, if he wants that inferior Art of Life and Behaviour, call'd Good Breeding. A Man endowed with great Perfections without this, is like one who has his Pockets full of Gold, but always wants Change for his ordinary Occasions.

Will. Courtly is a living Instance of this Truth, and has had the same Education which I am giving my Nephew. He never spoke a Thing but what was said before, and yet can converse with the wittiest Men without being ridiculous. Among the Learned, he does not appear ignorant; nor with the Wise, indiscreet. Living in Conversation from his Infancy, makes him up where at a Loss; and a long Familiarity with the Persons of Men, is in a Manner of the same Service to him, as if he knew their Arts. As Ceremony is the Invention of wise Men to keep Fools at a Distance, so good Breeding is an Expedient to make Fools and wise Men Equals.

Will's Coffee-house, June 17.

The Suspension of the Playhouse has made me have nothing to send you from hence; but calling here this Evening, I found the Party I usually sit with, upon the Business of Writing, and examining what was the handsomest Style in which to address Women, and write Letters of Gallantry. Many were the Opinions which were immediately declared on this Subject: Some were for a certain Softness; some for I

L

know

know not what Delicacy ; others for something inexpressibly Tender : When it came to me, I said there was no Rule in the World to be made for writing Letters, but that of being as near what you speak Face to Face as you can ; which is so great a Truth, that I am of Opinion, Writing has lost more Mistresses than any one Mistake in the whole Legend of Love. For when you write to a Lady for whom you have a solid and honourable Passion, the great Idea you have of her, join'd to a quick Sense of her Absence, fills your Mind with a Sort of Tenderness, that gives your Language too much the Air of Complaint, which is seldom successful. For a Man may flatter himself as he pleases, but he will find, that the Women have more Understanding in their own Affairs than we have, and Women of Spirit are not to be won by Mourners. He that can keep handsomely within Rules, and support the Carriage of a Companion to his Mistress, is much more likely to prevail, than he who lets her see, the whole Relish of his Life depends upon her. If possible therefore divert your Mistress, rather than sigh to her. The pleasant Man she will desire for her own Sake ; but the languishing Lover has nothing to hope from, but her Pity. To shew the Difference, I produced two Letters a Lady gave me, which had been writ by two Gentlemen, who pretended to her, but were both kill'd the next Day after the Date at the Battle of *Almanza*. One of them was a mercurial gay-humour'd Man ; the other a Man of a serious, but a great and gallant Spirit. Poor *Jack Careless* ! This is his Letter : You see how it is folded : The Air of it is so negligent, one might have read half of it by peeping into it, without breaking it open. He had no Exactness.

MADAM,

MADAM,

IT is a very pleasant Circumstance I am in, that while I should be thinking of the good Company we are to meet within a Day or two, where we shall go to Loggerheads, my Thoughts are running upon a Fair Enemy in England. I was in Hopes I had left you there; but you follow the Camp, tho' I have endeavoured to make some of our Leaguer Ladies drive you out of the Field. All my Comfort is, you are more troublesome to my Colonel than my self: I permit you to visit me only now and then; but he downright keeps you. I laugh at his Honour as far as his Gravity will allow me; But I know him to be a Man of too much Merit to succeed with a Woman. Therefore defend your Heart as well as you can, I shall come Home this Winter irresistibly dress'd, and with quite a new Foreign Air. And so I had like to say, I rest, but alas! I remain,

Madam,

Your most Obedient,

Most Humble Servant,

John Careless.

Now for Colonel Constant's Epistle; you see it is folded and directed with the utmost Care.

MADAM,

I Do my self the Honour to write to you this Evening, because I believe to Morrow will be a Day of Battle, and something forebodes in my Breast that I shall fall in it. If it proves so, I hope you will hear, I have done nothing
L. 2. be-

below a Man who had a Love of his Country, quickened by a Passion for a Woman of Honour. If there be any Thing noble in going to a certain Death; if there be any Merit, that I meet it with Pleasure, by promising myself a Place in your Esteem; if your Applause, when I am no more, is preferable to the most glorious Life without you: I say, Madam, If any of these Considerations can have Weight with you, you will give me a kind Place in your Memory, which I prefer to the Glory of *Cæsar*. I hope, this will be read, as it is writ, with Tears.

The beloved Lady is a Woman of a sensible Mind; but she has confess'd to me, that after all her true and solid Value for *Constant*, she had much more Concern for the Loss of *Careless*.

Those noble and serious Spirits have something equal to the Adversities they meet with, and consequently lessen the Objects of Pity. Great Accidents seem not cut out so much for Men of familiar Characters, which makes them more easily pitied, and soon after beloved. Add to this, that the Sort of Love which generally succeeds, is a Stranger to Awe and Distance. I asked *Romana*, Whether of the Two she should have chosen had they survived? She said, She knew she ought to have taken *Constant*; but believed, she should have chosen *Careless*.

St. James's Coffee-house, June 17.

Letters from *Lisbon* of the 9th Instant, N. S. say, That the Enemy's Army, having block'd up *Olivenza*, was posted on the *Guadiana*. The *Portuguese* are very apprehensive that the Garrison of that Place, though it consists of five of the best Regiments of their Army, will be obliged to surrender, if not timely relieved, they not being supplied with Provisions for more than Six Weeks,

Weeks. Hereupon their Generals held a Council of War on the 4th Instant, wherein it was concluded to advance towards *Badajos*. With this Design the Army decamped on the 5th from *Jerumena*, and marched to *Caneaon*. 'Tis hoped, that if the Enemy follow their Motions, they may have Opportunity to put a sufficient Quantity of Proviton and Ammunition into *Oli-venza*.

Mr. Bickerstaff gives Notice to all Persons that dress themselves as they please, without Regard to Decorum, (as with blue and red Stockings in Morning; tuck'd Cravats, and Nightcap-Wigs, before People of the First Quality) That he has yet received no Fine for indulging them in that Liberty, and that he expects their Compliance with this Demand, or that they go Home immediately and shift themselves. This is further to acquaint the Town, That the Report of the Hofiers, Toymen, and Milleners, having compounded with Mr. Bickerstaff for tolerating such Enormities, is utterly false and scandalous.

The T A T L E R. [N^o 31.]

From *Saturd. June 18. to Tuesd. June 21. 1709.*

Grecian Coffee-house, June 18.

I N my Dissertation against the Custom of single Combat, it has been objected, that there is not Learning, or much Reading, shown therein, which is the very Life and Soul of all Treatises; for which Reason, being always easy to receive Admonitions, and reform my Errors, I thought fit to consult this learned

L 3

Board,

Board on the Subject. Upon proposing some Doubts, and desiring their Assistance, a very hopeful young Gentleman, my Relation, who is to be called to the Bar within a Year and an half at farthest, told me, That he had ever since I first mentioned Duelling turned his Head that Way; and that he was principally moved thereto, because he designed to follow the Circuits in the North of *England* and the South of *Scotland*, and to reside mostly at his own Estate at *Lanbhadernawz* in *Cardiganshire*. The Northern Britains and Southern Scots are a warm People, and the *Welsh* a Nation of Gentlemen; so that it behov'd him to understand well the Science of Quarrelling. The young Gentleman proceeded admirably well, and gave the Board an Account, that he had read *Fitzherbert's Grand Abridgment*, and had found, that Duelling is a very ancient Part of the Law: For when a Man is sued, be it for his Life or his Land, the Person that joins the Issue, whether Plaintiff or Defendant, may put the Trial upon the Duel. Further he argued, under Favour of the Court, that when the Issue is joined by the Duel in Treason or other Capital Crimes, the Parties accused and Accuser must fight in their own proper Persons: But if the Dispute be for Lands, you may hire a Champion at *Hockley in the Hole*, or any where else. This Part of the Law we had from the *Saxons*; and they had it, as also the Trial by *Ordeal*, from the *Laplanders*. It is indeed agreed, said he, the Southern and Eastern Nations never knew any Thing of it; for though the ancient *Romans* would scold, and call Names filthily, yet there is not an Example of a Challenge that ever passed amongst them.

His quoting the Eastern Nations, put another Gentleman in Mind of an Account he had from a Boat.

a Boatswain of an *East-India* Man; which was, that a *Chinese* had tricked and bubbled him, and that when he came to demand Satisfaction the next Morning, and like a true Tar of Honour called him Son of a Whore, Lyar, Dog, and other rough Appellatives used by Persons conversant with Winds and Waves; the *Chinese*, with great Tranquility, desired him not to come Abroad fasting, nor put himself in a Heat, for it would prejudice his Health. Thus the East knows nothing of this Gallantry.

There sat at the Left of the Table a Person of a venerable Aspect, who asserted, That half the Impositions which are put upon these Ages, have been transmitted by Writers who have given too great Pomp and Magnificence to the Exploits of the ancient *Bear-Garden*, and made their Gladiators, by fabulous Tradition, greater than *Gorman* and others of *Great-Britain*. He informed the Company, that he had searched Authorities for what he said, and that a learned Antiquary, *Humphrey Scarecrow Esq;* of *Hockley in the Hole*, Recorder to the *Bear-Garden*, was then writing a Discourse on the Subject. It appears by the best Accounts, says this Gentleman, that the high Names which are used among us with so great Veneration, were no other than Stage-fighters, and Worthies of the ancient *Bear-Garden*. The renowned *Hercules* always carried a Quarter-staff, and was from thence called *Claviger*. A learned Chronologist is about proving what Wood this Staff was made of, whether Oak, Ash, or Crab-Tree. The first Trial of Skill he ever performed, was with one *Cacus*, a Dear-Staler; the next was with *Typhonus*, a Giant of Forty Foot Four Inches. Indeed it was unhappily recorded, that meeting at last with a Sailor's Wife, she made his Staff of Prowess serve her own Use, and dwindle away.

away to a Distaff: She clapt him on an old Tar-jacket of her Husband's; so that this great Hero drooped like a scabbed Sheep. Him his Contemporary *Theseus* succeeded in the *Bear-Garden*, which Honour he held for many Years: This grand Duellist went to Hell, and was the only One of that Sort that ever came back again. As for *Achilles* and *Hector*, (as the Ballads of those Times mention) they were pretty Smart Fellows; they fought at Sword and Buckler; but the former had much the better of it; his Mother, who was an Oyster-Woman, having got a Black-Smith of *Lemnos* to make her Son's Weapons. There's a Pair of trusty *Trojans* in a Song of *Virgil's*, that were famous for handling their Gauntlets, *Dares*, and *Entellus*; and indeed it does appear, they fought no Sham Prize. What Arms the great *Alexander* used, is uncertain; however, the Historian mentions, when he attack'd *Thalestris*, it was only at single Rapier; but the Weapon soon failed; for it was always observed, that the *Amazons* had a Sort of Enchantment about them, which made the Blade of the Weapon, though of never so good Metal, at every home Push lose its Edge and grow feeble.

The *Roman Bear-Garden* was abundantly more magnificent than any Thing *Greece* could boast of; it flourished most under those Delights of Mankind, *Nero* and *Domitian*: At one Time it's recorded, 400 Senators entred the List, and thought it an Honour to be cudgelled and quarterstuffed. I observe, the *Lanista* were the People chiefly employed, which makes me imagine our *Bear-Garden* copied much after this, the Butchers being the greatest Men in it.

Thus far the Glory and Honour of the *Bear-Garden* stood secure, till Fate, that irresistible Ruler of sublunary Things, in that universal
 Ruin

Ruin of Arts and politer Learning, by those savage People the *Goths* and *Vandals*, destroyed and levelled it to the Ground. Then fell the Grandeur and Bravery of the *Roman* State, till at last the Warlike Genius (but accompanied with more Courtesie) revived in the Christian World under those puissant Champions, St. *George*, St. *Dennis*, and other dignified Heroes : One kill'd his Dragon, another his Lion, and were all afterwards canonized for it, having red Letters before them to illustrate their Martial Temper. The *Spanish* Nation, it must be own'd, were devoted to Gallantry and Chivalry above the rest of the World. What a great Figure does that great Name, Don *Quixot*, make in History ? How shines this glorious Star in the *Western* World ? O renown'd Hero ! O Mirror of Knighthood !

*Thy branish'd Winyard all the World defies,
And kills as sure as del Tobosa's Eyes.*

I am forced to break off abruptly, being sent for in Haste, with my Rule, to measure the Degree of an Affront, before the two Gentlemen (who are now in their Breeches and Pumps ready to engage behind *Mountain-House*) have made a Pals.

From my own Apartment, June 18.

It is an unreasonable Objection I find against my Labours, that my Stock is not all my own, and therefore the kind Reception I have met with is not so deserved as it ought to be. But I hope, though it be never so true, that I am obliged to my Friends for laying their Cash in my Hands, since I give it them again when they please, and leave them at their Liberty to call it Home, it will not hurt me with my gentle Readers. Ask all the Merchants who act upon Consignments, Where is the Necessity (if they answer readily what their Correspondents

L 5

draw)

draw) of their being wealthy themselves? Ask the greatest Bankers, If all the Men they deal with were to draw at once, what would be the Consequence? But indeed a Country Friend has writ me a Letter which gives me great Mortification; wherein I find I am so far from expecting a Supply from thence, that some have not heard of me, and the rest do not understand me. His Epistle is as follows:

Dear Cousin,

I Thought when I left the Town to have raised your Fame here, and helped you to support it by Intelligence from hence; but alas! they had never heard of the *Tatler*, till I brought down a Set. I lent them from House to House; but they asked me what they meant. I began to enlighten them, by telling who and who were supposed to be intended by the Characters drawn. I said for Instance, *Chloe* and *Clarissa* are two eminent Toasts. A Gentleman (who keeps his Greyhound and Gun, and one would think might know better) told me, he supposed they were Papishes, for their Names were not *English*: Then, said he, Why do you call live People Toasts? I answered, That was a new Name found out by the Wits. to make a Lady have the same Effect as Burridge in the Glass when a Man is drinking. But says I, Sir, I perceive this is to you all bamboozling; why you look as if you were *Don Diego's* to the Tune of a Thousand Pounds. All this good Language was lost upon him: He only stared, though he is as good a Scholar as any Layman in the Town, except the Barber. Thus, Cousin, you must be content with *London* for the Center of your Wealth and Fame; we have no Relish for you. Wit must describe its proper Circumference, and not go beyond it, lest

(like

' (like little Boys, when they straggle out of their own Parish) it may wander to Places where it is not known, and be lost. Since it is so, you must excuse me that I am forced at a Visit to sit silent, and only lay up what excellent Things pass at such Conversations.

' This Evening I was with a Couple of young Ladies; one of them has the Character of the prettiest Company, yet really I thought her but silly; the other, who talked a great deal less, I observed to have Understanding. The Lady who is reckoned such a Companion among her Acquaintance, has only, with a very brisk Air, a Knack of saying the commonest Things: The other, with a sly serious one, says home Things enough. The first (*Mistress Giddy*) is very quick; but the second (*Mrs. Slim*) fell into *Giddy's* own Style, and was as good Company as she. *Giddy* happens to drop her Glove; *Slim* reaches it to her: Madam (says *Giddy*) I hope you'll have a better Office. Upon which *Slim* immediately repartees, and sits in her Lap, and cries, Are you not sorry for my Heaviness? This sly Wench pleased me to see how she hit her Height of Understanding so well. We sat down to Supper. Says *Giddy*, mighty prettily, Two Hands in a Dish, and One in a Purse: Says *Slim*, Ay, Madam, the More the Merrier; but the Fewer the Better Chear. I quickly took the Hint, and was as witty and talkative as they, Says I,

' He that will not when he may,
' When he will he shall have Nay;

' And

And so helped my self. Giddy turns about, What have you found your Tongue? Yes, (says I) 'tis Manners to speak when I am spoken to; but your greatest Talkers are the least Doers, and the still Sow eats up all the Broth. Ha! Ha! says Giddy, One would think he had nothing in him, and do you hear how he talks when he pleases. I grew immediately roguish and pleasant to a Degree in the same Strain. Slim, who knew how good Company he had been, cries, You'll certainly print this bright Conversation.

It is so; and hereby you may see how small an Appearance the prettiest Things said in Company make when in Print.

St. James's Coffee-house, June 20.

A Mail from *Lisbon* has brought Advices of June the 12th, from the King of *Portugal's* Army encamped at *Torre Allegada*, which inform us, That the General of the Army called a Court-Martial on the 4th at the Camp of *Gerumbena*, where it was resolved to march with a Design to attempt the Succour of *Olivenza*. Accordingly the Army moved on the 5th, and marched towards *Badajos*. Upon their Approach, the Marquis *de Bay* detached so great a Party from the Blockade of *Olivenza*, that the Marquis *des Minas*, at the Head of a large Detachment, covered a great Convoy of Provisions towards *Olivenza*, which threw in their Stores, and marched back to the main Army, without Molestation from the *Spaniards*. They add, That each Army must necessarily march into Quarters within Twenty Days.

W^{ho}-

Who
who fe
the Pr
and to
Duels,
You li
Templ
May b
and o
Door
Satisf
gumen
if the
Quar

Mr
has t
under
all T
be sa
them
Class
rit.

From

A
Ex
wi
to

Whosoever can discover a Surgeon's Apprentice, who fell upon Mr. Bickerstaff's Messenger, or (as the Printers calls him) Devil, going to the Press, and tore out of his Hand Part of his Essay against Duels, in the Fragments of which were the Words, You lie, and Man of Honour, taken up at the Temple-Gate; and the Words, Perhaps, ——— May be not, ——— By your Leave, Sir, ——— and other Terms of Provocation, taken up at the Door of Young Man's Coffee-house, shall receive Satisfaction from Mr. Morphew, besides a Set of Arguments to be spoken to any Man in a Passion, which, if the said enraged Man listens to, will prevent Quarrelling.

Mr. Bickerstaff does hereby give Notice, That he has taken the Two famous Universities of this Land under his immediate Care, and does hereby promise all Tutors and Pupils, That he will hear what can be said of each Side between them, and to correct them impartially, by placing them in Orders and Classes in the Learned World, according to their Merit.

THE TATLER. [N^o 32.]

From Tuesday June 21. to Thursday June 23. 1709.

White's Chocolate-house, June 22.

AN Answer to the following Letter being absolutely necessary to be dispatched with all Expedition, I must trespass upon all that come with Horary Questions into my Antichamber, to give the Gentleman my Opinion.

To

To Isaac Bickerstaff Esq;

S I R;

June 18. 1709.

I Know not whether you ought to pity or
 laugh at me ; for I am fallen desperately
 in Love with a profess'd *Platonne*, the most
 unaccountable Creature of her Sex. To hear
 her talk Seraphicks, and run over *Norris* and
Moor, and *Milton*, and the whole Sex of Intel-
 lectual Triflers, torments me heartily ; for to
 a Lover who understands Metaphors, all this
 pretty Prattle of *Idea's* gives very fine Views
 of Pleasure, which only the dear Declaimer
 prevents, by understanding them literally.
 Why should she wish to be a Cherubim, when
 'tis Flesh and Blood that makes her adorable ?
 If I speak to her, that's a high Breach of the
 Idea of Intuition : If I offer at her Hand or
 Lip, she shrinks from the Touch like a Sensi-
 tive Plant, and would contract her self into
 meer Spirit. She calls her Chariot, Vehicle ;
 her furbelow'd Scarf, Pinnions : Her blue
 Mant and Petticoat is her Azure Dress ; and
 her Footman goes by the Name of *Oberon*.
 'Tis my Misfortune to be Six Foot and a half
 high, Two full Spans between the Shoulders,
 Thirteen Inches Diameter in the Calves ; and
 before I was in Love, I had a noble Stomach,
 and usually went to Bed sober with Two Bot-
 tles. I am not quite Six and twenty, and my
 Nose is marked truly Aquiline. For these
 Reasons, I am in a very particular Manner her
 Aversion. What shall I do ? Impudence it
 self cannot reclaim her. If I write miserable,
 she reckons me among the Children of Perdi-
 tion, and discards me her Region : If I assume
 the Gross and Substantial, she plays the real
 Ghost with me, and vanishes in a Moment.
 I had

N^o 32
 I had
 Perse
 I defi
 fully
 of a
 the T
 ly fir
 them
 to dv
 at pr
 she f
 haps
 am

My
 Warn
 ner, t
 with
 Ladie
 from
 neral
 not t
 and l
 Flatt
 is no
 tell-y
 ed th
 men
 says.
 you
 Th
 Lad
 Tha
 duri
 resol

‘ I had Hopes in the Hypocrisy of her Sex ; but
 ‘ Perseverance makes it as bad as fixed Aversion.
 ‘ I desire your Opinion, Whether I may not law-
 ‘ fully play the Inquisition upon her, make use
 ‘ of a little Force, and put her to the Rack and
 ‘ the Torture, only to convince her, she has real-
 ‘ ly fine Limbs, without spoiling or distorting
 ‘ them. I expect your Directions, e’re I proceed
 ‘ to dwindle and fall away with Despair ; which
 ‘ at present I don’t think advisable ; because, if
 ‘ she should recant, she may then hate me per-
 ‘ haps in the other Extreme for my Tenuity. I
 ‘ am (with Impatience)

Your most humble Servant,

Charles Sturdy.

My Patient has put his Case with very much Warmth, and represented it in so lively a Manner, that I see both his Torment and Tormenter with great Perspicuity. This Order of *Platonick* Ladies are to be dealt with in a peculiar Manner from all the rest of the Sex. Flattery is the general Way, and the Way in this Case ; but it is not to be done grossly. Every Man that has Wit, and Humour, and Raillery, can make a good Flatterer for Woman in general ; but a *Platonne* is not to be touched with Panegyrick : She will tell you, it is a Sensuality in the Soul to be delighted that Way. You are not therefore to commend, but silently consent to all she does, and says. You are to consider in her, the Scorn of you is not Humour, but Opinion.

There were some Years since a Set of these Ladies who were of Quality, and gave out, That Virginity was to be their State of Life during this mortal Condition, and therefore resolved to join their Fortunes, and erect a
 Nun-

Nunnery. The Place of Residence was pitched upon; and a pretty Situation, full of natural Falls and Risings of Waters, with shady Coverts, and flowry Arbours, was approved by Seven of the Founders. There were as many of our Sex who took the Liberty to visit those Mansions of intended Severity; among others, a famous *Rake* of that Time, who had the grave Way to an Excellence. He came in first; but upon seeing a Servant coming towards him, with a Design to tell him, this was no Place for him or his Companions, up goes my grave Impudence to the Maid: Young Woman, said he, if any of the Ladies are in the Way on this Side of the House, pray carry us on the other Side towards the Gardens: We are, you must know, Gentlemen that are travelling *England*; after which we shall go into Foreign Parts, where some of us have already been. Here he bows in the most humble Manner, and kissed the Girl, who knew not how to behave to such a Sort of Carriage. He goes on: Now you must know we have an Ambition to have it to say, That we have a Protestant Nunnery in *England*: But pray Mrs. *Betty* — Sir, she reply'd, my Name is *Susan*, at your Service. Then I heartily beg your Pardon — No Offence in the least (says she) for I have a Cousin-German whose Name is *Betty*. Indeed, said he, I protest to you that was more than I knew, I spoke at Random: But since it happens that I was near in the Right, give me Leave to present this Gentlemen to the Favour of a civil Salute. His Friend advances, and so on, till that they had all saluted her. By this Means, the poor Girl was in the middle of the Crowd of these Fellows at a Loss what to do, without Courage to pass through 'em; and the *Platonicks*, at several Peep-holes, pale, trembling, and fretting.

ting. *Rake* perceiv'd they were observ'd, and therefore took Care to keep *Suky* in Char with Questions concerning their Way of Life; when appeared at last *Madonella*, a Lady who had writ a fine Book concerning the Recluse Life, and was the Projectrix of the Foundation. She approaches into the Hall; and *Rake*, knowing the Dignity of his own Mien and Aspect, goes Deputy from his Company. She begins; Sir, I am obliged to follow the Servant, who was sent out to know, What Affair could make Strangers press upon a Solitude which we, who are to inhabit this Place, have devoted to Heaven and our own Thoughts? Madam, replies *Rake*, (with an Air of great Distance, mixed with a certain Indifference, by which he could dissemble Dissimulation) your great Intention has made more Noise in the World than you design it should; and we Travellers, who have seen many foreign Institutions of this Kind, have a Curiosity to see, in its first Rudiments, this Seat of Primitive Piety; for such it must be called by future Ages, to the Eternal Honour of the Founders. I have read *Madonella's* excellent and seraphick Discourse on this Subject. The Lady immediately answers, If what I have said could have contributed to raise any Thoughts in you that may make for the Advancement of intellectual and divine Conversation, I should think my self extremely happy. He immediately fell back with the profoundest Veneration; then advancing, Are you then that admired Lady? If I may approach Lips which have uttered Things so sacred — He salutes her. His Friends followed his Example. The Devoted within stood in Amazement where this would end, to see *Madonella* receive their Address and their Company. But *Rake* goes on — We would.

would not transgress Rules; but if we may take the Liberty to see the Place you have thought fit to chuse for ever, we would go into such Parts of the Gardens as is consistent with the Severities you have imposed on your selves. To be short, *Madonella* permitted *Rake* to lead her into the Assembly of Nuns, followed by his Friends, and each took his Fair One by the Hand, after due Explanation, to walk round the Gardens. The Conversation turned upon the Lillies, the Flowers, the Arbors, and the growing Vegetables; and *Rake* had the solemn Impudence, when the whole Company stood round him, to say, That he sincerely wished Men might rise out of the Earth like Plants; and that our Minds were not of Necessity to be sullied with carnivorous Appetites for the Generation, as well as Support of our Species. This was spoke with so easie and fixed an Assurance, that *Madonella* answer'd, Sir, under the Notion of a pious Thought, you deceive your self in wishing an Institution foreign to that of Providence: These Desires were implanted in us for reverend Purposes, in preserving the Race of Men, and giving Opportunities for making our Chastity more Heroick. The Conference was continued in this Celestial Strain, and carried on so well by the Managers on both Sides, that it created a Second and a Second Interview; and, without entring into further Particulars, there was hardly one of them but was a Mother or Father that Day Twelve-month.

Any unnatural Part is long taking up, and as long laying aside; therefore Mr. *Sturdy* may assure himself, *Platonica* will fly for ever from a forward Behaviour; but if he approaches her according to this Model, she will fall in with the Necessities of mortal Life, and condescend

to

to look
soned in
lent Del

The
so great
not leav
Several
applied
mity w
oppress
Argum
Man o
Human
like th
ing a
give m
of the
I thou
very M
I shall
Oaths
I shall
very g
and w
to be
rals,

La
whic
Insta
enca
the
exte
in th
is st
Dow

to look with Pity upon an unhappy Man, imprisoned in so much Body, and urged by such violent Desires.

From my own Apartment, June 22.

The Evils of this Town increase upon me to so great a Degree, that I am half afraid I shall not leave the World much better than I found it. Several worthy Gentlemen and Criticks have applied to me, to give my Censure of an Enormity which has been revived (after being long oppressed) and is called *Punning*. I have several Arguments ready to prove, that he cannot be a Man of Honour who is guilty of this Abuse of Humane Society. But the Way to expose it, is, like the Expedient of curing Drunkenness, showing a Man in that Condition: Therefore I must give my Reader Warning, to expect a Collection of these Offences; without which Preparation, I thought it too adventurous to introduce the very Mention of it in good Company; and hope, I shall be understood to do it, as a Divine mentions Oaths and Curses, only for their Condemnation. I shall dedicate this Discourse to a Gentleman my very good Friend, who is the *Janus* of our Times, and whom, by his Years and Wit, you would take to be of the last Age; but by his Dress and Morals, of this.

St. James's Coffee-house, June 22.

Last Night arrived Two Mails from *Holland*, which bring Letters from the *Hague* of the 28th Instant, N. S. with Advice, That the Enemy lay encamped behind a strong Retrenchment, with the Marsh of *Remieres* on their Right and Left, extending it self as far as *Bethune*: *La Bassée* is in their Front, *Lens* in their Rear, and their Camp is strengthened by another Line from *Lens* to *Duany*. The Duke of *Marlborough* caused an exact

exact Observation to be made of their Ground, and the Works by which they were covered, which appeared so strong, that it was not thought proper to attack them in their present Posture. However, the Duke thought fit to make a Feint as if he design'd it. His Grace accordingly marching from the Abbey at *Looze*, as did Prince Eugene from *Lampret*, and advanced with all possible Diligence towards the Enemy. To favour the Appearance of an intended Assault, the Ways were made, and Orders distributed in such a Manner, that none in either Camp could have Thoughts of any Thing but charging the Enemy by Break of Day the next Morning: But soon after the Fall of the Night of the 26th, the whole Army faced towards *Tournay*, which Place they invested early in the Morning of the 27th. The Marechal *Villars* was so confident that we designed to attack him, that he had drawn great Part of the Garrison of the Place, which is now invested, into the Field: For which Reason, it is presumed it must submit within a small Time; which the Enemy cannot prevent, but by coming out of their present Camp, and hazarding a general Engagement. These Advices add, That the Garrison of *Mons* had marched out under the Command of Marechal *d'Arco*; which, with the *Bavarians*, *Walloons*, and the Troops of *Cologne*, have joined the grand Army of the Enemy.

The

The T A T L E R. [N^o 33.]

By Mrs. Jenny Distaff, *Half-Sister to Mr. Bickerstaff.*

From *Thursd. June 23. to Saturd. June 25. 1709.*

From my own Apartment, June 23.

MY Brother has made an Excursion into the Country, and the Work against *Saturday* lies upon me. I am very glad I have got Pen and Ink in my Hand; for I have for some Time longed for his Absence, to give a Right Idea of Things, which I thought he put in a very odd Light, and some of them to the Disadvantage of my own Sex. It is much to be lamented, that it is necessary to make Discourses, and publish Treatises, to keep the horrid Creatures, the Men, within the Rules of common Decency. Turning over the Papers of Memorials or Hints for the ensuing Discourses, I find a Letter subscribed by Mr. Truman.

S I R,

I Am lately come to Town, and have read your Works with much Pleasure. You make Wit subservient to good Principles and good Manners. Yet, because I design to buy the *Tatlers* for my Daughters to read, I take the Freedom to desire you, for the future, to say nothing about any Combat between *Alexander* and *Thalestris*.

This Offence gives me Occasion to express my self with the Resentment I ought, on People who take Liberties of Speech before that Sex of whom

whom the honoured Names of Mother, Daughter, and Sister, are a Part : I had like to have named Wife in the Number ; but the senseless World are so mistaken in their Sentiments of Pleasure, that the most amiable Term in Humane Life is become the Derision of Fools and Scorners. My Brother and I have at least Fifty Times quarrell'd upon this Topick. I ever argue, That the Frailties of Women are to be imputed to the false Ornaments which Men of Wit put upon our Folly and Coquetry. He lays all the Vices of Men upon Women's secret Approbation of Libertine Characters in them. I did not care to give up a Point ; but now he is out of the Way, I cannot but own I believe there is very much in what he asserted : For if you will believe your Eyes, and own, that the wickedest and the wittiest of them all marry one Day or other, Is it impossible to believe, that if a Man thought he should be for ever incapable of being received by a Woman of Merit and Honour, he would persist in an abandon'd Way, and deny himself the Possibility of enjoying the Happiness of well-govern'd Desires, orderly Satisfaction, and honourable Methods of Life ? If our Sex were wise, a Lover should have a Certificate from the last Woman he served, how he was turned away, before he was received into the Service of another : But at present any Vagabond is welcome, provided he promises to enter into our Livery. It is wonderful, that we will not take a Footman without Credentials from his last Master ; and in the greatest Concern of Life, we make no Scruple of falling into a Treaty with the most notorious Offender in his Behaviour against others. But this Breach of Commerce between the Sexes, proceeds from an unaccountable Prevalence of Custom, by which a Woman is to the last Degree reproach-

able for being deceived, and a Man suffers no Loss of Credit for being a Deceiver.

Since this Tyrant Humour has gained Place, Why are we represented in the Writings of Men in ill Figures for Artifice in our Carriage, when we have to do with a professed Impostor? When Oaths, Imprecations, Vows, and Adorations, are made use of as Words of Course, What Arts are not necessary to defend us from such as glory in the Breach of 'em?—As for my Part, I am resolved to hear all, and believe none of 'em; and therefore solemnly declare, no Vow shall deceive me, but that of Marriage: For I am turned of Twenty, and being of a small Fortune, some Wit, and (if I can believe my Lovers and my Glafs) Handsome, I have heard all that can be said towards my Undoing, and shall therefore, for Warning-sake, give an Account of the Offers that have been made me, my Manner of rejecting 'em, and my Assurances to keep my Resolution.

In the Sixteenth Year of my Life, I fell into the Acquaintance of a Lady extremely well known in this Town for the quick Advancement of her Husband, and the Honours and Distinctions which her Industry has procured him, and all who belong to her. This excellent Body sate next to me for some Months at Church, and took the Liberty (which she said her Years and the Zeal she had for my Welfare gave her Claim to) to assure me, that she observed some Parts of my Behaviour which would lead me into Errors, and give Encouragement to some to entertain Hopes I did not think of. What made you (said she) look through your Fan at that Lord, when your Eyes should have been turned upward, or closed in Attention upon better Objects? I blushed, and pretended Fifty odd Excuses;—but confounded my self the more. She wanted
nothing

nothing but to see that Confusion, and goes on: Nay, Child, do not be troubled that I take Notice of it, my Value for you made me speak it; for though he is my Kinsman, I have a nearer Regard to Virtue than any other Consideration. She had hardly done speaking, when this noble Lord came up to us, and lead her to her Coach.

My Head ran all that Day and Night on the exemplary Carriage of this Woman, who could be so virtuously impertinent, as to admonish one she was hardly acquainted with. However it struck upon the Vanity of a Girl that it may possibly be, his Thoughts might have been as favourable of me, as mine were amorous of him, and as unlikely Things as that have happened, if he should make me his Wife. She never mentioned this more to me; but I still in all publick Places stole Looks at this Man, who easily observed my Passion for him. It is so hard a Thing to check the Return of agreeable Thoughts, that he became my Dream, my Vision, my Food, my Wish, my Torment.

That Minister of Darknes, the Lady *Semporna*, perceived too well the Temper I was in, and would one Day after Evening Service needs take me to the Park. When we were there, my Lord passes by; I flushed in a Flame. Mrs. *Daff*, (said she) You may very well remember the Concern I was in upon the first Notice I took of your Regard to that Lord, and forgive me, who had a tender Friendship for your Mother (now in her Grave) that I am vigilant of your Conduct. She went on with much Severity, and after great Solicitation, prevailed on me to go with her into the Country, and there spend the ensuing Summer out of the Way of a Man she saw I loved, and one whom she

she per
ly defi
she ad
his Ho
to mar
or Tw
ther E
ness,
vulet
I usu
some
of th
the H
Murn
had g
ded
the E
on th
in suc
my u
walk
that
could
whic
had,
refle
gave
ness
whe
and
Min
a D
thre
ness
cent
der
serv
pret
all

she perceived meditated my Ruin, by frequently desiring her to introduce him to me; which she absolutely refused, except he would give his Honour that he had no other Design but to marry me. To her Country-House a Week or Two after we went: There was at the farther End of her Garden a Kind of Wilderness, in the Middle of which ran a soft Rivulet by an Arbour of Jessamin. In this Place I usually passed my retired Hours, and read some Romantick or Poetical Tale till the Close of the Evening. It was near that Time in the Heat of Summer, when gentle Winds, soft Murmurs of Water, and Notes of Nightingals had given my Mind an Indolence, which added to that Repose of Soul, Twilight and the End of a warm Day naturally throws upon the Spirits. It was at such an Hour, and in such a State of Tranquility I sat, when, to my unexpressible Amazement, I saw my Lord walking towards me, whom I knew not till that Moment to have been in the Country. I could observe in his Approach the Perplexity which attends a Man big with Design; and I had, while he was coming forward, Time to reflect that I was betrayed; the Sense of which gave me a Resentment suitable to such a Baseness: But when he entered into the Bower where I was, my Heart flew towards him, and, I confess, a certain Joy came into my Mind, with an Hope, that he might then make a Declaration of Honour and Passion. This threw my Eye upon him with such Tenderness, as gave him Power, with a broken Accent, to begin. Madam, — You will wonder — For it is certain, you must have observed — though I fear you will misinterpret the Motives — But by Heaven, and all that's Sacred! If you could — Here he

M

made

made a full Stand. And I recovered Power to say, The Consternation I am in you will not, I hope, believe— An helpless innocent Maid— Besides that, the Place— He saw me in as great Confusion as himself; which attributing to the same Causes, he had the Audaciousness to throw himself at my Feet, talk of the Stillness of the Evening, and then ran into Dedications of my Person. Pure Flames, Constant Love, Eternal Raptures, and a Thousand other Phrases drawn from the Images we have of Heaven, which ill Men use for the Service of Hell, were run over with uncommon Vehemence. After which, he seized me in his Arms: His Design was too evident. In my utmost Distress, I fell upon my Knees— My Lord, pity me, on my Knees— On my Knees in the Cause of Virtue, as you were lately in that of Wickedness. Can you think of destroying the Labour of a whole Life, the Purpose of a long Education, for the base Service of a sudden Appetite; to throw one that loves you, that doats on you, out of the Company and Road of all that is virtuous and Praiseworthy? Have I taken in all the Instructions of Piety, Religion, and Reason, for no other End, but to be the Sacrifice of Lust, and abandoned to Scorn? Assume your self, my Lord, and do not attempt to vitiate a Temple sacred to Innocence, Honour, and Religion. If I have injured you, stab this Bosom, and let me die, but not be ruined by the Hand I love. The Ardency of my Passion made me incapable of uttering more; and I saw my Lover astonished and reformed by my Behaviour: When rushed in *Sempronius*. Ha! Faithless base Man, could you then steal out of Town, and lurk like a Robber about my House for such brutish Purposes!

My Lord was by this Time recovered, and fell into a violent Laughter at the Turn which *Semphronia* designed to give her Villany. He bowed to me with the utmost Respect: Mrs. *Distaff*, said he, be careful hereafter of your Company; and so retired. The Friend *Semphronia* congratulated my Deliverance with a Flood of Tears.

This Nobleman has since very frequently made his Addresses to me with Honour, but I have as often refused them; as well knowing, that Familiarity and Marriage will make him, on some ill-natured Occasion, call all I said in the Arbour a Theatrical Action. Besides that, I glory in contemning a Man, who had Thoughts to my Dishonour. If this Method were the Imitation of the whole Sex, Innocence would be only Dress of Beauty; and all Affectation by any other Arts to please the Eyes of Men, would be banished to the Stews for ever. The Conquest of Passion gives Ten times more Happiness than we can reap from the Gratification of it; and she that has got over such a one as mine, will stand among Beaux and Pretty Fellows, with as much Safety as in a Summer's Day among Grass-hoppers and Butterflies.

P. S. *I have Ten Millions of Things more against Men, if I ever get the Pen again.*

St. James's Coffee-house, June 24.

Our last Advices from the Hague, dated the 28th Instant, N. S. say, That on the 25th a Squadron of Dutch Men of War sailed out of the *Texel* to join Admiral *Baker* at *Spithead*. The 26th was observed as a Day of Fasting and Humiliation, to implore a Blessing on the Arms of the Allies this ensuing Campaign. Letters from *Dresden* are very particular in the Account of the Gallantry and Magnificence in which that Court has appeared.

peared since the Arrival of the King of Denmark. No Day has passed in which publick Shews have not been exhibited for his Entertainment and Diversion: The last of that Kind which is mentioned is a Carousal, wherein many of the Youth of the first Quality, dressed in the most splendid Manner, ran for the Prize. His Danish Majesty condescended to the same; but having observed that there was a Design laid to throw it in his Way, passed by without attempting to gain it. The Court of Dresden was preparing to accompany his Danish Majesty to Potsdam, where the Expectation of an Interview of three Kings had drawn together such Multitudes of People, that many Persons of Distinction will be obliged to lie in Tents as long as those Courts continue in that Place.

The TATLER. [N^o 34.]

By Isaac Bickerstaff Esq;

From *Saturd. June 25.* to *Tuesd. June 28.* 1709.

White's Chocolate-house, June 25.

HAVING taken upon me to cure all the Distempers which proceed from Affections of the Mind, I have laboured, since I first kept this publick Stage, to do all the Good I could, and have perfected many Cures at my own Lodgings; carefully avoiding the common Method of Mountebanks, to do their most eminent Operati-

ons

ons in
to my
under
ties,
publi
of an

I l
perfe
nally
ther
ner,
and
my
atten
store
is, t
she
Circ
and
with
a pe
true
The
Gla
me
If
Co
giv
to
de
wh
the
a l
Hu
ein
go
fo
fe
it

ons in Sight of the People ; but must be so just to my Patients as to declare, they have testified under their Hands their Sense of my poor Abilities, and the Good I have done them, which I publish for the Benefit of the World, and not out of any Thoughts of private Advantage.

I have cured fine Mrs. Spy of a great Imperfection in her Eyes, which made her eternally rolling them from one Coxcomb to another in publick Places, in so languishing a Manner, that it at once lessened her own Power, and her Beholders Vanity. Twenty Drops of my Ink, placed in certain Letters on which she attentively looked for half an Hour, have restored her to the true Use of her Sight ; which is, to guide, and not mislead us. Ever since she took this Liquor, which I call, *Bickerstaff's Circumspection-Water*, she looks right forward, and can bear being looked at for half a Day without returning one Glance. This Water has a peculiar Vertue in it, which makes it the only true Cosmetick or Beauty-Wash in the World : The Nature of it is such, that if you go to a Glass, with a Design to admire your Face, it immediately changes it into downright Deformity. If you consult it only to look with a better Countenance upon your Friends, it immediately gives an Alacrity to the Visage, and new Grace to the whole Person. There is indeed a great deal owing to the Constitution of the Person to whom it is applied : It is in vain to give it when the Patient is in the Rage of the Distemper ; a Bride in her first Month, a Lady soon after her Husband's being Knighted, or any Person of either Sex who has lately obtained any new good Fortune or Preferment, must be prepared some Time before they use it. It has an Effect upon others, as well as the Patient, when it is taken in due Form. Lady *Petulant* has by

peared since the Arrival of the King of Denmark. No Day has passed in which publick Shews have not been exhibited for his Entertainment and Diversion: The last of that Kind which is mentioned is a Carousal, wherein many of the Youth of the first Quality, dressed in the most splendid Manner, ran for the Prize. His Danish Majesty condescended to the same; but having observed that there was a Design laid to throw it in his Way, passed by without attempting to gain it. The Court of Dresden was preparing to accompany his Danish Majesty to Potsdam, where the Expectation of an Interview of three Kings had drawn together such Multitudes of People, that many Persons of Distinction will be obliged to lie in Tents as long as those Courts continue in that Place.

The TATLER. [N^o 34.]

By Isaac Bickerstaff Esq;

From *Saturd. June 25.* to *Tuesd. June 28.* 1709.

White's Chocolate-house, June 25.

HAVING taken upon me to cure all the Distempers which proceed from Affections of the Mind, I have laboured, since I first kept this publick Stage, to do all the Good I could, and have perfected many Cures at my own Lodgings; carefully avoiding the common Method of Mountebanks, to do their most eminent Operati-

(on)

ons in Sight of the People ; but must be so just to my Patients as to declare, they have testified under their Hands their Sense of my poor Abilities, and the Good I have done them, which I publish for the Benefit of the World, and not out of any Thoughts of private Advantage.

I have cured fine Mrs. *Spy* of a great Imperfection in her Eyes, which made her eternally rolling them from one Coxcomb to another in publick Places, in so languishing a Manner, that it at once lessened her own Power, and her Beholders Vanity. Twenty Drops of my Ink, placed in certain Letters on which she attentively looked for half an Hour, have restored her to the true Use of her Sight ; which is, to guide, and not mislead us. Ever since she took this Liquor, which I call, *Bickerstaff's Circumspection-Water*, she looks right forward, and can bear being looked at for half a Day without returning one Glance. This Water has a peculiar Vertue in it, which makes it the only true Cosmetick or Beauty-Wash in the World : The Nature of it is such, that if you go to a Glass, with a Design to admire your Face, it immediately changes it into downright Deformity. If you consult it only to look with a better Countenance upon your Friends, it immediately gives an Alacrity to the Visage, and new Grace to the whole Person. There is indeed a great deal owing to the Constitution of the Person to whom it is applied : It is in vain to give it when the Patient is in the Rage of the Distemper ; a Bride in her first Month, a Lady soon after her Husband's being Knighted, or any Person of either Sex who has lately obtained any new good Fortune or Preferment, must be prepared some Time before they use it. It has an Effect upon others, as well as the Patient, when it is taken in due Form. Lady *Petulant* has by

the Use of it cured her Husband of Jealousy, and Lady Gad her whole Neighbourhood of Detraction.

The Fame of these Things, added to my being an old Fellow, makes me extreamly acceptable to the Fair Sex. You would hardly believe me, when I tell you there is not a Man in Town so much their Delight as my self. They make no more of visiting me, than going to Madam d'Epingle's. There were two of them, namely, *Damia* and *Glidamira*, (I assure you Women of Distinction) who came to see me this Morning in their Way to Prayers, and being in a very diverting Humour as (Innocence always makes People chearful.) they would needs have me, according to the Distinction of *pretty* and *very pretty* Fellows, inform them if I thought either of them had a Title to the *very Pretty* among those of their own Sex; and if I did, which was the more deserving of the Two?

To put them to the Tryal, Look ye, said I, I must not rashly give my Judgment in Matters of this Importance; pray let me see you dance: I play upon the Kit. They immediately fell back to the lower End of the Room (You may be sure they curt'sy'd low enough to me): And began. Never were Two in the World so equally matched, and both Scholars to my Namesake *Isaac*. Never was Man in so dangerous a Condition as my self, when they began to expand their Charms. Oh! Ladies, Ladies, cried I, not half that Air, you'll fire the House. Both smiled; for by the by, there's no carrying a Metaphor too far, when a Lady's Charms are spoke of. Some Body, I think, has called a fine Woman dancing, a Brandished Torch of Beauty. These Rivals moved with such an agreeable Freedom, that you would believe their Gesture was the necessary Effect of the Musick, and not the Product of Skill and Practice. Now *Glidamira* came on with

N^o 34
with a
ment y
sooner
forgot
The C
test, I
fection
my Se
Differ
you C
shall d
mia,
Fear,
preter
pretty
For, (I
panie
Opin
plaus
vain
great

Be
tion,
a Mi
last,
Chel
ty of
is ut
land
the
vern
so r
ate
Fiel
Cof
A
Sid

with a Crowd of Graces, and demanded my Judgment with so sweet an Air --- And she had no sooner carried it, but *Damia* made her utterly forgot by a gentle sinking, and a Rigadoon Step. The Contest held a full half Hour; and I protest, I saw no manner of Difference in their Perfections, till they came up together, and expected my Sentence. Look ye Ladies, said I, I see no Difference in the least in your Performance; but you *Clidamira* seem to be so well satisfied that I shall determine for you, that I must give it to *Damia*, who stands with so much Diffidence and Fear, after showing an equal Merit to what she pretends to. Therefore, *Clidamira*, you are a pretty; but, *Damia*, you are a very pretty Lady. For, said I, Beauty loses its Force, if not accompanied with Modesty. She that has an humble Opinion of her self, will have every Body's Applause, because she does not expect it; while the vain Creature loses Approbation through too great a Sense of deserving it.

From my own Apartment, June 27.

Being of a very spare and hecive Constitution, I am forced to make frequent Journeys of a Mile or two for fresh Air; and indeed by this last, which was no further than the Village of *Chelsea*, I am further convinced of the Necessity of travelling to know the World. For as it is usual with young Voyagers, as soon as they land upon a Shore, to begin their Accounts of the Nature of the People, their Soil, their Government, their Inclinations, and their Passions, so really I fancied I could give you an immediate Description of this Village, from the five Fields where the Robbers lie in wait, to the Coffee-house where the *Literari* sit in Council. A great Ancestor of ours by the Mother's Side, Mr. Justice *Overdo*, (whose History is

written by Ben Johnson) met with more Enormities by walking *incog.* than he was capable of correcting; and found great Mortifications in observing also Persons of Eminence, whom he before knew nothing of. Thus it fared with me, even in a Place so near the Town as this. When I came into the Coffee house, I had not Time to salute the Company, before my Eye was diverted by Ten Thousand Gimcracks round the Room and on the Sieling. When my first Astonishment was over, comes to me a Sage of a thin and meagre Countenance; which Aspect made me doubt, whether Reading or Fretting had made it so Philosophick: But I very soon perceived him to be of that Sect which the Antients call *Gingiviste*; in our Language, Tooth-Drawers. I immediately had a Respect for the Man; for these practical Philosophers go upon a very rational Hypothesis, not to cure, but take away the Part affected. My Love of Mankind made me very benevolent to Mr. *Salter*, for such is the Name of this eminent Barber and Antiquary. Men are usually, but unjustly, distinguished rather by their Fortunes, than their Talents, otherwise this Personage would make a great Figure in that Class of Men which I distinguish under the Title of *Odd Fellows*. But it is the Misfortune of Persons of great Genius, to have their Faculties dissipated by Attention to too many Things at once. Mr. *Salter* is an Instance of this: If he would wholly give himself up to the String, instead of playing twenty Beginnings to Tunes, he might before he dies play *Roger de Caubly* quite out. I heard him go through his whole Round, and indeed I think he does play the merry *Christ-Church* Bells pretty justly; but he confess'd to me, he did that rather to show he was Orthodox, than that he valued himself up-
on

N^o 3
on the
in his
Time
The P
deep T
of all
further
other
sing:
liticia
a Phy
ber u
indee
this C
celeb
see th
cipal
Satis
his N
is de
desca
mor
And
who
barr
Selo
And
said
Sal
Sal
he
my
to
on
ce
the
do
w
w

on the Musick it self. Or if he did proceed in his Anatomy, Why might not he hope in Time to cut off Legs, as well as draw Teeth? The Particularity of this Man put me into a deep Thought, whence it should proceed, that of all the lower Order Barbers should go further in hitting the Ridiculous, than any other Set of Men. Watermen brawl, Coblers sing: But why must a Barber be for ever a Politician, a Musician, an Anatomist, a Poet, and a Physician? The learned *Vossius* says, his Barber used to comb his Head in *Iambicks*. And indeed in all Ages, one of this useful Profession, this Order of Cosmetick Philosophers, has been celebrated by the most eminent Hands. You see the Barber in *Don Quixot* is one of the principal Characters in the History, which gave me Satisfaction in the Doubt, why *Don Saltero* writ his Name with a *Spanish* Termination: For he is descended in a right Line, not from *John Tradescan*, as he himself asserts, but from that memorable Companion of the Knight of *Mancha*. And I hereby certify all the worthy Citizens who travel to see his Rarities, that his double-barrelled Pistols, Targets, Coats of Mail, his Sclopeta, and Sword of *Toledo*, were left to his Ancestor by the said *Don Quixot*, and by the said Ancestor to all his Progeny down to *Don Saltero*. Though I go thus far in Favour of *Don Saltero's* great Merit, I cannot allow a Liberty he takes of imposing several Names (without my Licence) on the Collections he has made, to the Abuse of the good People of *England*; one of which is particularly calculated to deceive Religious Persons, to the great Scandal of the Well-disposed, and may introduce Heretodox Opinions. He shows you a Straw-Hat, which I know to be made by *Madge Peckad*, within three Miles of *Bedford*; and tells you,

it is Pontius Pilate's Wife's Chambermaid's Sister's Hat. To my Knowledge of this very Hat, it may be added, that the Covering of Straw was never used among the Jews, since it was demanded of them to make Bricks without it. Therefore this is really nothing, but under the specious Pretence of Learning and Antiquity, to impose upon the World. There are other Things which I cannot tolerate among his Rarities; as, the *China* Figure of a Lady in the Glass-Case; the *Italian* Engine for the Imprisonment of those who go Abroad with it: Both which I hereby order to be taken down, or else he may expect to have his Letters Patents for making Punch superseded, be debarr'd weaving his Muff next Winter, or ever coming to *London* without his Wife. It may perhaps be thought I have dwelt too long upon the Affairs of this Operator; but I desire the Reader to remember, that it is my Way to consider Men as they stand in Merit, and not according to their Fortune or Figure; and if he is in a Coffee-house at the Reading hereof, let him look round, and he will find there may be more Characters drawn in this Account than that of *Don Saltero*; for half the Politicians about him, he may observe, are, by their Place in Nature, of the Class of Tooth-Drawers.

The

that they may rationally enjoy so refined and instructive a Pleasure as a just Representation of humane Life. The great Errors in Playing are admirably well exposed in *Hamlet's* Direction to the Actors who are to play in his supposed Tragedy; by which we shall form our future Judgments on their Behaviour, and for that Reason you have the Discourse as follows:

' Speak the Speech as I pronounce it to you, trippingly on the Tongue; but if you mouth it as many of our Players do, I had as lieue the Town-Cryer had spoke my Lines: Nor do not saw the Air too much with your Hand thus; but use all gently: For in the very Torrent, Tempest, and, as I may say, the Whirlwind of Passion, you must acquire and beget a Temperance that may give it Smoothness. Oh! It offends me to the Soul, to see a robustous Periwig-pated Fellow tear a Passion to Tatters, to very Rags, to split the Ears of the Groundlings, who (for the most Part) are capable of nothing but inexplicable dumb Shews and Noise. I could have such a Fellow whipt for o'erdoing *Termagant*: It out-*Herod's Herod*. Be not too tame neither; but let your own Discretion be your Tutor: Sute the Action to the Word, the Word to the Action; with this special Observance, that you o'erstop not the Modesty of Nature; for any Thing so overdone, is from the Purpose of Playing, whose End, both at the first and now, was, and is, to hold as 'twere the Mirror up to Nature; to shew Virtue her own Feature; Scorn her own Image; and the very Age and Body of the Time its Form and Presture. Now this overdone, or come tardy off, though it make the Unskilful laugh, cannot but make the Judicious grieve. The Censures of which one must, in your Allowance, oversway a whole Theatre

of

of others. Oh! there be Players that I have seen play, and heard others praise, and that highly, (not to speak it prophanely) that neither having the Accent of *Christian, Pagan, or Norman*, have so strutted and bellowed, that I have thought some of Nature's Journeymen had made Men, and not made them well, they imitated Humanity so abominably. This should be reformed altogether; and let those that play your Clowns, speak no more than is set down for them: For there be of them that will of themselves laugh, to set on some Quantity of barren Spectators to laugh too; though in the mean Time, some necessary Question of the Play be then to be consider'd; that's villainous, and shews a most pitiful Ambition in the Fool that uses it.

From my own Apartment, June 29.

It would be a very great Obligation, and an Assistance to my Treatise upon *Punning*, if any one would please to inform in what Class, among the Learned who play with Words, to place the Author of the following Letter.

S I R,

NOT long since you were pleased to give us a Chimerical Account of the famous Family of *Staffs*, from whence I suppose you would insinuate, that it is the most ancient and numerous House in all *Europe*. But I positively deny that it is either; and wonder much at your audacious Proceedings in this Matter, since 'tis well known, that our most illustrious, most renowned, and most celebrated Roman Family of *Is*, has enjoyed the Precedency to all others from the Reign of good old *Saturn*. I could say much to the Defamation and Disgrace of your Family; as, that your

' your Relations *Distaff* and *Broomstaff* were
' both inconsiderate mean Persons, one spinning,
' the other sweeping the Streets, for their daily
' Bread. But I forbear to vent my Spleen on
' Objects so much beneath my Indignation. I
' shall only give the World a Catalogue of my
' Ancestors, and leave them to determine which
' hath hitherto had, and which for the future
' ought to have, the Preference.

' First then comes the most famous and popu-
' lar Lady *Meretrix*, Parent of the fertile Fami-
' ly of *Bellatrix*, *Lotrix*, *Netrix*, *Nutrix*, *Obste-*
' *trix*, *Famulatrix*, *Coëtrix*, *Ornatrrix*, *Sarcina-*
' *trix*, *Fextrix*, *Balneatrix*, *Portatrix*, *Saltatrix*,
' *Divinatrix*, *Conjextrix*, *Comtrix*, *Debitrix*, *Cre-*
' *ditrix*, *Donatrix*, *Ambulatrix*, *Mercatrix*, *Adse-*
' *ctrix*, *Affectatrix*, *Palpatrix*, *Preceptrix*, *Pistrix*.
' I am

Yours.

Eliz. Potatrix,

St. James's Coffee-house, June 29.

Letters from *Brussels* of the 2d of July, N. S.
say, That the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince
Eugene having received Advice, That the Mar-
shal *Villars* had drawn a considerable Body out
of the Garrison of *Tournay* to reinforce his Army,
marched towards that Place, and came before it
early in the Morning of the 27th. As soon as
they came into that Ground, the Prince of *Nas-*
sau was sent with a strong Detachment to take
Post at *St. Amand*; and at the same Time my
Lord *Orkney* received Orders to possess himself
of *Mortagne*; both which were successfully exe-
cuted; whereby we are Masters of the *Scheld*
and the *Scarp*. Eight Men were drawn out of
each Troop of Dragoons and Company of Foot
in the Garrison of *Tournay*, to make up the Re-
inforcement which was order'd to join Marshal
Villars; but upon Advice that the Allies were
march-

marching towards *Tournay*, they endeavoured to return into the Town; but were intercepted by the Earl of *Orkney*, by whom that whole Body was killed or taken. These Letters add, That 1200 Dragoons (each Horseman carrying a Foot-Soldier behind him) were detached from *Mons* to throw themselves into *Tournay*; but upon Appearance of a great Body of Horse of the Allies, retired towards *Condé*. We hear, That the Garrison does not consist of more than 3500 Men. Of the 60 Battalions design'd to be employ'd in this Siege, 7 are *English*, viz. Two of Guards, and the Regiments of *Argyle*, *Temple*, *Evans*, and *Meredith*.

The TATLER. [N^o 36.

By *Mrs. Jenny Dittaff*, Half-Sister to *Mr. Bickerstaff*.

From *Thursd. June 30. to Saturd. July 2. 1709.*

From my own Apartment, June 30.

MANY Affairs calling my Brother into the Country, the Care of our Intelligence with the Town is left to me for some Time; therefore you must expect the Advices you meet with in this Paper to be such, as more immediately and naturally fall under the Consideration of our Sex: History therefore written by a Woman, you will easily imagine to consist of Love in all its Forms, both in the Abuse of, and Obedience to that Passion. As to the Faculty of Writing it self, it will not, it is hoped, be demanded, that Style and Ornament shall be so much consulted, as Truth and Simplicity; which latter Qualities we may more justly pretend to be-
yond

The T A T L E R. [N^o 35.]

From Tuesday June 28. to Thursday June 30. 1709.

Grecian Coffee-house, June 28.

There is an Habit or Custom which I have put my Patience to the utmost Stretch to have suffered so long, because several of my intimate Friends are in the Guilt; and that is, the Humour of taking Snuff, and looking dirty about the Mouth by Way of Ornament.

My Method is to dive at the Bottom of a Sore before I pretend to apply a Remedy. For this Reason, I sat by an eminent Story-teller and Politician who takes half an Ounce in five Seconds, and has mortgaged a pretty Tenement near the Town, meerly to improve and dung his Brains with this prolifick Powder. I observed this Gentleman, t'other Day in the midst of a Story diverted from it by looking at something at a Distance, and I softly hid his Box. But he returns to his Tale, and looking for his Box, he cries, *And so Sir ---* Then when he should have taken a Pinch; *As I was saying,* says he --- *Has no Body seen my Box?* His Friend beseeches him, to finish his Narration. Then he proceeds; *And so, Sir --- Where can my Box be?* Then turning to me; *Pray Sir, Did you see my Box?* Yes Sir, said I, I took it to see how long you could live without it. He resumes his Tale; and I took Notice, that his Dulness was much more regular and fluent than before. A Pinch supplied the Place of, *As I was saying,* *And so Sir;* and he went on currently enough in that Style which

which the Learned call the Insipid. This Observation easily led me into a Philosophick Reason for taking Snuff, which is done only to supply with Sensations the Want of Reflection. This I take to be an *Evangel*, a *nostrum*; upon which I hope to receive the Thanks of this Board. For as it is natural to lift a Man's Hand to a Sore, when you fear any Thing coming at you; so when a Person feels his Thoughts are run out, and has no more to say, it is as natural to supply his weak Brain with Powder at the nearest Place of Access, *viz.* the Nostrils. This is so evident, that Nature suggests the Use according to the Indigence of the Persons who use this Medicine, without being prepossessed with the Force of Fashion or Custom. For Example; the Native *Hibernians*, who are reckoned not much unlike the ancient *Baotians*, take this Specifick for Emptiness in the Head, in greater Abundance than any other Nation under the Sun. The learned *Sotus*, as sparing as he is in his Words, would be still more silent if it were not for this Powder.

However low and poor, the taking Snuff argues a Man to be in his own Stock of Thought, or Means to employ his Brains and his Fingers, yet there is a poorer Creature in the World than He, and this is a Borrower of Snuff; a Fellow that keeps no Box of his own, but is always asking others for a Pinch. Such poor Rogues put me always in Mind of a common Phrase among School-Boys when they are composing their Exercise, who run to an upper Scholar, and cry, *Pray give me a little Sense*. But of all Things, commend me to the Ladies who are got into this pretty Help to Discourse. I have been this three Years perswading *Sagissa* to leave it off; but she talks so much, and is so Learned, that she is above Contradiction. However, an Accident t'other Day brought that about, which my Eloquence never could

could accomplish: She had a *very pretty Fellow* in her Closet, who ran thither to avoid some Company that came to visit her. She made an Excuse to go in to him for some Implement they were talking of. Her eager Gallant snatched a Kiss; but being unused to Snuff, some Grains from off her upper Lip made him sneeze aloud, which alarm'd the Visitants, and has made a Discovery, that profound Reading, very much Intelligence, and a general Knowledge of who and who's together, cannot fill up her vacant Hours so much, but that she is sometimes obliged to descend to Entertainments less intellectual.

White's Chocolate-house, June 29.

I know no Manner of News for this Place, but that *Cynthia*, having been long in Despair for the inexorable *Clarissa*, lately resolved to fall in Love the good old Way of Bargain and Sale, and has pitched upon a very agreeable young Woman. He will undoubtedly succeed; for he accosts her in a Strain of Familiarity, without breaking thro' the Deference that is due to Woman whom a Man would chuse for his Life. I have hardly ever heard rough Truth spoken with a better Grace than in this his Letter.

M A D A M,

I Writ to you on *Saturday* by *Mrs. Lucy*, and give you this Trouble to urge the same Request I made then, which was, that I may be admitted to wait upon you. I should be very far from desiring this, if it were a Transgression of the most severe Rules to allow it: I know you are very much above the little Arts which are frequent in your Sex, of giving unnecessary Torments to their Admirers; therefore hope, you'll do so much Justice

' Justice to the generous Passion I have for you, as
 ' to let me have an Opportunity of acquainting
 ' you upon what Motives I pretend to your good
 ' Opinion. I shall not trouble you with my Sen-
 ' timents, till I know how they will be receiv'd;
 ' and as I know no Reason why Difference of
 ' Sex should make our Language to each other
 ' differ from the ordinary Rules of right Reason,
 ' I shall affect Plainness and Sincerity in my Dis-
 ' course to you, as much as other Lovers do Per-
 ' plexity and Rapture. Instead of saying, I shall
 ' die for you, I profess I should be glad to lead
 ' my Life with you: You are as beautiful, as
 ' witty, as prudent, and as good humour'd, as
 ' any Woman breathing; but I must confess to
 ' you, I regard all these Excellencies as you will
 ' please to direct them, for my Happiness or Mi-
 ' sery. With me, Madam, the only lasting Mo-
 ' tive to Love is the Hope of its becoming mu-
 ' tual. I beg of you to let Mrs. Lucy send me
 ' Word when I may attend you. I promise you,
 ' I'll talk of nothing but indifferent Things;
 ' though at the same Time I know not how I
 ' shall approach you in the tender Moment of first
 ' seeing you, after this Declaration of,

M A D A M,

Your most Obedient,

and most Faithful

Humble Servant, &c.

Will's Coffee-house, June 29.

Having taken a Resolution when Plays are
 acted next Winter by an entire good Company,
 to publish Observations from Time to Time on
 the Performance of the Actors, I think it but just
 to give an Abstract of the Laws of Action, for
 the Help of the less learned Part of the Audience,
 that

and the other Sex. While therefore the Administration of our Affairs is in my Hands, you shall from Time to Time have an exact Account of all false Lovers, and their shallow Pretences for breaking off; of all Termagant Wives who make Wedlock a Yoke; of Men who affect the Entertainments and Manners suitable only to our Sex, and Women who pretend to the Conduct of such Affairs as are only within the Province of Men. It is necessary further to advertise the Reader, that the usual Places of Resort being utterly out of my Province or Observation, I shall be obliged frequently to change the Dates of Places, as Occurrences come into my Way. The following Letter I lately received from *Epsom*.

Epsom, June 28.

IT is now almost Three Weeks since what you writ about happen'd in this Place: The Quarrel between my Friends did not run so high as I find your Accounts have made it. The Truth of the Fact you shall have very faithfully. You are to understand, that the Persons concern'd in this Scence were, Lady *Autumn*, and Lady *Springly*: *Autumn* is a Person of good Breeding, Formality, and a singular Way practis'd in the last Age; and Lady *Springly*, a modern Impertinent of our Sex, who affects as improper a Familiarity, as the other does Distance. Lady *Autumn* knows to an Hair's Breadth where her Place is in all Assemblies and Conversations; but *Springly* neither gives nor takes Place of any Body, but understands the Place to signify no more, than to have Room enough to be at Ease wherever she comes. Thus while *Autumn* takes the Whole of this Life to consist in understanding Punctilio and Decorum, *Springly* takes every Thing to be becoming which contributes

tributes to her Ease and Satisfaction. These Heroines have married Two Brothers, both Knights. *Springly* is the Spouse of the elder, who is a Baronet; and *Autumn*, being a rich Widow, has taken the younger, and her Purse endowed him with an equal Fortune and Knighthood of the same Order. This Jumble of Titles, you need not doubt, has been an aching Torment to *Autumn*, who took Place of the other on no Pretence, but her Carelessness and Disregard of Distinction. The secret Occasion of Envy broiled long in the Breast of *Autumn*; but no Opportunity of Contention on that Subject happening, kept all Things quiet till the Accident, of which you demand an Account.

It was given out among all the gay People of this Place, That on the 9th Instant several Damsels, swift of Foot, were to run for a Sute of Head-Clothes at the *Old Wells*. Lady *Autumn* on this Occasion invited *Springly* to go with her in her Coach to see the Race. When they came to the Place where the Governor of *Epsom* and all his Court of Citizens were assembled, as well as a Crowd of People of all Orders, a brisk young Fellow addresses himself to the younger of the Ladies, viz. *Springly*, and offers her his Service to conduct her into the Musick-Room. *Springly* accepts the Compliment, and is led triumphantly through a bowing Crowd, while *Autumn* is left among the Rabble, and has much ado to get back into her Coach; but she did it at last: And as it is usual to see by the Horses my Lady's present Disposition, she orders *John* to whip furiously Home to her Husband; where, when she enters, down she sits, began to unpin her Hood, and lament her foolish fond Heart to marry into a Family where

she

she was so little regarded, she that might—
 Here she stops; then rises up and stamps, and
 sits down again. Her gentle Knight made his
 Approaches with a supple beseeching Ge-
 sture. My Dear, said he,— Tell me no Dears,
 replied *Autumn*— in the Presence of the Go-
 vernour and all the Merchants— What will
 the World say of a Woman that has thrown her
 self away at this Rate? Sir *Thomas* withdrew,
 and knew it would not be long a Secret to
 him; as well as that Experience told him,
 He that marries a Fortune, is of Course guilty
 of all Faults against his Wife, let them be com-
 mitted by whom they will. But *Sprightly*, an
 Hour or Two after, returns from the *Wells*,
 and finds the whole Company together. Down
 she sat, and a profound Silence ensued. You
 know a premeditated Quarrel usually begins
 and works up with the Words, *Some People*.
 The Silence was broken by Lady *Autumn*,
 who began to say, *There are Some People who*
fancy, that if Some People— *Sprightly* imme-
 diately takes her up; *There are Some People*
who fancy, if Other People— *Autumn* repara-
 tees; *People may give themselves Airs; but*
Other People, perhaps, who make less ado, may
be, perhaps, as agreeable as People who set
themselves out more. All the other People at
 the Table sat mute, while these Two People,
 who were quarrelling, went on with the Use
 of the Word *People*, instancing the very Ac-
 cidents between them, as if they kept only in
 distant Hints. Therefore, says *Autumn*, red-
 ning, *There are Some People will go Abroad in*
other People's Coaches, and leave those with
whom they went to shift for themselves; and
if, perhaps, those People have married the youn-
ger Brother; yet, perhaps, he may be behol-
den to those People for what he is. *Sprightly*
 smartly

' smartly-answers, *People may bring so much*
 ' *Humour into a Family, as People may repent their*
 ' *receiving their Money;* and goes on, --- Every
 ' *Body is not considerable enough to give her Uneasiness.* Upon this, *Autumn* comes up to her, and
 ' desired her to kiss her, and never to see her
 ' again; which her Sister refusing, my Lady
 ' gave her a Box on the Ear--- *Springly* returns,
 ' *Ay, ay, said she, I knew well enough you meant*
 ' *me by your some People, and gives her another on*
 ' *the other Side.* To it they went with most Masculine Fury: Each Husband ran in. The Wives
 ' immediately fell upon their Husbands, and tore
 ' Periwigs and Cravats. The Company interposed;
 ' when (according to the Slip-Knot of Matrimony,
 ' which makes them return to one another when any put in between) the Ladies and
 ' their Husbands fell upon all the rest of the
 ' Company; and having beat all their Friends
 ' and Relations out of the House, came to themselves
 ' time enough to know, there was no bearing
 ' the Jest of the Place after these Adventures,
 ' and therefore marched off the next Day. It is
 ' said, the Governour has sent several Joins of
 ' Mutton, and has proposed divers Dishes very
 ' exquisitely dressed, to bring them down again.
 ' From his Address and Knowledge in Roast and
 ' Boiled, all our Hopes of the Return of this good
 ' Company depend. I am,

Dear Jenny,

Your Ready Friend

and Servant,

Martha Tatler.

White's Chocolate-house, June 30.

This Day appear'd here a Figure of a Person, whose Services to the Fair Sex have reduced him to a Kind of Existence, for which there is no Name. If there be a Condition between Life and Death, without being absolutely dead or living, his State is that. His Aspect and Complexion in his robust Days gave him the illustrious Title of *Africanus*: But it is not only from the warm Climates in which he has served, nor from the Disasters which he has suffered, that he deserves the same Appellation with that renowned *Roman*; but the Magnanimity with which he appears in his last Moments, is what gives him the undoubted Character of *Hero*. *Cato* stabbed himself, and *Hannibal* drank Poison; but our *Africanus* lives in the continual Puncture of aching Bones and poisoned Juices. The Old Heroes fled from Torments by Death, and this Modern lives in Death and Torments, with an Heart wholly bent upon a Supply for remaining in them. An ordinary Spirit would sink under his Oppressions; but he makes an Advantage of his very Sorrow, and raises an Income from his Diseases. Long has this Worthy been conversant in Bartering, and knows that when Stocks are lowest, it is the Time to buy. Therefore, with much Prudence and Tranquility, he thinks, that now he has not a Bone sound, but a Thousand nodous Parts for which the Anatomist have not Words, and more Diseases than the College ever heard of, it is the only Times to purchase an Annuity for Life. Sir *Thomas* told me, it was an Entertainment more surprizing and pleasant than can be imagined, to see an Inhabitant of neither World without Hand to lift, or Leg to move, scarce Tongue to utter his Meaning, so keen upon biting

biting the whole World, and making Bubbles at his Exit. Sir *Thomas* added, that he would have bought Twelve Shillings a Year of him, but that he feared there was some Trick in it, and believed him already dead: What! Says that Knight, Is Mr. *Partridge*, whom I met just now going on both his Legs firmer than I can, allowed to be quite dead; and shall *Africanus*, without one Limb that can do its Office, be pronounced alive.

What heightened the Tragi-Comedy of this Market for Annuities was, that the Observation of it provoked *Monoculus* (who is the most Eloquent of all Men) to many excellent Reflections, which he spoke with the Vehemence and Language both of a Gamester and an Orator. "When I cast (said that delightful Speaker) my Eye upon thee, thou unaccountable *Africanus*, I cannot but call myself as unaccountable as thou art; for certainly we were born to shew what Contradictions Nature is pleased to form in the same Species. Hear am I, able to eat, to drink, to sleep, and to do all Acts of Nature, except begetting my Like; and yet by an unintelligible Force of Spleen and Fancy, I every Moment imagine I am dying. It is utter Madness in thee to provide for Supper; for I'll bet you Ten to One, you don't live till half an Hour after Four; and yet I am so distracted as to be in Fear every Moment, though I'll lay Ten to Three, I drink Three Pints of burnt Claret at your Funeral Three Nights hence. After all, I envy thee; thou that hast no Sense of Death, art happier than one that always fears it." The Knight had gone on, but that a Third Man ended the Scene by applauding the Knight's Eloquence and

and Philosophy, in a Laughter too violent for his own Constitution, as much as he mock'd that of *Africanus* and *Monoculus*.

St. James's Coffee-house, July 1.

This Day arriv'd Three Mails from *Holland*, with Advices relating to the Posture of Affairs in the *Low-Countries*, which say, That the Confederate Army extends from *Luchin*, on the Causeway between *Tournay* and *Lisse*, to *Epain* near *Mortagne* on the *Scheld*. The Marshal *Villars* remains in his Camp at *Lens*; but it is said, he detached Ten Thousand Men under the Command of the *Chevalier de Luxemburg*, with Orders to form a Camp at *Crepin* on the *Haine*, between *Condé* and *St. Guillain*, where he is to be joined by the Elector of *Bavaria* with a Body of Troops, and after their Conjunction, to attempt to march into *Brabant*. But they write from *Brussels*, That the Duke of *Marlborough* having it equally in his Power to make Detachments to the same Parts, they are under no Apprehensions from these Reports for the Safety of their Country. They farther add from *Brussels*, that they have good Authority for believing, That the *French* Troops under the Conduct of Marshal *de Bezons* are retiring out of *Spain*.

N

The

The T A T L E R. [N^o 37.]

By Mrs. Jenny Distaff, Half-Sister to Mr. Bickerstaff.

From *Saturday July 2. to Tuesday July 5. 1709.*

White's Chocolate-house, July 2.

IT may be thought very unaccountable, that I who can never be supposed to go to *White's*, should pretend to talk to you of Matters proper for, or in the Style of, that Place. But though I never visit these publick Haunts, I converse with those who do; and for all they pretend so much to the contrary, they are as talkative as our Sex, and as much at a Loss to entertain the present Company, without sacrificing the last, as we our selves. This Reflection has led me into the Consideration of the Use of Speech; and made me look over in my Memory all my Acquaintance of both Sexes, to know to which I may more justly impute the Sin of superfluous Discourse, in Regard to Conversation, without entering into it as it respects Religion.

I foresee my Acquaintance will immediately, upon starting this Subject, ask me, How I shall celebrate Mrs. *Alse Capswood*, the *Yorkshire* Huntress, who is come to Town lately, and moves as if she were on her Nag, and going to take a Five-Bar Gate; and is as loud as if she were following her Dogs? I can easily answer that; for she is as soft as *Damon*, in Comparison of her Brother-in-Law *Tom. Bellfrey*, who is the most accomplish'd Man in this Kingdom for all Gentleman-like Activities and Accomplishments. It is allow'd, that he is a profess'd Enemy to the

Italian

Italian Performers in Musick. But then for our own native Manner, according to the Customs and known Usages of our Island, he is to be preferr'd, for the Generality of the Pleasure he bestows, much before those Fellows, though they sing to full Theatres. For what is a Theatrical Voice to that of a Fox-hunter? I have been at a Musical Entertainment in an open Field, where it amaz'd me to hear to what Pitches the chief Masters would reach. There was a Meeting near our Seat in *Staffordshire*, and the most eminent of all the Counties of *England* were at it. How wonderful was the Harmony between Men and Dogs! *Robin Cartail* of *Bucks* was to answer to *Jowler*; *Mr. Tinbreast* of *Cornwall* was appointed to open with *Sweetlips*; and *Beaux Slimber*, a *Londoner*, undertook to keep up with *Trips*; a Whelp just set in: *Tom. Bellfrey* and *Ringwood* were coupled together, to fill the Cry on all Occasions, and be in at the Death of the Fox, Hare, or Stag; for which both the Dog and the Man were excellently suited, and loved one another, and were as much together as *Banister* and *King*. When *Jowler* first alarm'd the Field, *Cartail* repeated every Note; *Sweetlips's* Treble succeeded, and shook the Wood; *Tinbreast* echo'd a Quarter of a Mile beyond it. We were soon after all at a Loss, till we rid up, and found *Trips* and *Slimber* at a Default in Half Notes: But the Day and the Tune was recovered by *Tom. Bellfrey* and *Ringwood*, to the great Joy of us all, tho' they drown'd every other Voice: For *Bellfrey* carries a Note Four Furlongs, Three Rood, and Six Paces, further than any other in *England*.

I fear the Mention of this will be thought a Digression from my Purpose about Speech: But I answer, No. Since this is used where Speech rather should be employ'd, it may come into Consideration in the same Chapter: For *Mr. Bell-*

Belfrey being at a Visit where I was, viz. his Cousin's (Lady *Dainty's*) in *Soho*, was asked, What Entertainments they had in the Country? Now *Belfrey* is very ignorant, and much a Clown; but confident withal. In a Word, he struck up a Fox-Chase: Lady *Dainty's* Dog, Mr. *Sippet*, as she calls him, started and jump'd out of his Lady's Lap, and fell a barking. *Belfrey* went on, and call'd all the neighbouring Parishes into the Square. Never was Woman in such Confusion as that delicate Lady. But there was no stopping her Kinsman. A Room full of Ladies fell into the most violent Laughter: My Lady look'd as if she was shrieking; Mr. *Sippet* in the Middle of the Room, breaking his Heart with barking, but all of us unheard. As soon as *Belfrey* became silent, up gets my Lady, and takes him by the Arm to lead him off: *Belfrey* was in his Boots. As she was hurrying him away, his Spurs takes hold of her Petticoat; his Whip throws down a Cabinet of *China*: He cries, What! Are your Cocks rotten? Are your Petticoats ragged? A Man can't walk in your House for Trincums.

Every County of *Great Britain* has One Hundred or more of this Sort of Fellows, who Roar instead of Speaking. Therefore if it be true, that we Women are also given to greater Fluency of Words than is necessary, sure she that disturbs but a Room or a Family is more to be tolerated, than one who draws together Parishes and Counties, and sometimes (with an Estate that might make him the Blessing and Ornament of the World around him) has no other View and Ambition, but to be an Animal above Dogs and Horses, without the Relish of any one Enjoyment, which is peculiar to the Faculties of humane Nature. I know it will here be said, that talking of meer Country Squires at this Rate, is,

as it were, to write against *Valentine and Orson*. To prove any Thing against the Race of Men, you must take 'em as they are adorn'd with Education, as they live in Courts, or have received Instructions in College.

But I am so full of my late Entertainment by Mr. *Belfrey*, that I must defer pursuing this Subject to another Day; and wave the proper Observations upon the different Offenders in this Kind, some by profound Eloquence on small Occasions, others by degrading Speech upon great Circumstances. Expect therefore to hear of the Whisperer without Business, the Laugher without Wit, the Complainer without receiving Injuries, and a very large Crowd, which I shall not forestall, who are common (though not commonly observ'd) Impertinents, whose Tongues are too voluble for their Brains, and are the general Despisers of us Women, though we have their Superiors, the Men of Sense, for our Servants.

St. James's Coffee-house, July 4.

There has arriv'd no Mail since our last; so that we have no Manner of Foreign News, except we were to give you, for such, the many Speculations which are on Foot concerning what was imported by the last Advices. There are, it seems, Sixty Battalions and Seventeen Squadrons appointed to serve in the Siege of *Tournay*; the Garrison of which Place consists but of Eleven Battalions and Four Squadrons. Letters of the 29th of the last Month from *Berlin* have brought Advice, That the Kings of *Denmark*, *Prussia*, and his Majesty *Augustus*, were within few Days to come to an Interview at *Potsdam*. These Letters mention, That Two Polish Princes of the Family of the *Sapieha* and *Lubermirsky*, lately arriv'd from *Paris*, confirm

the Reports of the Misery in France for Want of Provisions, and give a particular Instance of it, which is, that on the Day Monsieur Rouille returned to Court, the Common People gather'd in Crowds about the Dauphin's Coach, crying, *Peace and Bread, Bread and Peace.*

Mrs. Distaff has taken upon her, while she writes this Paper, to turn her Thoughts wholly to the Service of her own Sex, and to propose Remedies against the greatest Vexations attending Female Life. She has for this End written a small Treatise concerning the Second Word, with an Appendix on the Use of a Reply, very proper for all such as are married to Persons either ill-bred or ill-natured. There is in this Tract a Digression, for the Use of Virgins, concerning the Woras, I will.

A Gentlewoman who has a very delicate Ear, wants a Maid who can whisper, and help her in the Government of her Family. If the said Servant can Clear-Starch, Lisp, and Tread softly, she shall have suitable Encouragement in her Wages.

The T A T L E R. [N^o 38.]

By Mrs. Jenny Distaff, Half-Sister to Mr. Bickerstaff.

From Tuesday July 5. to Thursday July 7. 1709.

From my own Apartment, July 6.

I Find among my Brother's Papers the following Letter *verbatim*, which I wonder how he could suppress so long as he has, since it was sent him for no other End, but to show the good Effect his Writings have already had upon the ill Customs of the Age.

S I R,

S I R,

London, June 23.

THE End of all publick Papers ought to be the Benefit and Instruction, as well as the Diversion of the Readers: To which I see none so truly conducive as your late Performances; especially those tending to the rooting out from amongst us that Unchristian-like and Bloody Custom of Duelling; which, that you have already in some Measure perform'd, will appear to the Publick in the following no less True than Heroick Story.

A Noble Gentleman of this City, who has the Honour of serving his Country as Major in the Train-Bands, being at that General Mart of Stock-Jobbers call'd *Jonathans*, endeavouring to raise himself (as all Men of Honour ought) to the Degree of Colonel at least; it happened that he bought the *Bear* of another Officer, who, though not Commissioned in the Army, yet no less eminently serves the Publick than the other, in raising the Credit of the Kingdom, by raising that of the Stocks. However, having sold the *Bear*, and Words arising about the Delivery, the most Noble Major, no less scorning to be outwitted in the Coffee-house, than to run into the Field, according to Method, abused the other with the Titles of, *Rogue, Villain, Bearskin-Man*, and the like. Whereupon Satisfaction was demanded, and accepted: So, forth the Major march'd, commanding his Adversary to follow. To a most spacious Room in the Sheriff's House, near the Place of Quarrel, they come; where, having due Regard to what you have lately publish'd, they resolved not to shed one another's Blood in that barbarous Manner you prohibited; yet, not wil-

N 4

ling.

ling to put up Affronts without Satisfaction, they stripp'd, and in decent Manner fought full fairly with their wrathful Hands. The Combat lasted a Quarter of an Hour; in which Time Victory was often doubtful, and many a dry Blow was strenuously laid on by each Side, till the Major finding his Adversary obstinate, unwilling to give him further Chastisement, with most shrill Voice cry'd out, *I am satisfied, enough.* Whereupon the Combat ceas'd, and both were Friends immediately.

Thus the World may see, how necessary it is to encourage those Men, who make it their Business to instruct the People in every Thing necessary for their Preservation. I am informed, a Body of worthy Citizens have agreed on an Address of Thanks to you for what you have writ on the foregoing Subject, whereby they acknowledge one of their highly esteem'd Officers preserv'd from Death.

Your humble Servant,

A. B.

I fear the Word *Beast* is hardly to be understood among the polite People; but I take the Meaning to be, That one who ensures a Real Value upon an Imaginary Thing, is said to sell a *Beast*, and is the same Thing as a Promise among Courtiers, or a Vow between Lovers. I have writ to my Brother to hasten to Town; and hope, that printing the Letters directed to him, which I knew not how to answer, will bring him speedily; and therefore I add also the following:

Mr.

Mr. B.

Y

Whist

witho

of ye

or de

never

may

diead

der

Peace

stroy

here

mick

Dea

or e

does

ther

Dist

be

Def

this

van

Na

In

am

seve

spic

Foll

The

ry

pass

Ch

wit

the

Mr. Bickerstaff, July 5. 1709.

YOU having hinted a generous Intention of taking under your Consideration the Whisperers without Business, and Laughers without Occasion; as you tender the Welfare of your Country, I entreat you not to forget or delay so Publick-spirited a Work. Now or never is the Time. Many other Calamities may cease with the War; but I dismally dread the Multiplication of these Mortals under the Ease and Luxuriousness of a settled Peace, half the Blessing of which may be destroyed by 'em. Their Mistake lies certainly here; in a wretched Belief, That their Mimickry passes for Real Business, or True Wit. Dear Sir, convince 'em, that it never was, is, or ever will be, either of them; nor ever did, does, or to all Futurity ever can, look like either of them; but that it is the most cursed Disturbance in Nature, which is possible to be inflicted on Mankind, under the noble Definition of a Sociable Creature. In doing this, Sir, you will oblige more Humble Servants, than can find Room to subscribe their Names.

White's Chocolate-house, July 6.

In Pursuance of my last Date from hence, I am to proceed on the Accounts I promised of several Personages among the Men, whose conspicuous Fortunes, or Ambition in showing their Follies, have exalted them above their Fellows: The Levity of their Minds is visible in their every Word and Gesture, and there is not a Day passes but puts me in Mind of Mr. Wycherley's Character of a Coxcomb: *He is ugly all over with the Affectation of the fine Gentleman.* Now though the Women may put on Soffness in their

N 3

Looks,

Looks, or affected Severity, or impertinent Gaity, or pert Smartness, their Self-Love and Admiration cannot, under any of these Disguises, appear so invincible as that of the Men. You may easily take Notice, that in all their Actions there is a secret Approbation, either in the Tone of their Voice, the Turn of their Body, or Cast of their Eye, which shows that they are extremely in their own Favour.

Take one of your Men of Business, he shall keep you half an Hour with your Hat off, entertaining you with his Consideration of that Affair you spoke of to him last, till he has drawn a Crowd that observes you in this Grimace. Then when he is publick enough, he immediately runs into Secrets, and falls a whispering. You and he make Breaks with Adverbs; as, *But however, thus far*; and then you whisper again, and so on, till they who are about you are dispersed, and your busy Man's Vanity is no longer gratified by the Notice taken of what Importance he is, and how inconsiderable you are; for your Pretender to Business is never in Secret, but in Publick.

There is my dear Lord *No-whene*, of all Men the most gracious and most obliging, the Terror of all Valets de Chambre, whom he oppresses with Good-Breeding, in enquiring for my good Lord, and for my good Lady's Health. This imitable Courtier will whisper a Privy-Counsellor's Lacquey with the utmost Goodness and Condescension, to know when they next sit; and is thoroughly taken up, and thinks he has a Part in a Secret, if he knows that there is a Secret. *What it is* he will whisper you, *that Time will discover*; then he shrugs, and calls you back again—*Sir, I need not say to you, That these Things are not to be spoken of—And hark'ee, No Names, I would not be quoted.* What adds to the Jest is, that his Emptiness has its Moods and Seasons,

and

and he
his Dis
mour,
you.
pass by
not ob
cious,
me a
Chara

But
no les
profes
speak
I dra
comb
Pick
be S
in S
long
der
Qu

the
but
Str
ren
his
pl
fo
of
N
c
C
r

and he will not condescend to let you into these his Discoveries, except he is in very good Humour, or has seen some Body in Fashion talk to you. He will keep his *Nothing* to himself, and pass by and overlook as well as the best of 'em; not observing that he is insolent when he is gracious, and obliging when he is haughty. Show me a Woman so inconsiderable as this frequent Character.

But my Mind (now I am in) turns to many no less observable: Thou dear *Will. Shoestring*! I profess my self in Love with thee: How shall I speak thee? How shall I address thee? How shall I draw thee? Thou dear Outside! Will you be combing your Wig, Playing with your Box, or Picking your Teeth? Or chusest thou rather to be Speaking; to be Speaking for thy only Purpose in Speaking, to shew your Teeth? Rub 'em no longer dear *Shoestring*: Do not premeditate Murder: Do not for ever Whiten: Oh! That for my Quiet and his own they were rotten.

But I will forget him, and give my Hand to the courteous *Umbra*; He is a fine Man indeed, but the soft Creature bows below my Apron-String before he takes it; yet after the first Ceremonies, he is as familiar as my Physician, and his Insignificancy makes me half ready to complain to him of all I would to my Doctor. He is so courteous, that he carries half the Messages of Ladies Ails in Town to their Midwives and Nurses. He understands too the Art of Medicine as far as to the Cure of a Pimple or a Rash. On Occasions of the like Importance, he is the most assiduous of all Men living, in consulting and searching Precedents from Family to Family; then he speaks of his Obsequiousness and Diligence in the Style of real Services. If you sneer at him, and thank him for his great Friendship, he bows, and says, *Madam, all the good Offices*

Offices in my Power, while I have any Knowledge or Credit, shall be at your Service. The Consideration of so shallow a Being, and the intent Application with which he pursues Trifles, has made me carefully reflect upon that Sort of Men we usually call an *Impertinent*: And I am, upon mature Deliberation, so far from being offended with him, that I am really oblig'd to him; for though he will take you aside, and talk half an Hour upon Matters wholly insignificant with the most solemn Air, yet I consider, that these Things are of Weight in his Imagination, and he thinks he is communicating what is for my Service. If therefore it be a just Rule, to judge of a Man by his Intention, according to the Equity of Good-breeding, he that is impertinently kind or wise, to do you Service, ought in Return to have a proportionable Place both in your Affection and Esteem; so that the courteous *Umbra* deserves the Favour of all his Acquaintance; for though he never serv'd 'em, he is ever willing to do it, and believes he does it.

As impotent Kindness is to be returned with all our Abilities to oblige; so impotent Malice is to be treated with all our Force to depress it. For this Reason, *Fly-Blow* (who is received in all the Families in Town through the Degeneracy and Iniquity of their Manners) is to be treated like a Knave, though he is one of the weakest of Fools: He has by Rote, and at Second-hand, all that can be said of any Man of Figure, Wit, and Virtue in Town. Name a Man of Worth, and this Creature tells you the worst Passage of his Life. Speak of a beautiful Woman, and this Puppy will whisper the next Man to him, tho' he has nothing to say of her. He is a *Fly* that feeds on the sore Part, and would have nothing to live on, if the whole Body were in Health. You may know him by the Frequency of pronouncing

nouncing
never h
without
of min
Wit, ge
Oaf ad
comb!
not wh

The
ried on
the C
say, T
the G
the Sa
nition
ing th
teries
mone
of the
of th
call'd
was
leave
Tha
cing
Gen
a L
whi
The
is a
hav
the
wel

Pa

nouncing the Particle *But*; for which Reason I never hear him spoke of with common Charity, without using my *But* against him: For a Friend of mine saying the other Day, Mrs. *Distaff* has Wit, good Humour, Virtue and Friendship; this Oaf added, *But* she is not handsome. Coxcomb! The Gentleman was saying what I was, not what I was not.

St. James's Coffee-house, July 6.

The Approaches before *Tournay* have been carried on with great Success; and our Advices from the Camp before that Place of the 11th Instant say, That they had already made a Lodgment on the Glacis. Two Hundred Boats were come up the *Scheld* with the heavy Artillery and Ammunition, which would be employed in dismounting the Enemy's Defences, and rais'd on the Batteries the 15th. A great Body of Miners are summoned to the Camp to countermine the Works of the Enemy. We are convinced of the Weakness of the Garrison, by a certain Account, That they call'd a Council of War, to consult whether it was not advisable to march into the Citadel, and leave the Town defenceless. We are assured, That when the Confederate Army was advancing towards the Camp of Marshal *Villars*, that General dispatch'd a Courier to his Master with a Letter, giving an Account of their Approach, which concluded with the following Words: *The Day begins to break, and your Majesty's Army is already in Order of Battle. Before Noon, I hope to have the Honour of congratulating your Majesty on the Success of a great Action; and you shall be very well satisfied with the Marshal Villars.*

It is to be noted, That when any Part of this Paper appears dull, there is a Design in it.

The

The T A T L E R. [N^o 39.]

By Isaac Bickerstaff Esq;

From Thursday July 7. to Saturday July 9. 1709.

Grecian Coffee-house, July 9.

AS I am call'd forth by the immense Love I bear to my Fellow Creatures, and the warm Inclination I feel within me, to stem, as far as I can, the prevailing Torrent of Vice and Ignorance; so I cannot more properly pursue that noble Impulse, than by setting forth the Excellence of Virtue and Knowledge in their native and beautiful Colours. For this Reason I made my late Excursion to *Oxford*, where those Qualities appear in their highest Lustre, and are the only Pretences to Honour and Distinction. Superiority is there given in Proportion to Men's Advancement in Wisdom and Learning; and that just Rule of Life is so universally received among those happy People, that you shall see an Earl walk bear-headed to the Son of the meanest Artificer, in Respect to seven Years more Worth and Knowledge than the Nobleman is possess'd of. In other Places they bow to Men's Fortunes, but here to their Understandings. It is not to be express'd, how pleasing the Order, the Discipline, the Regularity of their Lives, is to a Philosopher, who has, by many Years Experience in the World, learn'd to contemn every Thing but what is rever'd in this Mansion of select and well-raught Spirits. The Magnificence of their Palaces, the Greatness of their Revenues, the Sweetness of their Groves and Retirements, seem equally a-

dapted

dapted
phers;
dour, a
Inhabi
Fortune
was I p
and co
fee Mir
Judges
the Lit
underl
their n
away
State,
of Pro
answe
thou
Who
to sha
lation
come
Bu
by th
the C
Lom
acco
man
gre
beg
in C
of
spe
tain
ma
as
T
T
na
m

dapted for the Residence of Princes and Philosophers; and a Familiarity with Objects of Splendour, as well as Places of Recels, prepares the Inhabitants with an Equanimity for their future Fortunes, whether humble or illustrious. How was I pleas'd when I look'd round at St. Mary's, and could, in the Faces of the ingenious Youth, see Ministers of State, Counsellors, Bishops, and Judges. Here only is Humane Life! Here only the Life of Man is a Rational Being! Here Men understand and are employed in Works worthy their noble Nature. This transitory Being passes away in an Employment not unworthy a future State, the Contemplation of the great Decrees of Providence. Each Man lives as if he were to answer the Questions made to Job, *Where wast thou when I laid the Foundations of the Earth? Who shut up the Sea with Doors; and said, hitherto shalt thou come, and no further?* Such Speculations make Life agreeable, make Death welcome.

But alas! I was torn from this noble Society by the Business of this dirty mean World, and the Cares of Fortune: For I was oblig'd to be in London against the 7th Day of the Term, and accordingly govern'd my self by my Oxford Almanack, and came last Night; but find, to my great Astonishment, that this ignorant Town began the Term on the 24th of the last Month, in Opposition to all the Learning and Astronomy of the famous University of which I have been speaking; according to which, the Term certainly was to commence on the 1st Instant. You may be sure, a Man who has turn'd his Studies as I have, could not be mistaken in Point of Time; for knowing I was come to Town in Term, I examin'd the passing Moments very narrowly, and called an eminent Astronomer to my Assistance. Upon very strict Observation

we found, that the Cold has been so severe this last Winter, (which is allow'd to have a benumbing Quality) that it retarded the Earth in moving round from *Christmas* to this Season full seven Days and two Seconds. My Learned Friend assured me further, That the Earth had lately received a Shog from a Comet that cross'd its Vortex, which, if it had come Ten Degrees nearer us, had made us lose this whole Term. I was indeed once of Opinion, That the *Gregorian* Computation was the most regular, as being Eleven Days before the *Julian*; but am now fully convinc'd, that we ought to be Seven Days after the Chancellor and Judges, and Eighteen before the Pope of *Rome*; and that the *Oxonian* Computation, is the best of the Three.

These are the Reasons which I have gather'd from Philosophy and Nature; to which I can add other Circumstances in Vindication of the Account of this Learned Body who publish'd this Almanack.

It is notorious to Philosophers, that Joy and Grief can hasten and delay Time. Mr. *Lock* is of Opinion, That a Man in great Misery may so far lose his Measures, as to think a Minute an Hour; or in Joy, make an Hour a Minute. Let us examine the present Case by this Rule, and we shall find, that the Cause of this general Mistake in the *British* Nation, has been the great Success of the last Campaign, and the following Hopes of Peace. Stocks ran so high at the *Change*, that the Citizens had gain'd three Days of the Courriers; and we have indeed been so happy this Reign, that if the University did not rectify our Mistakes, we should think our selves but in the Second Year of Her present Majesty. It would be endless to enumerate the many Damages that have happened by this Ignorance of the

the Vulgar. All the Recognizances within the Diocese of *Oxford* have been forfeited, for not appearing on the First Day of this Fictitious Term. The University has been Non-suited in their Action against the Booksellers for printing *Clarendon* in *Quarto*. Indeed what gives me the most quick Concern, is the Case of a poor Gentleman my Friend, who was t'other Day taken in Execution by a Set of ignorant Bailiffs. He should, it seems, have pleaded in the first Week of Term; but being a Master of Arts of *Oxford*, he would not recede from the *Oxonian* Computation. He shew'd Mr. *Broad* the *Almanack*, and the very Day when the Term began; but the merciless ignorant Fellow, against all Sense and Learning, would hurry him away. He went indeed quietly enough; but he has taken exact Notes of the Time of Arrest, and sufficient Witnesses of his being carried into Gaol; and has, by Advice of the Recorder of *Oxford*, brought his Action; and we doubt not but we shall pay 'em off with Damages, and blemish the Reputation of Mr. *Broad*. We have one convincing Proof, which all that frequent the Courts of Justice are Witnesses of: The Dog that comes constantly to *Westminster* on the First Day of the Term, did not appear till the First Day according to the *Oxford Almanack*; whose Instinct I take to be a better Guide than Men's erroneous Opinions, which are usually byas'd by Interest. I judge in this Case, as King *Charles II.* victual'd his Navy, with the Bread which one of his Dogs chose of several Pieces thrown before him, rather than trust to the Asseverations of the Victuallers. Mr. *Cowper*, and other learned Council, have already urg'd the Authority of this *Almanack* in Behalf of their Clients. We shall therefore go on with all Speed in our Cause; and doubt not, but Chancery will give at the End what

we

we found, that the Cold has been so severe this last Winter, (which is allow'd to have a benumbing Quality) that it retarded the Earth in moving round from *Christmas* to this Season full seven Days and two Seconds. My Learned Friend assured me further, That the Earth had lately received a Shog from a Comet that cross'd its Vortex, which, if it had come Ten Degrees nearer us, had made us lose this whole Term. I was indeed once of Opinion, That the *Gregorian* Computation was the most regular, as being Eleven Days before the *Julian*; but am now fully convinc'd, that we ought to be Seven Days after the Chancellor and Judges, and Eighteen before the Pope of *Rome*; and that the *Oxonian* Computation, is the best of the Three.

These are the Reasons which I have gather'd from Philosophy and Nature; to which I can add other Circumstances in Vindication of the Account of this Learned Body who publish'd this Almanack.

It is notorious to Philosophers; that Joy and Grief can hasten and delay Time. Mr. *Lock* is of Opinion, That a Man in great Misery may so far lose his Measures, as to think a Minute an Hour; or in Joy, make an Hour a Minute. Let us examine the present Case by this Rule, and we shall find, that the Cause of this general Mistake in the *British* Nation, has been the great Success of the last Campaign, and the following Hopes of Peace. Stocks ran so high at the *Change*, that the Citizens had gain'd three Days of the Courriers; and we have indeed been so happy this Reign, that if the University did not rectify our Mistakes, we should think our selves but in the Second Year of Her present Majesty. It would be endless to enumerate the many Damages that have happened by this Ignorance of the

N^o 3
the Vu
Dioces
appear
Term.
their A
Claren
the nu
Gentle
taken
liffs.
the fir
Arts
Oxon
the A
Term
low,
ry hin
but h
Arres
ried
Reco
we d
mag
We
frequ
The
on t
till
man
Guic
are
Cas
with
seve
trust
Mr.
alre
in l
go
nor

the Vulgar. All the Recognizances within the Diocese of *Oxford* have been forfeited, for not appearing on the First Day of this Fictitious Term. The University has been Nonsuited in their Action against the Booksellers for printing *Clarendon* in *Quarto*. Indeed what gives me the most quick Concern, is the Case of a poor Gentleman my Friend, who was t'other Day taken in Execution by a Set of ignorant Bailiffs. He should, it seems, have pleaded in the first Week of Term; but being a Master of Arts of *Oxford*, he would not recede from the *Oxonian* Computation. He shew'd Mr. *Broad* the *Almanack*, and the very Day when the Term began; but the merciless ignorant Fellow, against all Sense and Learning, would hurry him away. He went indeed quietly enough; but he has taken exact Notes of the Time of Arrest, and sufficient Witnesses of his being carried into Gaol; and has, by Advice of the Recorder of *Oxford*, brought his Action; and we doubt not but we shall pay 'em off with Damages, and blemish the Reputation of Mr. *Broad*. We have one convincing Proof, which all that frequent the Courts of Justice are Witnesses of: The Dog that comes constantly to *Westminster* on the First Day of the Term, did not appear till the First Day according to the *Oxford Almanack*; whose Instinct I take to be a better Guide than Men's erroneous Opinions, which are usually byas'd by Interest. I judge in this Case, as King *Charles II.* victual'd his Navy, with the Bread which one of his Dogs chose of several Pieces thrown before him, rather than trust to the Asseverations of the Victuallers. Mr. *Cowper*, and other learned Council, have already urg'd the Authority of this Almanack in Behalf of their Clients. We shall therefore go on with all Speed in our Cause; and doubt not, but Chancery will give at the End what

we:

we lost in the Beginning, by protracting the Term for us till *Wednesday* come Se'nnight And the University Orator shall for ever pray
&c.

From my own Apartment, July 19.

The Subject of Duels has, I find, been started with so good Success, that it has been the frequent Subject of Conversation among polite Men, and a Dialogue of that Kind has been transmitted to me *verbatim*, as follows. The Person concern'd in it are Men of Honour, and Experience in the Manners of Men, and have fallen upon the truest Foundation, as well as search'd the Bottom, of this Evil.

Mr. Sage. If it were in my Power, every Man that drew his Sword, unless in the Service, or purely to defend his Life, Person, or Goods, from Violence, (I mean abstracted from all Puncto's or Whims of Honour) should ride the Wooden Horse in the *Tilt-Yard* for such First Offence, for the Second stand in the Pillory, and for the Third be Prisoner in *Bedlam* for Life.

Colonel Plume. I remember, that a Rencounter or Duel was so far from being in Fashion among the Officers that serv'd in the Parliament Army, that on the contrary, it was as disreputable, and as great an Impediment to Advancement in the Service, as being bashful in Time of Action.

Sir Mark. Yet I have been inform'd by some old Cavaliers, of famous Reputation for brave and gallant Men, that they were much more in Mode among their Party, than they have been during this last War.

Col. Plume. That is true too Sir.

Mr.

Mr. Sage. By what you say, Gentlemen, one should think that our present Military Officers are compounded of an equal Proportion of both those Tempers; since Duels are neither quite discountenanc'd, nor much in vogue.

Sir Mark. That Difference of Temper, in Regard to Duels, which appears to have been between the Court and Parliament-Men of the Sword, was not (I conceive) for Want of Courage in the latter, nor of a liberal Education, because there were some of the best Families in England engag'd in that Party; but Gallantry and Mode, which glitter agreeably to the Imagination, were encouraged by the Court, as promoting its Splendour; and it was as natural that the contrary Party (who were to recommend themselves to the Publick for Men of serious and solid Parts) should deviate from every Thing Chimerical.

Mr. Sage. I have never read of a Duel among the Romans; and yet their Nobility used more Liberty with their Tongues than one may do now without being challeng'd.

Sir Mark. Perhaps the Romans were of Opinion, that ill Language, and brutal Manners, reflected only on those who were guilty of 'em; and that a Man's Reputation was not at all clear'd by cutting the Person's Throat who had reflected upon it: But the Custom of those Times had fixed the Scandal in the Action; whereas now it lies in the Reproach.

Mr. Sage. And yet the only Sort of Duel that one can conceive to have been fought upon Motives truly honourable and allowable, was that between the *Horatii* and *Curiatii*.

Sir Mark. Colonel Plume, Pray what was the Method of Single Combat in your Time among the Cavaliers? I suppose, that as the Use of Clothes continues, though the Fashion of them has

has been mutable; so Duels, tho' still in Use, have had in all Times their particular Modes of Performance.

Col. *Plume*. We had no constant Rule; but generally conducted our Dispute and Tilt according to the last that had happen'd between Persons of Reputation among the very Top Fellows for Bravery and Gallantry.

Sir *Mark*. If the Fashion of Quarrelling and Tilting was so often chang'd in your Time, Colonel *Plume*, a Man might fight; yet lose his Credit for want of understanding the Fashion.

Col. *Plume*. Why, Sir *Mark*, in the Beginning of July, a Man would have been censur'd for want of Courage; or been thought indigent of the true Notions of Honour, if he had put up Words; which in the End of September following, one could not resent without passing for a brutal and quarrelsome Fellow.

Sir *Mark*. But Colonel, Were Duels and Rencounters most in Fashion in those Days?

Col. *Plume*. Your Men of nice Honour, Sir, were for avoiding all Censure of Advantage which they suppos'd might be taken in a Rencounter; therefore they us'd Seconds, who were to see that all was upon the Square, and make a faithful Report of the whole Combat; but in a little Time it became a Fashion for the Seconds to fight, and I'll tell you how it happened.

Mr. *Sage*. Pray do, Colonel *Plume*, and the Method of a-Duel at that Time, and give us some Notion of the Puncto's upon which your nice Men quarrell'd in those Days.

Col. *Plume*. I was going to tell you, Mr. *Sage*, That one Corner *Modish* had desired his Friend, Captain *Smart*,'s Opinion in some Affair, but did not follow it; upon which Captain *Smart* sent

Major

Major *Adroit* (a very Topping Fellow of those Times) to the Person that had slighted his Ad-vice. The Major never enquired into the Quarrel, because it was not the manner then among the very Topping Fellows; but got two Swords of an equal Length, and then waited upon Cornet *Modish*, desiring him to choose his Sword, and meet his Friend Captain *Smart*. Cornet *Modish* came with his Friend to the Place of Combat; there the Principals put on their Pumps, and stripped to their Shirts, to show they had nothing but what Men of Honour carry about 'em, and then engag'd.

Sir *Mark*. And did the Seconds stand by Sir?

Col. *Plume*. It was a received Custom till that Time; but the Swords of those Days being pretty long, and the Principals acting on both Sides upon the Defensive, and the Morning being frothy, Major *Adroit* desired that the other Second, who was also a very Topping Fellow, would try a Thrust or two only to keep them warm, till the Principals had decided the Matter, which was agreed to by *Modish's* Second, who presently whipt *Adroit* through the Body, disarm'd him, and then parted the Principals, who had receiv'd no Harm at all.

Mr. *Sage*. But was not *Adroit* laugh'd at?

Col. *Plume*. On the Contrary, the very Topping Fellows were ever after of Opinion, That no Man who deserved that Character, could serve as a Second, without Fighting; and the Smarts and Modishes finding their Account in it, the Humour took without Opposition.

Mr. *Sage*. Pray Colonel, How long did that Fashion continue?

Col. *Plume*. Not long neither, Mr. *Sage*; for as soon as it became a Fashion, the very Topping Fellows thought their Honour reflected upon,

on, if they did not proffer themselves as Seconds when any of their Friends had a Quarrel; so that sometimes there were a Dozen of a Side.

Sir Mark. Bless me! If that Custom had continued, we should have been at a Loss now for our very Pretty Fellows; for they seem to be the proper Men to officer, animate, and keep up an Army. But, pray Sir, How did that sociable Manner of Tilting grow out of Mode?

Col. Plume. Why, Sir, I'll tell you; It was a Law among the Combarants, That the Party which happen'd to have the first Man disarm'd or kill'd, should yield as vanquish'd; which some People thought might encourage the Modishes and Smarts in quarrelling, to the Destruction of only the very Topping Fellows; and as soon as this Reflection was started, the very Topping Fellows thought it an Incumbrance upon their Honour to fight at all themselves. Since that Time, the Modishes and the Smarts, throughout all Europe, have extoll'd the French King's Edict.

Sir Mark. Our very pretty Fellows, whom I take to be the Successors of the very Topping Fellows, think a Quarrel so little Fashionable, that they will not be expos'd to it by another Man's Vanity, or Want of Sense.

Mr. Sage. But, Colonel, I have observ'd in your Account of Duels, that there was a great Exactness in avoiding all Advantage that might possibly be between the Combatants.

Col. Plume. That's true, Sir; for the Weapons were always equal.

Mr. Sage. Yes, Sir; but suppose an active, adroit, strong Man, had insulted an awkward, or a feeble, or an unpractis'd Swordsman.

Col. Plume. Then, Sir, they fought with Pistols.

Mr. Sage. But, Sir, there might be a certain Advantage that Way; for a good Marks-man will be sure to hit his Man at 20 Yards Distance; and a Man whose Hand shakes (which is common to Men that debauch in Pleasures, or have not us'd Pistols out of their Holsters) won't venture to fire, unless he touches the Person he shoots at. Now, Sir, I am of Opinion, that one can get no Honour in killing a Man (if one has it all Rug) as the Gamesters say, when they have a Trick to make the Game secure, though they seem to play upon the Square.

Sir Mark. In Truth, *Mr. Sage*, I think such a Fact must be Murder in a Man's own private Conscience, whatever it may appear to the World.

Col. Plume. I have known some Men so nice, that they would not fight but upon a Cloak without Pistols.

Mr. Sage. I believe a Custom, well established, would outdo the Grand Monarch's Edict.

Sir Mark. And Bullies would then leave off their long Swords; but I don't find that a very Pretty Fellow can stay to change his Sword, when he is insulted by a Bully with a long Diego, tho' his own at the same time be no longer than a Pen-knife; which will certainly be the Case, if such little Swords are in Mode. Pray Colonel, how was it between the Hectors of your Time and the very Topping Fellows?

Col. Plume. Sir, Long Swords happened to be generally worn in those Times.

Mr. Sage. In answer to what you were saying, *Sir Mark*, give me Leave to inform you, that your Knight-Errants, (who were the very Pretty Fellows of those Ancient Times) thought they could not honourably yield, though they had fought their own trusty Weapons to the Stumps; but would venture as boldly with the Page's Leaden Sword,

Sword, as if it had been of enchanted Metal. Whence I conceive, there must be a Spice of Romantick Gallantry in the Composition of that very Pretty Fellow.

Sir Mark. I am of Opinion, *Mr. Sage*, that Fashion governs a very pretty Fellow; Nature, or common Sense, your ordinary Persons, and sometimes Men of fine Parts.

Mr. Sage. But what is the Reason, that Men of the most excellent Sense and Morals (in other Points) associate their Understandings with the very Pretty Fellows in that Chimæra of a Duel?

Sir Mark. There's no disputing against so great a Majority.

Mr. Sage. But there is one Scruple, (*Col. Plume*) and I have done: Don't you believe, there may be some Advantage even upon a Cloak with Pistols? Which a Man of nice Honour would scruple to take.

Col. Plume. Faith, I can't tell, Sir; but since one may reasonably suppose, that (in such a Case) there can be but one so far in the Wrong as to occasion Matters to come to that Extremity, I think the Chance of being kill'd should fall but on one; whereas by their close and desperate Manner of Fighting, it may very probably happen to both.

Sir Mark. Why Gentlemen, if they are Men of such nice Honour, (and must fight) there will be no fear of foul Play, if they threw up Cross or Pile who should be shot.

The

The TATLER. [N^o 40.]

From *Saturday* July 9. to *Tuesday* July 12. 1709.

Will's Coffee-house, July 11.

Letters from the City of *London* give an Account of a very great Contention that Place is in at present, by Reason of a late Enquiry made at *Guildhall*. Whether a Noble Person has Parts enough to deserve the Enjoyment of the great Estate of which he is possess'd? The City is apprehensive, that this Precedent may go further than was at first imagin'd. The Person against whom this Inquisition is set up by his Relations, is a Peer of a neighbouring Kingdom, and has in his Youth made some few Bulls, by which it is insinuated, that he has forfeited his Goods and Chattels. This is the more astonishing, in that there are many Persons in the said City who are still more guilty than his Lordship, and who, though they are Ideots, do not only possess, but have also themselves acquired great Estates, contrary to the known Laws of this Realm, which vests their Possessions in the Crown.

There is a Gentleman in the Coffee-house at this Time exhibiting a Bill in *Chancery* against his Father's younger Brother, who by some strange Magick has arrived at the Value of half a Plumb, as the Citizens call an Hundred Thousand Pounds; and in all the Time of growing up to that Wealth, was never known in any of his ordinary Words or Actions to discover any Proof
O of

of Reason. Upon this Foundation my Friend has set forth, that he is illegally Master of his Coſers, and has writ two Epigrams to ſignify his own Pretenſions and Sufficiency for ſpending that Eſtate. He has inserted in his Plea ſome Things which I fear will give Offence; for he pretends to argue, that tho' a Man has a little of the Knave mix'd with the Fool, he is nevertheless liable to the Loſs of Goods; and makes the Abuse of Reason as juſt an Avoidance of an Eſtate as the total Abſence of it. This is what can never paſs; but witty Men are ſo full of themſelves, that there is no perſwading 'em; and my Friend will not be convinced, but that upon quoting *Solomon*, who always uſed the Word *Fool* as a Term of the ſame Signification with Unjuſt, and makes all Deviation from Goodneſs and Virtue to come under the Notion of *Folly*, I ſay he doubts not, but by the Force of this Authority, let his Ideot Uncle appear never ſo great a Knave, he ſhall prove him a Fool at the ſame Time.

This Affair led the Company here into an Examination of theſe Points; and none coming here but Wits, what was aſſerted by a young Lawyer, that a Lunatick is in the Care of the *Chancery*, but a Fool in that of the Crown, was received with general Indignation. 'Why that?' ſays old *Renault*. 'Why that? Why muſt a Fool be a Courtier more than a Madman? This is the Inquiry of this dull Age: I remember the Time when it went on the mad Side; all your Top Wits were Scowlers, Rakes, Roarers, and Demoliſhers of Windows. I knew a mad Lord who was drunk five Years together, and was the Envy of that Age; who is faintly imitated by the dull Pretenders to Vice and Madneſs in this. Had he liv'd to this Day, there had not been a Fool in Fashion in the whole

King.

Kingdom. When *Renault* had done speaking, a very worthy Man assumed the Discourse: This is (said he) Mr. *Bickerstaff*, a proper Argument for you to treat in your Article from this Place; and if you would send your *Pacquet* into all our Brains, you would find, that a little Fibre or Valve, scarce discernable, makes the Distinction between Politician and an Ideot. We should therefore throw a Veil upon those unhappy Instances of humane Nature, who seem to breath without the Direction of Reason and Understanding, as we should avert our Eyes with Abhorrence from such as live in perpetual Abuse and Contradiction to these noble Faculties. Shall this unfortunate Man be divested of his Estate, because he is tractable and indolent, runs in no Man's Debt, invades no Man's Bed, nor spends the Estate he owes his Children and his Character; when one who shews no Sense above him, but in such Practices, shall be esteem'd in his Senses, and possibly may pretend to the Guardianship of him who is no ways his Inferior, but in being less wicked? We see old Age brings us indifferently in to the same Impotence of Soul, wherein Nature has plac'd this Lord.

There is something very fantastical in the Distribution of Civil Power and Capacity among Men. The Law certainly gives these Persons in to the Ward and Care of the Crown, because that is best able to protect 'em from Injuries, and the Impositions of Craft and Knavery; that the Life of an Ideot may not ruin the Intail of a noble House, and his Weakness may not frustrate the Industry or Capacity of the Founder of his Family. But when one of bright Parts, as we say, with his Eyes open, and all Men's Eyes upon him, destroys those Purposes, there is no Remedy. Folly and Ignorance are punish'd! Folly and Guilt are tolerated!

tolerated ! Mr. *Lock* has somewhere made a Distinction between a Madman and a Fool : A Fool is he that from right Principles makes a wrong Conclusion ; but a Madman is one who draws a just Inference from false Principles. Thus the Fool who cut off the Fellow's Head that lay asleep, and hid it, and then waited to see what he would say when he awak'd and miss'd his Head-piece, was in the Right in the first Thought, that a Man would be surprized to find such an Alteration in Things since he fell asleep ; but he was a little mistaken to imagine he could awake at all after his Head was off. A Madman fancies himself a Prince ; but upon his Mistake, he acts suitably to that Character ; and tho' he is out in supposing he has Principalities, while he drinks Gruel, and lies in Straw, yet you shall see him keep the Port of a distressed Monarch in all his Words and Actions. These Two Persons are equally taken into Custody : But what must be done to half this good Company, who every Hour of their Life are knowingly and wittingly both Fools and Madmen, and yet have Capacities both of forming Principles, and drawing Conclusions, with the full Use of Reason ?

From my own Apartment, July 11.

This Evening some Ladies came to visit my Sister *Jenny* ; and the Discourse, after very many frivolous and publick Matters, turned upon the main Point among the Women, the Passion of Love. *Sappho*, who always leads on this Occasion, began to show her Reading, and told us, That Sir *John Suckling* and *Milton* had, upon a parallel Occasion, said the tenderest Things she had ever read. The Circumstance, said she, is such as gives us a Notion of that Protecting Part which is the Duty of Men in their honourable Designs upon, or Possession of Women.

Women. In *Suckling's* Tragedy of *Brennoralt*, he makes the Lover steal into his Mistress's Bed-chamber, and draw the Curtains; then, when his Heart is full of her Charms, as she lies sleeping, instead of being carried away by the Violence of his Desires into Thoughts of a warmer Nature, Sleep, which is the Image of Death, gives this generous Lover Reflections of a different Kind, which regard rather her Safety than his own Passion. For, beholding her as she lies sleeping, he utters these Words:

- So Misers look upon their Gold,
- Which, while they joy to see, they fear to lose:
- The Pleasure of the Sight scarce equalling
- The Jealousy of being dispossest'd by others.
- Her Face is like the *Milky Way* i'th' Sky,
- A Meeting of gentle Lights without Name!

*Heav'ns! Shall this fresh Ornament of the World,
These precious Love-Lines, pass with other common
Things
Amongst the Wafts of Time? What Pity 'twere!*

When *Milton* makes *Adam* leaning on his Arm, beholding *Eve*, and lying in the Contemplation of her Beauty, he describes the utmost Tenderness and Guardian Affection in one Word:

*Adam with Looks of Cordial Love
Hung over her enamour'd.*

This is that Sort of Passion which truly deserves the Name of Love, and has something more generous than Friendship it self; for it has a constant Care of the Object beloved, abstracted from its own Interests in the Possession of it. *Sappho* was proceeding on the Subject, when my Sister produced a Letter sent to her in the Time of my Absence, in Celebration of the Marriage State, which is the Condition

wherein only this Sort of Passion reigns in full Authority. The Epistle is as follows :

Dear Madam,

Y^{our} Brother being absent, I dare take the Liberty of writing to you my Thoughts of that State, which our whole Sex either is or desires to be in : You'll easily guess I mean Matrimony, which I hear so much decry'd, that it was with no small Labour I maintained my Ground against Two Opponents ; but, as your Brother observ'd of *Socrates*, I drew them into my Conclusion from their own Concessions ; thus :

*In Marriage are Two happy Things allow'd,
A Wife in Wedding Sheets, and in a Skrowd.
How can a Marriage State then be accur'd,
Since the last Day's as happy as the First ?*

“ If you think they were too easily confuted, you may conclude them not of the First Sense, by their talking against Marriage.

Yours,

Mariana.

I observed *Sappho* began to redden at this Epistle ; and turning to a Lady, who was playing with a Dog she was so fond of, as to carry him Abroad with her ; Nays, says she, I cannot blame the Men if they have mean Ideas of our Souls and Affections, and wonder so many are brought to take us for Companions for Life, when they see our Endearments so triflingly placed : For, to my Knowledge, Mr. *Truman* would give half his Estate for half the Affection you have shown to that *Shock* : Nor do I believe you would be ashamed to confess, that I saw you cry, when he had the Cholick last Week with

with lapping four Milk. What more could you do for your Lover himself? What more! reply'd the Lady. There is not a Man in *England* for whom I could lament half so much. Then she stifled the Animal with Kisses, and call'd him, Beau, Life, Dear, Monsieur, Pretty Fellow, and what not, in the Hurry of her Impertinence. *Sappho* rose up; as she always does at any Thing she observes done, which discovers in her own Sex a Levity of Mind, which renders 'em considerable in the Opinion of ours.

St. James's Coffee-house, July 11.

Letters from the *Hague* of the 16th Instant, N. S. say, That the Siege of *Tournay* went on with all imaginable Success; and that there has been no manner of Stop given to the Attempts of the Confederates since they undertook it, except that by an Accident of Firing a Piece of Ordnance it burst, and kill'd 15 or 16 Men. The *French* Army is still in the Camp of *Lens*, and goes on in improving their Intrenchments. When the last Advices came away, it was believed the Town of *Tournay* would be in the Hands of the Confederates by the End of this Month. Advices from *Brussels* inform us, That they have an Account of a great Action between the Malecontents in the *Vivarez*, and the *French* King's Forces under the Command of the Duke of *Roque-laure*, in which Engagement there were Eighteen Hundred Men kill'd on the Spot. They add, That all Sorts of People who are under any Oppression or Discontent do daily join the *Vivarois*; and that their present Body of Men in Arms consisted of Six Thousand. This sudden Insurrection has put the Court of *France* under great Difficulties; and the King has given Orders, That the main Body of his Troops in *Spain* shall withdraw into his own Domini-

ons, where they are to be quartered in such Countries as have of late discovered an Inclination to take up Arms: The Calamities of that Kingdom being such, that the People are not by any Means to be kept in Obedience, except by the Terror of Military Execution. What makes the Distresses still greater, is, That the Court begins to be doubtful of their Troops, some Regiments in the Action of the *Cevennes* having faced about against their Officers; and after the Battle was over, join'd the Malecontents. Upon receiving Advice of this Battle, the Duke of *Berwick* detached Twelve Battalions into those Parts, and began to add new Works to his Intrenchments near *Brianzon*, in order to defend his Camp, after being weakened by sending so great a Reinforcement into the *Cevennes*. Letters from *Spain* say, That the Dutches of *Anjou* was lately delivered of a Second Son. The write from *Madrid* of the 25th of *June*, That the Blockade of *Olienza* was continued; but acknowledge, that the late Provisions which were thrown into the Place, make them doubt whether they shall be Masters of it this Campaign; though it is at present so closely blocked up, that it appears impracticable to send in any more Stores or Succours. They are preparing with all Expedition to repair the Fortifications of *Alicant*, for the Security of the Kingdom of *Valencia*.

The TATLER. [N^o 41.

——— *Celebrare Domestica Facta.*

From Tuesday July 12. to Thursday July 14. 1709.

White's Chocolate-house, July 12.

There is no one Thing more to be lamented in our Nation, than their general Affectation of every Thing that is Foreign ; nay, we carry it so far, that we are more anxious for our own Countrymen when they have crossed the Seas, than when we see them in the same dangerous Condition before our Eyes at Home : Else how is it possible, that on the 29th of the last Month, there should have been a Battle fought in our very Streets of *London*, and no Body at this End of the Town have heard of it. I protest, I, who make it my Business to enquire after Adventures, should never have known this, had not the following Account been sent me inclosed in a Letter. This, it seems, is the Way of giving out of Orders in the Artillery-Company ; and they prepare for a Day of Action with so little Concern, as only to call it, *An Exercise of Arms.*

ons, where they are to be quartered in such Countries as have or late discovered an Inclination to take up Arms: The Calamities of that Kingdom being such, that the People are not by any Means to be kept in Obedience, except by the Terror of Military Execution. What makes the Distresses still greater, is, That the Court begins to be doubtful of their Troops, some Regiments in the Action of the *Cevennes* having faced about against their Officers; and after the Battle was over, join'd the Malecontents. Upon receiving Advice of this Battle, the Duke of *Berwick* detached Twelve Battalions into those Parts, and began to add new Works to his Intrenchments near *Brianzon*, in order to defend his Camp, after being weakened by sending so great a Reinforcement into the *Cevennes*. Letters from *Spain* say, That the Dutcheffs of *Anjou* was lately delivered of a Second Son. The write from *Madrid* of the 25th of *June*, That the Blockade of *Olienza* was continued; but acknowledge, that the late Provisions which were thrown into the Place, make them doubt whether they shall be Masters of it this Campaign; though it is at present so closely blocked up, that it appears impracticable to send in any more Stores or Succours. They are preparing with all Expedition to repair the Fortifications of *Alicant*, for the Security of the Kingdom of *Valencia*.

The

The TATLER. [N^o 41.

— Celebrare Domestica Facta.

From Tuesday July 12. to Thursday July 14. 1709.

White's Chocolate-house, July 12.

There is no one Thing more to be lamented in our Nation, than their general Affectation of every Thing that is Foreign ; nay, we carry it so far, that we are more anxious for our own Countrymen when they have crossed the Seas, than when we see them in the same dangerous Condition before our Eyes at Home : Else how is it possible, that on the 29th of the last Month, there should have been a Battle fought in our very Streets of *London*, and no Body at this End of the Town have heard of it. I protest, I, who make it my Business to enquire after Adventures, should never have known this, had not the following Account been sent me inclosed in a Letter. This, it seems, is the Way of giving out of Orders in the Artillery-Company ; and they prepare for a Day of Action with so little Concern, as only to call it, *An Exercise of Arms.*

An Exercise at Arms of the Artillery Company, to be performed on Wednesday June 29. 1709. under the Command of Sir Joseph Woolf, Knight and Alderman, General; Charles Hopson, Esquire, present Sheriff, Lieutenant-General; Captain Richard Synge, Major; Major John Shorey, Captain of Granadiers; Capt. William Grayhurst, Capt. John Butler, Capt. Robert Carellis, Captains.

THE Body march from the Artillery-Ground through Moregate, Coleman-street, Lothbury, Broad-street, Finch-Lane, Cornhill, Cheap-side, St. Martins, St. Anne's-Lane, Hault the Pikes under the Wall in Noble-street, Draw up the Firelocks facing the Goldsmiths Hall, make Ready and Face to the Left, and Fire, and so ditto Three Times. Beat to Arms, and March round the Hall, as up Lad-Lane, Gutter-Lane, Honey-Lane, and so Wheel to the Right, and make your Salute to my Lord, and so down St. Anne's-Lane, up Aldersgate-street, Barbican, and draw up in Red-Cross-street, the Right at St. Paul's-Alley in the Rear. March off Lieutenant-General with Half the Body up Beech-Lane: He sends a Sub-Division up Kings-Head-Court, and takes Post in it, and marches Two Divisions round into Red-Lion-Market, to defend that Pass, and succour the Division in Kings-Head-Court, but keeps in White-Cross-street, facing Beech-Lane, the rest of the Body ready drawn up. Then the General marches up Beech-Lane, is attacked, but forces the Division in the Court into the Market, and enters with Three Divisions while he presses the Lieutenant-General's Main-Body; and at the same Time, the Three Divisions force those of the Revolters out of the Market, and so all the Lieutenant-General's Body retreats into Chiswel street, and lodges Two Divisions in Grub-street;

' *street* ; and as the General marches on, they fall
 ' on his Flank, but soon made to give Way ; but
 ' having a Retreating-Place in *Red-Lion-Court*,
 ' but could not hold it, being put to Flight thro'
 ' *Paul's-Alley*, and pursued by the General's Gra-
 ' nadiers, while he marches up and attacks their
 ' main Body, but are opposed again by a Party
 ' of Men as lay in *Black Raven-Court* ; but they
 ' are forced also to Retire soon in the utmost
 ' Confusion ; and at the same Time those Brave
 ' Divisions in *Paul's-Alley* ply their Rear with
 ' Granadiers, that with Precipitation they take
 ' to the Rout along *Bunhill-Row* ; So the General
 ' marches into the *Artillery-Ground*, and being
 ' drawn up, finds the Revolting Party to have
 ' found Entrance, and makes a Show as if for a
 ' Battle, and both Armies soon Engage in Form,
 ' and Fire by Platoons.

Much might be said for the Improvement of
 this System ; which, for its Style and Invention,
 may instruct Generals and their Historians, both
 in fighting a Battle, and describing it when 'tis
 over. These elegant Expressions, *Ditto--- And*
so--- But soon--- But having--- But could not---
But are--- But they--- Finds the Party to have
found, &c.--- do certainly give great Life and
 Spirit to the Relation.

Indeed I am extremely concerned for the Lieu-
 tenant-General, who, by his Overthrow and De-
 feat, is made a deplorable Instance of the For-
 tune of War, and Vicissitudes of humane Affairs.
 He, alas ! has lost in *Beech-Lane* and *Chiswel-street*,
 all the Glory he lately gain'd in and about *Hol-*
born and *St. Giles's*. The Art of Subdividing
 first, and Dividing afterwards, is new and sur-
 prising ; and according to this Method, the
 Troops are disposed in *King-Head-Court* and
Red-Lion-Market : Nor is the Conduct of these
 Leaders less conspicuous in their Choice of the
 Ground

Ground or Field of Battle. Happy was it, that the greatest Part of the Atchievements of this Day was to be performed near *Grub-street*, that there might not be wanting a sufficient Number of faithful Historians, who being Eye-Witnesses of these Wonders, should impartially transmit them to Posterity: But then it can never be enough regretted, that we are left in the Dark as to the Name and Title of that extraordinary Hero who commanded the Divisions in *Paul's-Alley*; especially because those Divisions are justly styled Brave, and accordingly were to push the Enemy along *Bunhill-Row*, and thereby occasion a general Battle. But *Pallas* appeared in the Form of a Shower of Rain, and prevented the Slaughter and Desolation which were threatned by these extraordinary Preparations.

*Hic Motus Animorum atq; hæc Certamina tanta
Pulveris exigui Jactu compressa quiescunt.*

Will's Coffee-house, July 13.

Some Part of the Company keep up the old Way of Conversation in this Place, which usually turned upon the Examination of Nature, and an Enquiry into the Manners of Men. There is one in the Room so very judicious, that he manages Impertinents with the utmost Dexterity. It was diverting this Evening to hear a Discourse between him and one of these Gentlemen. He told me before that Person join'd us, that he was a *Questioner*, who, according to his Description, is one who asks Questions, not with a Design to receive Information, but an Affectation to show his Uneasiness for Want of it. He went on in asserting, that there are Crowds of that modest Ambition, as to aim no further than to demonstrate that they are in Doubt. By this Time *Will*. *Why-not* was

fat

fat down by us. So Gentlemen, (says he) *In how many Days, think you, shall we be Masters of Tournay? Is the Account of the Action of the Vivarois to be depended upon? Could you have imagined England had so much Money in it as you see it has produced? Pray Sirs, What do you think? Will the Duke of Savoy make an Irruption into France? But (says he) Time will clear all these Mysteries.* His Answer to himself gave me the Altitude of his Head; and to all his Questions I thus answered very satisfactorily—*Sir, have you heard that this Slaughterford never own'd the Fact for which he died? Have the News-Papers mentioned that Matter? But, pray, Can you tell me what Method will be taken to provide for these Palatines? But this, as you say, Time will clear.* Ay, ay, says he, and whispers me, *They will never let us into these Things before-hand.* I whispered him again, *We shall know it as soon as there is a Proclamation*—He tells me in t'other Ear, *You are in the Right of it.* Then he whispered my Friend to know what my Name was; then made an obliging Bow, and went to examine another Table. This led my Friend and me to weigh this wandring Manner in many other Incidents, and he took out of his Pockets several little Notes or Tickets to solicit for Votes to Employments: As, “Mr. *John Taplash* having served all Offices, and being reduced to great Poverty, desires your Vote for Singing-Clerk of this Parish. Another has had Ten Children, all whom his Wife has suckled her self; therefore humbly desires to be a Schoolmaster.

There is nothing so frequent as this Way of Application for Offices. It is not that you are fit for the Place, but because the Place would be convenient for you, that you claim a Merit to it.

But

But commend me to the great *Kirleus*, who has lately set up for Midwifery, and to help Child-birth, for no other Reason, but that he is himself the *Unborn* Doctor. The Way is to hit upon something that puts the Vulgar upon the Stare, or that touches their Compassion, which is often the weakest Part about us. I know a good Lady, who has taken her Daughters from their old Dancing-master, to place them with another, for no other Reason, but because the new Man has broke his Leg, which is so ill set, that he can never dance more.

From my own Apartment, July 13.

As it is a frequent Mortification to me to receive Letters, wherein People tell me, without a Name, they know I meant them in such and such a Passage; so that very Accusation is an Argument, That there are such Beings in Humane Life, as fall under our Description, and our Discourse is not altogether fantastical and groundless. But in this Case I am treated as I saw a Boy was t'other Day, who gave out pocky Bills: Every plain Fellow took it that pass'd by, and went on his Way without further Notice: At last came one with his Nose a little abridg'd; who knocks the Lad down, with a, *Why you Son of a W---e, do you think I am p---d?* But *Shakespeare* has made the best Apology for this Way of Talking against the Publick Errors: He makes *Jaques*, in the Play, call'd, *As you like it*, express himself thus:

*Why, Who cries out on Pride,
That can therein tax any private Party?
What Woman in the City do I name?
When that I say the City Woman bears
The Cost of Princes on unworthy Shoulders.
Who can come in and say that I mean her,
When such a one as she, such is her Neighbour?*

Or,

Or,
That
This
His
The
My
The
Wh
Un

W
stant
That
of th
Our
the
ral
Co
fo v
gai
tha
Co
Th
sh
m
sw
th
w
o
c
f
r
h

Or, What is he of basest Function,
 That says his Bravery is not on my Cost?
 Thinking that I mean him, but therein suits
 His Folly to the Mettle of my Speech.
 There then! How then? Then let me see wherein
 My Tongue hath wrong'd him: If it do him right,
 Then he hath wronged himself: If he be free,
 Why then my Taxing like a wild Goose flies,
 Unclaimed of any Man.

St. James's Coffee-house, July 13.

We have received, by Letters of the 18th Instant from the Camp before *Tournay*, an Account, That we were in a fair Prospect of being Masters of the Town within seven Days after that Date. Our Batteries had utterly overthrown those of the Enemy. On the 16th Instant, N. S. General *Schuylenburgh* had made a Lodgment on the Counterscarp of the *Tenaille*; which Post was so weakly defended, that we lost but Six Men in gaining it. So that there seems Reason to hope, that the Citadel will also be in the Hands of the Confederates about the 6th of *August*, O. S. These Advices inform us further, That Marshal *Villars* had ordered large Detachments to make Motions towards *Douay* and *Condé*. The swift Progress of this Siege has so much alarmed the other Frontier Towns of *France*, that they were throwing down some Houses in the Suburbs of *Valenciennes*, which they think may stand commodiously for the Enemy in case that Place should be invested. The Elector of *Cologne* is making all imaginable Hast to remove from hence to *Rheims*.

The

The T A T L E R. [N^o 42.

— Celebrare Domestica Facta.

From Thursday July 14. to Saturday July 16. 1709.

From my own Apartment, July 15.

Looking over some old Papers, I found a little Treatise, written by my Great-Grandfather, concerning *Bribery*, and thought his Manner of treating that Subject not unworthy my Remark. He there has a Digression concerning a Possibility, that in some Circumstances a Man may receive an Injury, and yet be conscious to himself that he deserves it. There are abundance of fine Things said on the Subject; but the whole wrap'd up in so much Jingle and Pun, (which was the Wit of those Times) that it is scarce intelligible; but I thought the Design was well enough in the following Sketch of the old Gentleman's Poetry: For in this Case, where Two are Rivals for the same Thing, and propose to obtain it by Presents, he that attempts the Judge's Honesty, by making him Offers of Reward, ought not to complain when he loses his Cause by a better Bidder. The good old Dogrel runs thus:

*A Poor Man once a Judge besought,
To judge aright his Cause,
And with a Pot of Oil salutes
This Judger of the Laws.*

*My Friend, quoth he, thy Cause is good:
He glad away did trudge;
Anon his wealthy Foe did come
Before this partial Judge.*

An

*An Hog well fed this Churl presents,
And craves a Strain of Law;
The Hog receiv'd, the Poor Man's Right
Was judg'd not worth a Straw.*

*Therewith he cry'd, O ! Partial Judge,
Thy Dodm has me undone;
When Oil I gave, my Cause was good,
But now to Ruin run.*

*Poor Man, quoth he, I thee forgot,
And see thy Cause of Foil;
An Hog came since into my House,
And broke thy Pot of Oil.*

Will's Coffee-house, July 15.

The Discourse happen'd this Evening to fall upon Characters drawn in Plays, and a Gentleman remark'd, That there was no Method in the World of knowing the Taste of an Age, or Period of Time so good, as by the Observations of the Persons represented in their Comedies. There were several Instances produced, as *Ben. Johnson's* bringing in a Fellow smoaking as a Piece of Foppery; but, said the Gentleman, (who entertain'd us on this Subject) this Matter is no where so observable as in the Difference of the Characters of Women on the Stage in the last Age, and in this. It is not to be supposed that it was a Poverty of Genius in *Shakespeare*, that his Women made so small a Figure in his Dialogues; but it certainly is, that he drew Women as they then were in Life; for that Sex had not in those Days that Freedom in Conversation; and their Characters were only, that they were Mothers, Sisters, Daughters, and Wives. There were not then among the Ladies, shining Wits, Politicians, Virtuosaë, Free-Thinkers, and Disputants; nay, there was then hardly such a Creature ev'n as a Coquet: But Vanity had quite another Turn, and the most conspicuous

Woman

Woman at that Time of Day was only the best Housewife. Were it possible to bring into Life an Assembly of Matrons of that Age, and introduce the learned Lady *Woodby* into their Company, they would not believe the same Nation could produce a Creature so unlike any Thing they ever saw in it.

But these Ancients would be as much astonish'd to see in the same Age so illustrious a Pattern to all who love Things Praise-worthy, as the divine *Aspasia*. Methinks, I now see her walking in her Garden like our first Parent, with unaffected Charms, before Beauty had Spectators, and bearing celestial conscious Virtue in her Aspect. Her Countenance is the lively Picture of her Mind, which is the Seat of Honour, Truth, Compassion, Knowledge, and Innocence.

There dwells the Scorn of Vice and Pity too.

In the Midst of the most ample Fortune, and Veneration of all that behold and know her, without the least Affectation, she consults Retirement, the Contemplation of her own Being, and that supreme Power which bestowed it. Without the Learning of Schools, or Knowledge of a long Course of Arguments, she goes on in a steady Course of uninterrupted Piety and Virtue, and adds to the Severity and Privacy of the last Age all the Freedom and Ease of this. The Language and Mien of a Court she is possessed of in the highest Degree; but the Simplicity and humble Thoughts of a Cottage, are her more welcome Entertainments. *Aspasia* is a Female Philosopher, who does not only live up to the Resignation of the most retired Lives of the ancient Sages, but also to the Schemes and Plans which they thought beautiful, tho' inimitable. This Lady is the most exact Oeconomist, without appearing busie; the most strictly vir-

tuous,

tuous,
Applau
Repro
it wi
that k
last th

But
dies,
less P
Worl
and I
in he
cour
appa
tific
Ref
is su
fia,
Ob
as

M
H
w
t
t
l

tuous, without tasting the Praise of it; and shuns Applause with as much Industry, as others do Reproach. This Character is so particular, that it will very easily be fixed on her only, by all that know her: But I dare say, she will be the last that finds it out.

But, alas! If we have One or Two such Ladies, How many Dozens are there like the restless *Poluglossa*, who is acquainted with all the World but her self; who has the Appearance of all, and Possession of no one Virtue: She has indeed in her Practice the Absence of Vice, but her Discourse is the continual History of it; and it is apparent, when she speaks of the criminal Gratifications of others, that her Innocence is only a Restraint, with a certain Mixture of Envy. She is so perfectly opposite to the Character of *Aspasia*, that as Vice is terrible to her only as it is the Object of Reproach, so Virtue is agreeable only as it is attended with Applause.

St. James's Coffee-house, July 15.

It is now Twelve a Clock at Noon, and no Mail come in; therefore I am not without Hopes, that the Town will allow me the Liberty which my Brother News-Writers take, in giving them what may be for their Information in another Kind, and indulge me in doing an Act of Friendship, by publishing the following Account of Goods and Moveables.

This is to give Notice, That a magnificent Palace, with great Variety of Gardens, Statues, and Water-Works, may be bought cheap in *Drury-Lane*; where there are likewise several Castles to be disposed of, very delightfully situated; as also Groves, Woods, Forrests, Fountains and Country Seats, with very pleasant Prospects on all Sides of them; being the Moveables of *Ch——r R——ch Esq*; who is breaking

ad.

ing.

ing up House-keeping, and has many curious Pieces of Furniture to be disposed of, which may be seen between the Hours of Six and Ten in the Evening.

The INVENTORY.

Spirits of Right *Nants* Brandy, for Lambear Flames and Apparitions.

Three Bottles and a Half of Lightning.

One Shower of Snow in the whitest *French* Paper.

Two Showers of a browner Sort.

A Sea, consisting of a Dozen large Waves; the Tenth bigger than ordinary, and a little damaged.

A Dozen and a half of Clouds, trimm'd with black, and well conditioned.

A Rainbow a little faded.

A Set of Clouds after the *French* Mode, streaked with Lightning, and furbelow'd.

A New-Moon something decay'd.

A Pint of the finest *Spanish* Wash, being all that is left of Two Hogsheds sent over last Winter.

A Coach very finely gilt, and little used, with a Pair of Dragons, to be sold cheap.

A Setting-Sun, a Pennyworth.

An Imperial Mantle, made for *Cyrus the Great*, and worn by *Julius Caesar*, *Bajazet*, King *Henry the Eighth*, and Signior *Valentini*.

A Basket-Hilt Sword, very convenient to carry Milk in.

Roxana's Night-Gown.

Othello's Handkerchief.

The Imperial Robes of *Xerxes*, never worn but once.

A Wild-Boar, kill'd by Mrs. *Tofts* and *Dioclesian*.

Mr Addison
4th Vol. of
Tat. pref.

A Serpent to sting *Cleopatra*.

A Mustard-Bowl to make Thunder with.

Another of a bigger Sort, by Mr. *D* — *is's* Directions, little used.

Six Elbow-Chairs, very expert in Country-Dances, with Six Flower-Pots for their Partners.

The Whiskers of a *Turkish* Bassa.

The Complexion of a Murderer in a Band-box; consisting of a large Piece of burnt Cork, and a Cole-black Peruke.

A Suit of Clothes for a Ghost, *viz.* a bloody Shirt, a Doublet curiously pink'd, and a Coat with Three great Eyelet-Holes upon the Breast.

A Bale of Red *Spanish* Wool.

Modern Plots, commonly known by the Name of Trap-Doors, Ladders of Ropes, Visard-Masques, and Tables with broad Carpets over them.

Three Oak Cudgels, with one of Crab-Tree; all bought for the Use of Mr. *Penkethman*.

Materials for Dancing; as Masques, Castanets, and a Ladder of Ten Rounds.

Aurengzebe's Scymeter, made by *Will. Brown* in *Piccadilly*.

A Plume of Feathers, never used but by *Oedipus* and the Earl of *Essex*.

There are also Swords, Halberts, Sheep-Hooks, Cardinals Hats, Turbants, Drums, Gally Pots, a Gibbet, a Cradle, a Rack, a Cart-Wheel, an Altar, a Helmet, a Back-Piece, a Brest-Plate, a Bell, a Tub, and a Jointed-Baby.

These are the hard Shifts we Intelligencers are forced to; therefore our Readers ought to excuse us, if a Westerly Wind blowing for a Fortnight together, generally fills every Paper with an Order of Battle; when we show our Martial Skill in each Line, and, according to the
Space

Space we have to fill, we range our Men in Squadrons and Battalions, or draw out Company by Company, and Troop by Troop; ever observing, that no Muster is to be made, but when the Wind is in a cross Point, which often happens at the End of a Campaign, when half the Men are deserted or killed. The *Courant* is sometimes Ten deep, his Ranks close: The *Post-Boy* is generally in Files, for greater Exactness; and the *Post-Man* comes down upon you rather after the *Turkish* Way, Sword in Hand, Pell-mell, without Form or Discipline; but sure to bring Men enough into the Field; and where-ever they are raised, never to lose a Battle for Want of Numbers.

The T A T L E R. [N^o 43.]

— Bene Nummatum decorat Swadela Venusque.
HOR.

From *Saturd.* July 16. to *Tuesd.* July 19. 1709.

White's Chocolate-house, July 18.

I Write from hence at present to complain, That Wit and Merit are so little encouraged by People of Rank and Quality, that the Wits of the Age are obliged to run within *Temple-Bar* for Patronage. There is a deplorable Instance of this in the Case of Mr. D — y, who has dedicated his inimitable Comedy, called, *The Modern Prophets*, to a worthy Knight, to whom, it seems, he had before communicated his Plan, which was, *To Ridicule the Ridiculers of our established Doctrine*. I have elsewhere celebrated the Contrivance of this excellent *Drama*; but was

not,

nor, 'till I read the Dedication, wholly let into the Religious Design of it. I am afraid it has suffered Discontinuance at this gay End of the Town, for no other Reason but the *Piety* of the Purpose. There is however in this Epistle the true Life of Panegyrical Performance; and I do not doubt but, if the Patron would part with it, I can help him to others with good Pretensions to it; viz. of *Uncommon Understanding*, who would give him as much as he gave for it. I know perfectly well a Noble Person to whom these Words (which are the Body of the Panegyrick) would fit to a Hair.

Your *Easiness of Humour*, or rather your *harmonious Disposition*, is so admirably mixed with your *Composure*, that the rugged Cares and Disturbance that Publick Affairs brings with it, which does so vexatiously affect the Heads of other great Men of Business, &c. does scarce ever ruffle your unclouded Brow so much as with a Frown. And what above all is Praise-worthy, you are so far from thinking your self better than others, that a flourishing and opulent Fortune, which by a certain natural Corruption in its Quality, seldom fails to infect other Possessors with Pride, seems in this Case as if only providentially disposed to enlarge your Humility.

But I find, Sir, I am now got into a very large Field, where tho' I could with great Ease raise a Number of Plants in Relation to your Merit of this plauditory Nature; yet for Fear of an Author's general Vice, and that the plain Justice I have done you should, by my Proceeding and others mistaken Judgment, be imagined Flattery, a Thing the Bluntness of my Nature does not care to be concern'd with, and which I also know you abominate.

It is wonderful to see how many Judges of these fine Things spring up every Day by the Rise of Stocks, and other elegant Methods of abridging the Way to Learning and Criticism. But I do hereby forbid all Dedications to any Persons within the City of *London*, except Sir *Francis*, Sir *Stephen*, and the Bank, will take Epigrams and Epistles as Value received for their Notes; and the *East-India* Companies accept of Heroick Poems for their Seal'd Bonds. Upon which Bottom, our Publishers have full Power to treat with the City in Behalf of us Authors, to enable Traders to become Patrons and Fellows of the Royal Society, as well as receive certain Degrees of Skill in the *Latin* and *Greek* Tongues, according to the Quantity of the Commodities which they take off our Hands.

Grecian Coffee-house, July 18.

The Learned have so long laboured under the Imputation of Dryness and Dulness in their Accounts of their Phænomena, that an ingenious Gentleman of our Society has resolved to write a System of Philosophy in a more lively Method, both as to the Matter and Language, than has been hitherto attempted. He read to us the Plan upon which he intends to proceed. I thought his Account, by Way of Fable of the Worlds about us, had so much Vivacity in it, that I could not forbear transcribing his Hypothesis, to give the Reader a Taste of my Friend's Treatise, which is now in the Press.

The Inferior Deities having designed on a Day to play a Game at Football, knead together a numberless Collection of dancing Atoms into the Form of Seven rowling Globes: And that Nature might be kept from a dull Inactivity, each separate Particle is endued with a Principle of Motion, or a Power of Attraction,

tion, whereby all the several Parcels of Matter draw each other proportionably to the Magnitudes and Distances, into such a remarkable Variety of different Forms, as to produce all the wonderful Appearances we now observe in Empire, Philosophy, and Religion. But to proceed.

At the Beginning of the Game, each of the Globes being struck forward with a vast Violence, ran out of Sight, and wander'd in a straight Line thro' the infinite Spaces. The nimble Deities pursue, breathless almost, and spent in the eager Chace; each of them caught hold of one, and stamped it with his Name; as, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, and so of the rest. To prevent this Inconvenience for the future, the Seven are condemned to a Precipitation, which in our inferior Style we call Gravity. Thus the Tangential and Centripetal Forces, by their Counter-struggle, make the Celestial Bodies describe an exact Ellipsis.

There will be added to this, an Appendix, in Defence of the First Day of the Term according to the Oxford Almanack, by a learned Knight of this Realm, with an Apology for the said Knight's Manner of Dress; proving, That his Habit, according to this Hypothesis, is the true Modern and Fashionable; and that Buckles are not to be worn, by this System, 'till the 10th of March, in the Year 1714, which, according to the Computation of some of our greatest Divines, is to be the first Year of the Millennium; in which blessed Age, all Habits will be reduced to a Primitive Simplicity; and whoever shall be found to have persevered in a Constancy of Dress, in Spight of all the Allurements of prophane and heathen Habits, shall be rewarded with a never-fading Doublet of a Thousand Tears. All Points in the

System which are doubted, shall be attested by the Knight's Extemporary Oath, for the Satisfaction of his Readers.

Will's Coffee-house, July 18.

We were upon the Heroick Strain this Evening, and the Question was, What is the True Sublime? Many very good Discourses happen'd thereupon; after which a Gentleman at the Table, who is, it seems writing on that Subject, reassum'd the Argument; and tho' he ran thro' many Instances of Sublimity from the ancient Writers, said, He had hardly known an Occasion wherein the true Greatness of Soul, which animates a General in Action, is so well represented, with Regard to the Person of whom it was spoken, and the Time in which it was writ, as in a few Lines in a modern Poem: There is (continued he) nothing so forc'd and constrain'd, as what we frequently meet with in Tragedies; to make a Man under the Weight of a great Sorrow, or full of Meditation upon what he is soon to execute, cast about for a Simile to what he himself is, or the Thing which he is going to act: But there is nothing more proper and natural for a Poet, whose Business is to describe, and who is Spectator of one in that Circumstance when his Mind is working upon a great Image, and that the Idea's hurry upon his Imagination; I say, there is nothing so natural, as for a Poet to relieve and clear himself from the Burthen of Thought at that Time, by uttering his Conception in Simile and Metaphor. The highest Act of the Mind of Man, is to possess it self with Tranquility in eminent Danger, and to have its Thoughts so free, as to act at that Time without Perplexity. The ancient Authors have compared this sedate Courage to a Rock that remains immoveable amidst

amidst the Rage of Winds and Waves; but that is too stupid and inanimate a Similitude, and could do no Credit to the Hero. At other Times they are all of 'em wonderfully obliged to a *Lybian* Lion, which may give indeed very agreeable Terrors to a Description; but is no Compliment to the Person to whom it is applied: Eagles, Tygers, and Wolves, are made Use of on the same Occasion, and very often with much Beauty; but this is still an Honour done to the Brute, rather than the Hero. *Mars*, *Pallas*, *Bacchus*, and *Hercules*, have each of 'em furnish'd very good Similes in their Time, and made, doubtless, a greater Impression on the Mind of a Heathen, than they have on that of a modern Reader. But the sublime Image that I am talking of, and which I really think as great as ever enter'd into the Thought of Man, is in the Poem call'd, *The Campaign*; where the Simile of a ministring Angel sets forth the most sedate and the most active Courage, engaged in an Uproar of Nature, a Confusion of Elements, and a Scene of Divine Vengeance. Add to all, That these Lines compliment the General and his Queen at the same Time, and have all the natural Horrors, heighten'd by the Image that was still fresh in the Mind of every Reader.

(prov'd,

'Twas then Great Marlbro's mighty Soul was
That, in the Shock of charging Hosts unmov'd,
Amidst Confusion, Horror, and Despair,
Examin'd all the dreadful Scenes of War;
In peaceful Thought the Field of Death survey'd,
To fainting Squadrons sent the timely Aid,
Inspir'd repuls'd Battalions to engage,
And taught the doubtful Battle where to rage.
So when an Angel by Divine Command,
With rising Tempests shakes a guilty Land,

*Such as of late o'er pale Britannia past,
Calm and serene he drives the furious Blast;
And pleas'd th' Almighty's Orders to perform,
Rides in the Whirl-wind, and directs the Storm.*

The whole Poem is so exquisitely Noble and Poetick, that I think it an Honour to our Nation and Language. The Gentleman concluded his Critick on this Work, by saying, that he esteem'd it wholly new, and a wonderful Attempt to keep up the ordinary Idea's of a March of an Army, just as they happen'd in so warm and great a Style, and yet be at once Familiar and Heroick. Such a Performance is a Chronicle as well as a Poem, and will preserve the Memory of our Hero, when all the Edifices and Statues erected to his Honour are blended with common Dust.

St. James's Coffee-house, July 18.

Letters from the *Hague* of the 23d Instant, N. S. say, That the Allies were so forward in the Siege of *Tournay*, that they were preparing for a general Assault, which, it was supposed, would be made within a few Days. Deserters from the Town gave an Account, That the Garrison was carrying their Ammunition and Provisions into the Citadel, which occasion'd a Tumult among the Inhabitants of the Town. The *French* Army had laid Bridges over the *Sharp*, and made a Motion as if they intended to pass that River; but tho' they are joined by the Reinforcement expected from *Germany*, it was not believed they should make any Attempt towards relieving *Tournay*. Letters from *Brabant* say, There has been a Discovery made of a Design to deliver up *Antwerp* to the Enemy. The States of *Holland* have agreed to a general Naturalization of all Protestants who shall fly into their

their Dominions; to which Purpose, a Proclamation was to be issued within few Days.

They write from *France*, That the great Misery and Want under which that Nation has so long laboured, has ended in a Pestilence, which began to appear in *Burgundy* and *Dauphine*. They add, That in the Town of *Maxon*, Three Hundred Persons had died in the Space of Ten Days. Letters from *Lisle* of the 24th Instant advise, That great Numbers of Deserters came daily into that City, the most Part of whom are Dragoons. We are advised from *France*, That the *Loire* having overflowed its Banks, hath laid the Country under Water for 300 Miles together.

The TATLER. [N^o 44.

— *Nullus Amor est medicabilis Herbis.*

From Tuesd. July 19. to Thursd. July 21. 1709.

White's Chocolate-house, July 19.

THIS Day, passing through *Covent-Garden*, I was stopp'd in the *Piazza* by *Pacolet*, to observe what he called the Triumph of Love and Youth. I turned to the Object he pointed at; and there I saw a gay gilt Chariot drawn by fresh prancing Horses; the Coachman with a new Cockade, and the Lacqueys with Insolence and Plenty in their Countenances. I asked immediately, What young Heir or Lover own'd that glittering Equipage? But my Companion interrupted: Do not you see there the mourning *Aesculapius*? The Mourning! said I. Yes *Isaac*, said *Pacolet*, He is in deep Mourning, and is the languishing hopeless Lover of the divine *Hebe*, the Emblem of Youth and Beauty. The excellent and

learned Sage you behold in that Furniture, is the strongest Instance imaginable, that Love is the most powerful of all Things.

You are not so ignorant as to be a Stranger to the Character of *Æsculapius*, as the Patron and most successful of all who profess the Art of Medicine. But as most of his Operations are owing to a natural Sagacity or Impulse, he has very little troubled himself with the Doctrine of Drugs; but has always given Nature more Room to help her self, than any of her learned Assistants; and consequently Has done greater Wonders than is in the Power of Art to perform: For which Reason he is half deify'd by the People; and has ever been justly courted by all the World, as if he were a Seventh Son.

It happen'd, that the charming *Hebe* was reduced, by a long and violent Fever, to the most extreme Danger of Death; and when all Skill fail'd, they sent for *Æsculapius*. The renowned Artist was touch'd with the deepest Compassion to see the faded Charms and faint Bloom of *Hebe*; and had a generous Concern in beholding a Struggle, not between Life, but rather between Youth and Death. All his Skill and his Passion tended to the Recovery of *Hebe*, beautiful even in Sicknes: But, alas! the unhappy Physician knew not, that in all his Care he was only sharpening Darts for his own Destruction. In a Word, his Fortune was the same with that of the Statuary, who fell in Love with the Image of his own making; and the unfortunate *Æsculapius* is become the Patient of her whom he lately recovered. Long before this Disaster, *Æsculapius* was far gone in the unnecessary and superfluous Amusements of old Age, in increasing unweildy Stores, and providing, in the midst of an Incapacity of Enjoyment of what he had, for a Supply of more Wants than he had Calls for in Youth it self. But these low Considerations

are

are now no more, and Love has taken Place of Avarice, or rather is become an Avarice of another Kind, which still urges him to pursue what he does not want. But behold the Metamorphosis; the anxious mean Cares of an Usurer are turned into the Languishments and Complaints of a Lover. Behold, says the aged *Æsculapius*, I submit, I own, great Love, thy Empire: Pity, *Hebe*, the Fop you have made: What have I to do with Guilding but on Pills? Yea, O Fair! For thee I sit amidst a Crowd of painted Deities on my Chariot, button'd in Gold, clasp'd in Gold, without having any Value for that beloved Metal, but as it adorns the Person, and laces the Hat of thy dying Lover. I ask not to live, O *Hebe*! Give me but gentle Death: *Euthanasia*, *Euthanasia*, that is all I implore. When *Æsculapius* had finished his Complaint, *Pacolet* went on in deep Morals on the Incertainty of Riches with this remarkable Exclamation; O Wealth! How impotent art thou? And how little dost thou supply us with real Happiness, when the Usurer himself can forget thee for the Love of what is as foreign to his Felicity as thou art?

Will's Coffee-house, July 19.

The Company here, who have all a delicate Taste of Theatrical Representations, had made a Gathering to purchase the Moveables of the neighbouring Play-house, for the Encouragement of one which is setting up in the *Hay-Market*. But the Proceedings at the Auction (by which Method the Goods have been sold this Evening) have been so unfair, that this generous Design has been frustrated; for the *Imperial Mantle made for Cyrus* was missing, as also the *Chariot and Two Dragons*: But upon Examination it was found, that a Gentleman of *Hampshire* had clandestinely bought them both, and is gone down to his Country Seat; and that on

Saturday last he passed through *St. aines* attired in that Robe, and drawn by the said *Dragons*, assisted by Two only of his own Horses. This Theatrical Traveller has also left Orders with Mr. *Hall* to send the faded Rainbow to the Scowers, and when it comes home, to dispatch it after him. At the same Time C----- R----- Esq; is invited to bring down his *Setting Sun* himself, and be Box-keeper to a Theatre erected by this Gentleman near *Southampton*. Thus there has been nothing but Artifice in the Management of this Affair; for which Reason I beg Pardon of the Town, that I inserted the Inventory in my Paper, and solemnly protest, I knew nothing of this artful Design of vending these Rarities: But I meant only the Good of the World in that and all other Things which I divulge.

And now I am upon this Subject, I must do my self Justice in Relation to an Article in a former Paper, wherein I made Mention of a Person who keeps a Puppet-Show in the Town of *Bath*; I was tender of naming Names, and only just hinted, that he makes larger Promises, when he invites People to his Dramatick Representations, than he is able to perform: But I am credibly informed, that he makes a prophane lewd Jester, whom he calls *Punch*, speak to the Dishonour of *Isaac Bickerstaff* with great Familiarity; and before all my learned Friends in that Place, takes upon him to dispute my Title to the Appellation of *Esquire*. I think I need not say much to convince all the World, that this Mr. *Powell* (for that is his Name) is a pragmatikal and vain Person to pretend to argue with me on any Subject. *Mecum certasse feretur*; that is to say, It will be an Honour to him to have it said he contended with me; but I would have him to know, that I can look beyond his Wires, and know very well the whole

whole Trick of his Art, and that it is only by these Wires that the Eye of the Spectator is cheated, and hinder'd from seeing that there is a Thread on one of *Punch's* Chops, which draws it up, and lets it fall at the Discretion of the said *Powell*, who stands behind and plays him, and makes him speak sawcily of his Betters. He! To pretend to make Prologues against me!-- But a Man never behaves himself with Decency in his own Case; therefore I shall command my self, and never trouble me further with this little Fellow, who is himself but a tall Puppet, and has not Brains enough to make even Wood speak as it ought to do: And I, that have heard the Groaning Board, can despise all that his Puppets shall be able to speak as long as they live. But, *Ex quovis Ligno non fit Mercurius*. He has pretended to write to me also from the *Bath*, and says, He thought to have deferred giving me an Answer till he came to his Books; but that my Writings might do well with the Waters: Which are pert Expressions that become a School-boy, better than one that is to teach others: And when I have said a civil Thing to him, he cries, *Oh! I thank you for that--- I am your humble Servant for that*. Ah! Mr. *Powell*, these smart Civilities will never run down Men of Learning: I know well enough your Design is to have all Men *Automata*, like your Puppets; but the World is grown too wise, and can look through these thin Devices. I know you design to make a Reply to this; but be sure you stick close to my Words; for if you bring me into Discourses concerning the Government of your Puppets, I must tell you, *I neither am, nor have been, nor will be, at Leisure to answer you*. It is really a burning Shame this Man should be tolerated in abusing the World with such Representations of Things: But his Parts decay,

decay, and he is not much more alive than *Partridge*.

From my own Apartment, July 14.

I must beg Pardon of my Readers that for this Time I have, I fear, huddled up my Discourse, having been very busy in helping an old Friend of mine out of Town. He has a very good Estate, is a Man of Wit; but he had been Three Years absent from Town, and can't bear a Jest; for which Reason I have, with some Pains, convinc'd him, that he can no more live here than if he were a downright Bankrupt. He was so fond of dear *London*, that he began to fret only inwardly; but being unable to laugh and be laugh'd at, I took a Place in the Northern Coach for him and his Family; and hope he is got to Night safe from all Sneerers in his own Parlour.

St. James's Coffee-house, July 20.

This Morning we received by Express, the agreeable News of the Surrender of the Town of *Tournay* on the 28th Instant, N. S. The Place was assaulted at the Attacks of General *Schuytemberg*, and that of General *Lottum*, at the same Time. The Action at both those Parts of the Town was very obstinate, and the Allies lost a considerable Number at the Beginning of the Dispute; but the Fight was continued with so great Bravery, that the Enemy observing our Men to be Masters of all the Posts which were necessary for a general Attack, beat the *Chamade*, and Hostages were receiv'd from the Town, and others sent from the Besiegers, in order to come to a formal Capitulation for the Surrender of the Place. We have also this Day received Advice, That Sir *John Leak*, who lies off of *Dunkirk*, had intercepted several Ships laden with Corn from the *Baltick*; and that the
Dutch

Dutch Privateers had fallen in with others, and carried them into *Holland*. The *French Letters* advise, That the young Son to the Duke of *Anjou* lived but Eight Days.

The TATLER. [N^o 45.]

*Credo Pudicitiam Saturno Rege moratam
In Terris.*—

From *Thursd. July 21. to Saturd. July 23. 1709.*

White's Chocolate house, July 22.

THE other Day I took a Walk a Mile or Two out of Town, and strolling wherever Chance led me, I was insensibly carried into a By-Road, along which was a very agreeable Quickset, of an extraordinary Height, which surrounded a very delicious Seat and Garden: From one Angle of the Hedge, I heard a Voice cry, Sir, Sir --- This rais'd my Curiosity, and I heard the same Voice say, but in a gentle Tone, Come forward, come forward. I did so, and one through the Hedge called me by my Name, and bad me go on to the Left, and I should be admitted to visit an old Acquaintance in Distress. The Laws of Knight Errantry made me obey the Summons without Hesitation; and I was let in at the Back-Gate of a lovely House by a Maid-Servant, who carried me from Room to Room, 'till I came into a Gallery; at the End of which, I saw a fine Lady dressed in the most sumptuous Habit, as if she were going to a Ball, but with the most abject and disconsolate Sorrow in her Face
that

that I ever beheld. As I came near, she burst into Tears, and cry'd, Sir, Do not you know the unhappy *Teraminta*? I soon recollected her whole Person: But (said I) Madam, The Simplicity of Dress, in which I have ever seen you at your good Father's House, and the Chearfulness of Countenance with which you always appeared, are so unlike the Fashion and Temper you are now in, that I did not easily recover the Memory of you. Your Habit was then decent and modest, your Looks serene and beautiful: Whence then this unaccountable Change? Nothing can speak so deep a Sorrow as your present Aspect; yet your Dress is made for Jollity and Reveling. It is (said she) an unspeakable Pleasure to meet with one I know, and to bewail my self to any that is not an utter Stranger to Humanity.

When your Friend my Father died, he left me to a wide World, with no Defence against the Insults of Fortune, but rather, a Thousand Snares to intrap me in the Dangers to which Youth and Innocence are exposed, in an Age wherein Honour and Virtue are become mere Words, and used only as they serve to betray those who understand them in their native Sense, and obey them as the Guides and Motives of their Being. The wickedest of all Men living, the abandoned *Decius*, who has no Knowledge of any good Art or Purpose of Humane Life, but as it tends to the Satisfaction of his Appetites, had Opportunities of frequently seeing and entertaining me at a House where mixed Company boarded, and where he placed himself for the base Intention which he has since brought to pass. *Decius* saw enough in me to raise his brutal Desires, and my Circumstances gave him Hopes of accomplishing them. But all the glittering Expectations he could lay before me, joined by my private Terrors of Poverty,

verty it self, could not for some Months prevail upon me; yet however I hated his Intention, I still had a secret Satisfaction in his Courtship; and always expos'd my self to his Solicitations. See here the Bane of our Sex! Let the Flattery be never so apparent, the Flatterer never so ill thought of, his Praises are still agreeable, and we contribute to our own Deceit. I was therefore ever fond of all Opportunities and Pretences of being in his Company. In a Word, I was at last ruined by him, and brought to this Place, where I have been ever since immur'd; and from the fatal Day after my Fall from Innocence, my Worshipper became my Master and my Tyrant.

Thus you see me habited in the most gorgeous Manner, not in Honour of me as a Woman he loves, but as this Attire charms his own Eye, and urges him to repeat the Gratification he takes in me, as the Servant of his brutish Lusts and Appetites. I know not where to fly for Redress; but am here pining away Life in the Solitude and Severity of a Nun, but the Conscience and Guilt of an Harlot. I live in this lewd Practice with a Religious Awe of my Minister of Darknes, upbraided with the Support I receive from him, for the inestimable Possession of Youth, of Innocence, of Honour, and of Conscience. I see, Sir, my Discourse grows painful to you, all I beg of your is, to paint in so strong Colours, as to let *Decius* see I am discovered to be in his Possession, that I may be turn'd out of this detestable Scene of regular Iniquity, and either think no more, or sin no more. If your Writings have the good Effect of gaining my Enlargement, I promise you I will atone for this unhappy Step, by preferring an innocent laborious Poverty, to all the guilty Affluence the World can offer me.

WILK

Will's Coffee-house, July 21.

To show that I do not bear an irreconcilable Hatred to my mortal Enemy, Mr. *Powell* at *Bath*, I do his Function the Honour to publish to the World, that Plays represented by Puppets are permitted in our Universities, and that Sort of *Drama* is not wholly thought unworthy the Critick of learned Heads: But as I have been conversant rather with the greater Ode, as I think the Criticks call it, I must be so humble as to make a Request to Mr. *Powell*, and desire him to apply his Thoughts to answering the Difficulties with which my Kinsman, the Author of the following Letter, seems to be embarrassed.

To my Honoured Kinsman Isaac Bickerstaff Esq;

Dear Cousin,

HAD the Family of the *Beadlestaffs*, where-
 of I, tho' unworthy, am one, known of
 your being lately at *Oxon*, we had in our own
 Name, and in the Universities, (as it is our
 Office) made you a Compliment: But your
 short Stay here robbed us of an Opportunity
 of paying our due Respects, and you of re-
 ceiving an ingenious Entertainment, with
 which we at present divert our selves and
 Strangers. A *Puppet-Show* at this Time sup-
 plies the Want of an *ACT*. And since the
 Nymphs of this City are disappointed of a lus-
 cious Musick-Speech, and the Country Ladies
 of hearing their Sons or Brothers speak Ver-
 ses; yet the vocal Machines, like them, by
 the Help of a Prompter, say Things as much
 to the Benefit of the Audience, and almost
 as properly their own. The Licence of a *Terra-
 Filius* is refined to the well-bred Satyr of *Pun-
 chenello*. Now, Cousin *Bickerstaff*, tho' *Punch*
 has

has neither a *French* Nightcap, nor Long Pockets, yet you must own him to be a Pretty Fellow, a *very* Pretty Fellow: Nay, since he seldom leaves the Company, without calling, Son of a Whore, demanding Satisfaction, and Duelling, he must be owned a *Smart* Fellow too. Yet, by some Indecencies towards the Ladies, he seems to be of a Third Character, distinct from any you have yet touch'd upon. A young Gentleman who sat next me (for I had the Curiosity of seeing this Entertainment) in a tufted Gown, red Stockings, and Long Wig, (which I pronounce to be tantamount to red Heels and a dangling Cane) was enraged when *Punchenello* disturbed a soft Love Scene with his Ribaldry. You would oblige us mightily by laying down some Rules for adjusting the extravagant Behaviour of this *Almanzor* of the Play, and by writing a Treatise on this Sort of Dramatick Poetry, so much favoured, and so little understood, by the learned World.

From its being conveyed in a Cart after the *Thespian* Manner, all the Parts being recited by one Person, as the Custom was before *Æschylus*, and from the Behaviour of *Punch* as if he had won the Goal, you may possibly deduce its Antiquity, and settle the Chronology, as well as some of our Modern Criticks. In its natural Transitions, from Mournful to Merry; as, from the Hanging of a Lover, to Dancing upon the Rope; from the Stalking of a Ghost, to a Lady's presenting you with a Jig; you may discover such a Decorum, as is not to be found elsewhere than in our *Tragi-Comedies*. But I forget my self; 'tis not for me to dictate: I thought fit, dear Cousin, to give you these Hints, to shew you, that the *Beadle-staffs* don't walk before Men of Letters to no
Pur-

‘ Purpose ; and that tho’ we do but hold up the
 ‘ Train of Arts and Sciences, yet like other
 ‘ Pages, we are now and then let into our La-
 ‘ dies Secrets. I am

Your most

From Mother Gour-
 don’s, at Hedington,
 near Oxon, June 18.

Affectionate

Kinsman,

Benjamin Beadlestaff.

From my own Apartment, July 22.

I am got hither safe, but never spent Time with so little Satisfaction as this Evening; for you must know, I was Five Hours with Three Merry, and Two *Honest Fellows*. The former sang Catches; and the latter even died with laughing at the Noise they made. Well, (says *Tom Belfrey*) You Scholars, Mr. *Bickerstaff*, are the worst Company in the World. Ay, (says his Opposite) You are dull to Night; prithee be merry. With that I huzza’d, and took a Jump cross the Table, then came clever upon my Legs, and fell a laughing. Let Mr. *Bickerstaff* alone (says one of the *Honest Fellows*), when he’s in a good Humour, he’s as good Company as any Man in *England*. He had no sooner spoke, but I snatched his Hat off his Head, and clap’d it upon my own, and burst out a laughing again; upon which we all fell a laughing for half an Hour. One of the *Honest Fellows* got behind me in the Interim, and hit me a sound Slap on the Back; upon which he got the Laugh out of my Hand, and it was such a Twang on my Shoulders, that I confess he was much merrier than I. I was half angry; but resolved to keep up the good Humour of the

the Company; and after hollowing as loud as I could possibly, I drank off a Bumper of Claret, that made me stare again. Nay, (says one of the *Honest Fellows*) Mr. *Isaac* is in the Right, there is no Conversation in this; What signifies Jumping, or hitting one another on the Back? Let's drink about. We did so from Seven a Clock till Eleven; and now I am come hither, and, after the Manner of the wise *Pythagoras*, begin to reflect upon the Passages of the Day. I remember nothing, but that I am bruised to Death; and as it is my Way to write down all the good Things I have heard in the last Conversation to furnish my Paper, I can from this only tell you my Sufferings, and my Bangs.

I nam'd *Pythagoras* just now, and I protest to you, as he believ'd Men after Death enter'd into other Species, I am now and then tempted to think other Animals enter into Men, and could name several on Two Legs, that never discover any Sentiment above what is common with the Species of a lower Kind; as we see in these bodily Wits whom I was with to Night, whose Parts consist in Strength and Activity; but their boisterous Mirth gives me great Impatience for the Return of such Happiness as I enjoyed in a Conversation last Week. Among others in that Company, we had *Florio*, who never interrupted any Man living when he was speaking; or ever ceased to speak, but others lamented that he had done. His Discourse ever arises from a Fulness of the Matter before him, and not from Ostentation or Triumph of his Understanding; for though he seldom delivers what he need fear being repeated, he speaks without having that End in View; and his Forbearance of Calumny or Bitterness, is owing rather to his good Nature than his Discretion; for which Reason, he is esteem'd a Gentleman perfectly qualified for
Con-

Conversation, in whom a general Good-will to Mankind takes off the Necessity of Caution and Circumspection.

We had at the same Time that Evening the best Sort of Companion that can be, a good-natured old Man. This Person meets in the Company of young Men, Veneration for his Benevolence, and is not only valued for the good Qualities of which he is Master, but reaps an Acceptance from the Pardon he gives to other Mens Faults : And the ingenuous Sort of Men with whom he converses, have so just a Regard for him, that he rather is an Example, than a Check to their Behaviour. For this Reason, as *Senecio* never pretends to be a Man of Pleasure before Youth, so young Men never set up for Wisdom before *Senecio* ; so that you never meet, where he is, those Monsters of Conversation, who are grave or gay above their Years. He never converses but with Followers of Nature and good Sense, where all that is uttered is only the Effect of a communicable Temper, and not of Emulation to excel their Companions ; all Desire of Superiority being a Contradiction to that Spirit which makes a just Conversation, the very Essence of which is mutual Good-will. Hence it is, that I take it for a Rule, that the natural, and not the acquired Man, is the Companion. Learning, Wit, Gallantry, and good Breeding, are all but subordinate Qualities in Society, and are of no Value, but as they are subservient to Benevolence, and tend to a certain Manner of being or appearing equal to the rest of the Company ; for Conversation is composed of an Assembly of Men, as they are Men, and not as they are distinguished by Fortune : Therefore he that brings his Quality with him into Conversation, should always pay the Reckoning ; for he came to receive Homage, and not to meet his Friends.— But the

the Din about my Ears from the Clamour of the People I was with this Evening, has carried me beyond my intended Purpose, which was to explain upon the Order of *Merry Fellows*; but I think I may pronounce of them, as I heard good *Senecio*, with a Spice of the Wit of the last Age, say, *viz.* That a *Merry Fellow* is the *Saddest Fellow* in the World.

The T A T L E R. [N^o 46.]

*Non bene conveniunt, nec in una Sede morantur,
Majestas & Amor. ———*

From *Saturd.* July 23. to *Tuesd.* July 26. 1709.

White's Chocolate-house, July 25.

WE see every Day Volumes written against that Tyrant of Humane Life called *Love*, and yet there is no Help found against his Cruelties, or Barrier against the Inroads he is pleas'd to make into the Mind of Man. After this Preface, you will expect I am going to give particular Instances of what I have asserted. That Expectation cannot be rais'd too high for the Novelty of the History, and Manner of Life, of the Emperor *Aurengzebe*, who has resided for some Years in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, with the Air and Mien indeed of his Imperial Quality, but the Equipage and Appointment only of a private Gentleman. This Potentate, for a long Series of Time, appeared from the Hour of Twelve till that of Two at a Coffee-house near the *Change*, and had a Seat (though without a Canopy) sacred to himself, where

where he gave diurnal Audiences concerning Commerce, Politicks, Tare and Tret, Usury and Abatement, with all Things necessary for helping the Distressed, who are willing to give one Limb for the better Maintenance of the rest; or such joyous Youths, whose Philosophy is confined to the present Hour, and were desirous to call in the Revenue of next half Year to double the Enjoyment of this. Long did this growing Monarch employ himself after this Manner: And as Alliances are necessary to all great Kingdoms, he took particularly the Interests of *Lewis* the Fourteenth into his Care and Protection. When all Mankind were attacking that unhappy Monarch, and those who had neither Valour or Wit to oppose against him, would be still showing their impotent Malice by laying Wagers in Opposition to his Interests, *Aurengzebe* ever took the Part of his Contemporary, and laid immense Treasures on his Side in Defence of his important Magazine of *Toulon*. *Aurengzebe* also had all this while a constant Intelligence with *India*, and his Letters were answered in Jewels, which he soon made Brilliant, and caused to be affixed to his Imperial Castor, which he always wears cock'd in Front, to show his Defiance; with an Heap of Imperial Snuff in the Middle of his ample Visage, to show his Sagacity. The Zealots, for this little Spot called *Great Britain*, fell universally into this Emperor's Policies, and paid Homage to his superior Genius, in forfeiting their Coffers to his Treasury.

But Wealth and Wisdom are Possessions too solemn not to give Weariness to active Minds, without the Relief (in vacant Hours) of Wit and Love, which are the proper Amusements of the Powerful and the Wise: This Emperor therefore, with great Regularity, every Day at Five in the
After-

Afternoon, leaves his Money-Changers, his Publicans, and little Hoarders of Wealth, to their low Pursuits, and ascends his Chariot to drive to *Will's*; where the Taste is refined, and a Relish given to Mens Possessions, by a polite Skill in gratifying their Passions and Appetites. There it is that the Emperor has learned to live and to love, and not, like a Miser, to gaze only on his Ingots or his Treasures; but with a nobler Satisfaction, to live the Admiration of others, for his Splendour and Happiness in being Master of them. But a Prince is no more to be his own Caterer in his Love, than in his Food; therefore *Aurengzebe* has ever in waiting Two Purveyors for his Dishes, and his Wenches for his retired Hours, by whom the Scene of his Diversion is prepared in the following Manner.

There is near *Covent-Garden* a Street known by the Name of *Drury*, which, before the Days of Christianity, was purchased by the Queen of *Paphos*, and is the only Part of *Great Britain* where the Tenure of Vassalage is still in being. All that long Course of Building is under particular Districts or Ladiships, after the Manner of Lordships in other Parts, over which Matrons of known Abilities preside, and have, for the Support of their Age and Infirmities, certain Taxes paid out of the Rewards of the amorous Labours of the Young. This Seraglio of *Great Britain* is disposed into convenient Allies and Apartments, and every House, from the Cellar to the Garret, inhabited by Nymphs of different Orders, that Persons of every Rank may be accommodated with an immediate Consort, to allay their Flames, and partake of their Cares. Here it is, that when *Aurengzebe* thinks fit to give a Loose to Dalliance, the Purveyors prepare the Entertainment; and what makes it more
august

august is, that every Person concerned in the Interlude has his set Part, and the Prince sends before-hand Word what he designs to say, and directs also the very Answer which shall be made to him.

It has been before hinted, that this Emperor has a continual Commerce with *India*; and it is to be noted, that the largest Stone that rich Earth has produced, is in our *Aurengzebe's* Possession.

But all Things are now disposed for his Reception. At his Entrance into the *Seraglio*, a Servant delivers him his Bever of State and Love, on which is fixed this inestimable Jewel as his Diadem. When he is seated, the Purveyors, *Pandarus* and *Nuncio*, marching on each Side of the Matron of the House, introduce her into his Presence. In the midst of the Room, they bow all together to the Diadem.

When the Matron ———

Whoever thou art, (as thy awful Aspect speaks thee a Man of Power) be propitious to this Mansion of Love, and let not the Severity of thy Wisdom disdain, that by the Representation of naked Innocence, or pastoral Figures, we revive in thee the Memory at least of that Power of Venus, to which all the Wise and the Brave are some Part of their Lives devoted. Aurengzebe consents by a Nod, and they go out backward.

After this, an unhappy Nymph, who is to be supposed just escaped from the Hands of a Ravisher, with her Tresses dishevel'd, runs into the Room with a Dagger in her Hand, and falls before the Emperor.

Pity, Oh! pity! whoever thou art, an unhappy Virgin, whom one of thy Train has robbed of her Innocence; her Innocence, which was all her
 Per-

Portion---- Or rather, let me die like the memorable Lucretia-- Upon which she stabs her self. The Body is immediately examined after the Manner of our Coroners. *Lucretia* recovers by a Cup of right *Nants*; and the Matron, who is her next Relation, stops all Process at Law.

This unhappy Affair is no sooner over, but a naked Mad-woman breaks into the Room, calls for her Duke, her Lord, her Emperor. As soon as she spies *Aurengzebe*, the Object of all her Fury and Love, she calls for Petticoats, is ready to sink with Shame, and is dressed in all haste in new Attire at his Charge. This unexpected Accident of the Mad-woman, makes *Aurengzebe* curious to know, whether others who are in their Senses can guess at his Quality. For which Reason the whole Convent is examined one by one. The Matron marches in with a tawdy Country Girl---- Pray *Winifred*, (says she) Who do you think that fine Man with those Jewels and Pearls is? ---- I believe (says *Winifred*) it is our Landlord---- It must be the Squire himself--- The Emperor laughs at her Simplicity --- Go Fool, says the Matron: Then turning to the Emperor--- Your Greatness will pardon her Ignorance! After her, several others of different Characters are instructed to mistake who he is in the same Manner: Then the whole Sisterhood are called together, and the Emperor rises, and cocking his Hat, declares, He is the *Great Mogul*, and they his Concubines. A general Murmur goes through the Assembly, and *Aurengzebe* certifying, that he keeps them for State rather than Use; tells them, they are permitted to receive all Men into their Apartments; then proceeds through the Crowd, among whom he throws Medals shaped like Half-Crowns, and returns to his Chariot.

This

This being all that passed the last Day in which *Aurengzebe* visited the Women's Apartments, I consulted *Pacolet* concerning the Foundation of such strange Amusements in old Age: To which he answer'd; You may remember, when I gave you an Account of my good Fortune in being drowned on the 30th Day of my Humane Life, I told you of the Disasters I should otherwise have met with before I arrived at the End of my *Stamen*, which was Sixty Years. I may now add an Observation to you, That all who exceed that Period, except the latter Part of it is spent in the Exercise of Virtue and Contemplation of Futurity, must necessarily fall into an Indecent old Age, because, with Regard to all the Enjoyments of the Years of Vigour and Manhood, Childhood returns upon them: And as Infants ride on Sticks, build Houses in Dirt, and make Ships in Gutters, by a faint Idea of Things they are to act hereafter; so old Men play the Lovers, Potentates, and Emperors, from the decaying Image of the more perfect Performances of their stronger Years: Therefore be sure to insert *Æsculapius* and *Aurengzebe* in your next Bill of Mortality of the Metaphorically De-funct.

Will's Coffee-house, July 24.

As soon as I came hither this Evening, no less than Ten People produced the following Poem, which they all reported was sent to each of them by the Penny-Post from an unknown Hand. All the Battle-Writers in the Room were in Debate, who could be the Author of a Piece so martially written; and every Body applauded the Address and Skill of the Author, in calling it a *Postscript*: It being the Nature of a Post-

a Postscript to contain something very Material which was forgotten, or not clearly expressed in the Letter it self. Thus, the Verses being occasioned by a March without Beat of Drum, and that Circumstance being no ways taken Notice of in any of the Stanza's, the Author calls it a Postscript; not that it is a Postscript, but figuratively, because it wants a Postscript. Common Writers, when what they mean is not expressed in the Book it self, supply it by a Preface; but a Postscript seems to me the more just Way of Apology; because otherwise a Man makes an Excuse before the Offence is committed. All the Heroick Poets were guessed at for its Author; but though we could not find out his Name, yet one repeated a Couplet in *Hudibras* which spoke his Qualifications:

*I'th' midst of all this Warlike Rabble,
Crowdero march'd, expert and able.*

The Poem is admirably suited to the Occasion: For to write without discovering your Meaning, bears a just Resemblance to Marching without Beat of Drum.

On the March to Tournay without Beat of Drum.

The Brussels POSTSCRIPT.

*Could I with plainest Words express
That great Man's wonderful Address,
His Penetration, and his towering Thought;
It would the gazing World surprize,
To see one Man at all Times wise,
To view the Wonders he with Ease has wrought.*

*Refining Schemes approach his Mind,
Like Breezes of a Southern Wind,
To temperate a sultry glorious Day;
Whose Fannings, with an useful Pride,
Its mighty Heat doth softly guide,
And having cleared the Air, glide silently away.*

*Thus his Immensity of Thought,
Is deeply formed, and gently wrought,
His Temper always softening Life's Disease;
That Fortune, when she does intend
To rudely frown, she turns his Friend,
Admires his Judgment, and applauds his Ease.*

*His great Address in this Design,
Does now, and will for ever shine,
And wants a Waller but to do him Right;
The whole Amusement was so strong,
Like Fate he doom'd them to be wrong,
And Tournay's took by a peculiar Slight.*

*Thus, Madam, all Mankind behold
Your vast Ascendant, not by Gold,
But by your Wisdom, and your pious Life:
Your Aim no more than to destroy
That which does Europe's Ease annoy,
And supersede a Reign of Shame and Strife.*

St. James's Coffee-house, July 24.

My Brethren of the Quill, the ingenious Society of News-writers, having with great Spirit and Elegance already informed the World, that the Town of Tournay capitulated on the 28th Instant, there is nothing left for me to say, but to congratulate the good Company here, that we have Reason to hope for an Opportunity of thanking Mr. Withers next Winter in this Place, for the Service he has done his Country. No Man deserves better of his Friends
than

than that Gentleman, whose distinguishing Character it is, that he gives his Orders with the Familiarity, and enjoys his Fortune with the Generosity, of a Fellow-Soldier. His Grace the Duke of *Argyle* had also an eminent Part in the Reduction of this important Place. That illustrious Youth discovers the peculiar Turn of Spirit and Greatness of Soul, which only make Men of high Birth and Quality useful to their Country; and considers Nobility as an imaginary Distinction, unless accompanied with the Practice of those generous Virtues by which it ought to be obtained. But that our Military Glory is arrived at its present Height, and that Men of all Ranks so passionately affect their Share in it, is certainly owing to the Merit and Conduct of our glorious General: For as the great Secret in Chymistry, though not in Nature, has occasioned many useful Discoveries; and the fantastick Notion of being wholly disinterested in Friendship, has made Men do a Thousand generous Actions above themselves; so, though the present Grandeur and Fame of the Duke of *Marlborough* is a Station of Glory to which no one hopes to arrive, yet all carry their Actions to an higher Pitch, by having that great Example laid before them.

The T A T L E R. [N^o 47.

Quicquid agunt Homines nostri Farrago Libelli.

From Tuesday July 26. to Thursday July 28. 1709.

White's Chocolate-house, July 27.

MY Friend Sir *Thomas* has communicated to me his Letters from *Epsom* of the 25th Instant, which give, in general, a very good Account of the present Posture of Affairs in that Place; but that the Tranquility and Correspondence of the Company begins to be interrupted by the Arrival of Sir *Taffety-Tripper*, a Fortune-hunter, whose Follies are too gross to give Diversion; and whose Vanity is too stupid to let him be sensible that he is a publick Offence. If People will indulge a splenarick Humour, it is impossible to be at Ease, when such Creatures as are the Scandal of our Species, set up for Gallantry and Adventures. It will be much more easy therefore to laugh Sir *Taffety* into Reason, than convert him from his Foppery by any serious Contempt. I knew a Gentleman that made it a Maxim to open his Doors, and ever run into the Way of Bullies, to avoid their Insolence. The Rule will hold as well with Coxcombs: They are never mortified, but when they see you receive, and despise them; otherwise they rest assured, that it is your Ignorance makes them out of your good Graces; or, that 'tis only want of Admittance prevents their being amiable where they are shun'd and avoided. But Sir *Taffety* is a Fop of so sanguine a Complexion, that I fear it will
be

be very hard for the fair One he at present pursues to get rid of the Chace; without being so tired, as for her own Ease to fall into the Mouth of the Mungrel she runs from. But the History of Sir *Taffety* is as pleasant as his Character.

It happened, that when he first set up for a Fortune-hunter, he chose *Tunbridge* for the Scene of Action; where were at that Time two Sisters upon the same Design. The Knight believed of Course the Elder must be the better Prize; and consequently makes all his Sail that Way. People that want Sense, do always in an egregious Manner want Modesty, which made our Hero triumph in making his Amour as publick as was possible. The adored Lady was no less vain of his publick Addresses. An Attorney with one Cause is not half so restless as a Woman with one Lover. Where-ever they met, they talked to each other aloud, chose each other Partner at Balls, saluted at the most conspicuous Parts of the Service at Church, and practised in Honour of each other all the remarkable Particularities which are usual for Persons who admire one another, and are contemptible to the rest of the World. These Two Lovers seem'd as much made for each other as *Adam* and *Eve*, and all pronounced it a Match of Nature's own making; but the Night before the Nuptials, (so universally approved) the younger Sister, envious of the good Fortune even of her Sister, who had been present at most of their Interviews, and had an equal Taste for the Charms of a Fop (as there are a Set of Women made for that Order of Men); the younger, I say, unable to see so rich a Prize pass by her, discovered to Sir *Taffety*, that a Coquet Air, much Tongue, and Three Suits, was all the Portion of his Mistress. His Love vanished that Moment, himself and Equipage

the next Morning. It is uncertain where the Lover has been ever since engag'd; but certain it is, he has not appeared in his Character as a Follower of Love and Fortune till he arrived at *Ep-som*, where there is at present a young Lady of Youth, Beauty, and Fortune, who has alarmed all the Vain and the Impertinent to infest that Quarter. At the Head of this Assembly, *Sir Taffery* shines in the brightest Manner, with all the Accomplishments which usually ensnare the Heart of Woman; with this particular Merit, (which often is of great Service) that he is laughed at for her Sake. The Friends of the fair One are in much Pain for the Sufferings she goes through from the Perseverance of this Hero; but they may be much more so from the Danger of his succeeding, toward which they give him an helping Hand, if they dissuade her with Bitterness; for there is a fantastical Generosity in the Sex, to approve Creatures of the least Merit imaginable, when they see the Imperfections of their Admirers are become Marks of Derision for their Sakes; and there is nothing so frequent, as that he who was contemptible to a Woman in her own Judgment, has won her by being too violently opposed by others.

Grecian Coffee-house, July 27.

In the several Capacities I bear, of Astrologer, Civilian, and Physician, I have with great Application studied the publick Emolument: To this End serve all my Lucubrations, Speculations, and whatever other Labours I undertake, whether nocturnal or diurnal. On this Motive am I induced to publish a never-failing Medicine for the Spleen: My Experience in this Distemper came from a very remarkable Cure on my ever worthy Friend *Tom Spindle*, who, through excessive Gaiety, had exhausted
that

that natural Stock of Wit and Spirits he had long been blessed with: He was sunk and flattened to the lowest Degree imaginable, sitting whole Hours over the *Book of Martyrs*, and *Pilgrims Progress*; his other Contemplations never rising higher than the Colour of his Urine, or Regularity of his Pulse. In this Condition I found him, accompanied by the learned Dr. *Drachm*, and a good old Nurse. *Drachm* had prescribed Magazines of Herbs, and Mines of Steel. I soon discovered the Malady, and descanted on the Nature of it, till I convinced both the Patient and his Nurse, that the Spleen is not to be cured by Medicine, but by Poetry. *Apollo*, the Author of Physick, shone with diffusive Rays the best of Poets as well as of Physicians; and it is in this double Capacity that I have made my Way, and have found sweet, easy, flowing Numbers, are oft superior to our noblest Medicines. When the Spirits are low, and Nature sunk, the Muse, with sprightly and harmonious Notes, gives an unexpected Turn with a Grain of Poetry, which I prepare without the Use of Mercury. I have done Wonders in this Kind; for the Spleen is like the *Tarantula*, the Effects of whose malignant Poison are to be prevented by no other Remedy but the Charms of Musick: For you are to understand, that as some noxious Animals carry Antidotes for their own Poisons; so there is something equally unaccountable in Poetry: For though it is sometimes a Disease, it is to be cured only by it self. Now I knowing *Tom Spindle's* Constitution, and that he is not only a pretty Gentleman, but also a pretty Poet, found the true Cause of his Distemper was a violent Grief that moved his Affections too strongly: For during the late Treaty of Peace, he had writ a most excellent Poem on that Subject;

and when he wanted but two Lines in the last Stanza for finishing the whole Piece, there comes News that the *French* Tyrant would not sign. *Spindle* in a few Days took his Bed, and had lain there still, had not I been sent for. I immediately told him, there was great Probability the *French* would now sue to us for Peace. I saw immediately a new Life in his Eyes; and knew, That nothing could help him forward so well, as hearing Verses which he would believe worse than his own; I read him therefore the *Brussels Postscript*. After which I recited some Heroick Lines of my own, which operated so strongly on the Tympanum of his Ear, that I doubt not but I have kept out all other Sounds for a Fortnight; and have Reason to hope, we shall see him abroad the Day before his Poem.

This you see, is a particular Secret I have found out, *viz.* That you are not to chuse your Physician for his Knowledge in your Dilemper, but for having it himself. Therefore I am at Hand for all Maladies arising from Poetical Vapours, beyond which I never pretend. For being called the other Day to one in Love, I took indeed their Three Guinea's, and gave them my Advice; which was, to send for *Æsculapius*. *Æsculapius*, as soon as he saw the Patient, cries us, 'Tis Love! 'Tis Love! Oh! the unequal Pulse! These are the Symptoms a Lover feels; such Sighs, such Pangs, attend the uneasy Mind; nor can our Art, or all our boasted Skill, avail — Yet, O Fair! for thee — Thus the Sage ran on, and owned the Passion which he pitied, as well as that he felt a greater Pain than ever he cured: After which he concluded, All I can advise, is Marriage: Charms and Beauty will give new Life and Vigour, and turn the Course of Nature to its better Prospect. This is the new Way; and thus

thus *Æsculapius* has left his beloved Powders, and writes a *Recipe* for a Wife at Sixty. In short, my Friend followed the Prescription, and married Youth and Beauty in its perfect Bloom.

*Supine in Silvia's snowy Arms he lies,
And all the busy Care of Life defies :
Each happy Hour is fill'd with fresh Delight,
While Peace the Day, and Pleasure crowns the
[Night.*

From my own Apartment, July 27.

Tragical Passion was the Subject of the Discourse where I last visited this Evening; and a Gentleman who knows that I am at present writing a very deep Tragedy, directed his Discourse in a particular Manner to me. It is the common Fault (said he) of you, Gentlemen, who write in the Buskin Style, that you give us rather the Sentiments of such who behold Tragical Events, than of such who bear a Part in 'em themselves. I would advise all who pretend this Way, to read *Shakespear* with Care, and they will soon be deterred from putting forth what is usually called Tragedy. The Way of common Writers in this Kind, is rather the *Description* than the *Expression* of Sorrow. There is no Medium in these Attempts; and you must go to the very Bottom of the Heart, or it is all mere Language; and the Writer of such Lines is no more a Poet, than a Man is a Physician for knowing the Names of Distempers, without the Causes of them. Men of Sense are professed Enemies to all such empty Labours: For he who pretends to be sorrowful, and is not, is a Wretch yet more contemptible than he who pretends to be merry, and is not. Such a Tragedian is only maudlin drunk. The

Gentleman went on with much Warmth; but all he could say had little Effect upon me: But when I came hither, I so far observed his Counsel, that I looked into *Shakespear*. The Tragedy I dipped into was, *Harry the Fourth*. In the Scene where *Morton* is preparing to tell *Northumberland* of his Son's Death; the old Man does not give him Time to speak, but says,

*The Whiteness of thy Cheeks
Is apter than thy Tongue to tell thy Errand;
Even such a Man, so faint, so spiritless,
So dull, so dead in Look, so Woe-- Be gone.
Drew Priam's Curtain at the Dead of Night,
And would have told him Half his Troy was burnt:
But Priam found the Fire, e're he his Tongue,
And I my Percy's Death e're thou report'st it.*

The Image in this Place is wonderfully noble and great; yet this Man in all this is but rising towards his great Affliction, and is still enough himself, as you see, to make a Simile? But when he is certain of his Son's Death, he is lost to all Patience, and gives up all the Regards of this Life; and since the last of Evils is fallen upon him, he calls for it upon all the World.

*Now let not Nature's Hand
Keep the wild Flood confined; let Order die,
And let the World no longer be a Stage,
To feed Contention in a ling'ring Act;
But let one Spirit of the first-born Cain
Reign in all Bosoms, that each Heart being set
On bloody Courses, the wide Scene may end,
And Darknes be the Burier of the Dead.*

Read-

Reading but this one Scene has convinced me, that he who describes the Concern of great Men, must have a Soul as noble, and as susceptible of high Thoughts, as they whom he represents: I shall therefore lay by my *Drama* for some Time, and turn my Thoughts to Cares and Griefs, somewhat below that of Heroes, but no less moving. A Misfortune proper for me to take Notice of, has too lately happened: The disconsolate *Maria* has three Days kept her Chamber for the Loss of the beauteous *Fidelia*, her Lap-dog. *Lesbia* her self did not shed more Tears for her Sparrow. What makes her the more concern'd, is, that we know not whether *Fidelia* was kill'd or stolen; bet she was seen in the Parlour-Window when the Train-bands went by, and never since. Whoever gives Notice of her, dead or alive, shall be rewarded with a Kiss of her Lady.

The TATLER. [N^o 48.]

— *Virtutem Verba putant, ut
Lucum Ligna.* — Hor.

From *Thursday July 28. to Saturday July 30. 1709.*

From my own Apartment, July 29.

THIS Day I obliged *Pacolet* to entertain me with Matters which regarded Persons of his own Character and Occupation. We chose to take our Walk on *Tower-Hill*; and as we were coming from thence in order to stroll as far as *Garraway's*, I observed two Men, who had but just landed, coming from the Water-side. I thought there was something uncommon

mon in their Mien and Aspect ; but though they seemed by their Visage to be related, yet was there a Warmth in their Manner, as if they differed very much in their Sentiments of the Subject on which they were talking. One of them seem'd to have a natural Confidence, mixed with an ingenuous Freedom in his Gesture, his Dress very plain, but very graceful and becoming : The other, in the midst of an over-bearing Carriage, betrayed (by frequently looking round him) a Suspicion that he was not enough regarded by those he met, or that he feared they would make some Attack upon him. This Person was much taller than his Companion, and added to that Height the Advantage of a Feather in his Hat, and Heels to his Shoes so monstrously high, that he had three or four Times fallen down, had he not been supported by his Friend. They made a full Stop as they came within a few Yards of the Place where we stood. The plain Gentleman bowed to *Pacolet* ; the other looked on him with some Displeasure : Upon which I asked him, Who they both were ? When he thus informed me of their Persons and Circumstances.

You may remember, *Isaac*, that I have often told you, there are Beings of a superior Rank to Mankind, who frequently visit the Habitations of Men, in order to call them from some wrong Pursuits in which they are actually engaged, or divert them from Methods which will lead them into Errors for the future. He that will carefully reflect upon the Occurrences of his Life, will find he has been sometimes extricated out of Difficulties, and received Favours where he could never have expected such Benefits ; as well as met with cross Events from some unseen Hand, which have disappointed

pointed his best laid Designs. Such Accidents arrive from the Interventions of Aerial Beings, as they are benevolent or hurtful to the Nature of Man, and attend his Steps in the Tracts of Ambition, of Business, and of Pleasure. Before I ever appeared to you in the Manner I do now, I have frequently followed you in your Evening Walks, and have often, by throwing some Accident in your Way, as the passing by of a Funeral, or the Appearance of some other solemn Object, given your Imagination a new Turn, and changed a Night you had destined to Mirth and Jollity, into an Exercise of Study and Contemplation. I was the old Soldier who met you last Summer in *Chelsea*-Fields, and pretended that I had broken my Wooden-Leg, and could not get Home; but I snap'd it short off on purpose, that you might fall into the Reflections you did on that Subject, and take me into your Hack. If you remember, you made your self very merry on that Fracture, and asked me, Whether I thought I should next Winter feel Cold in the Toes of that Leg? As is usually observed, that those who lose Limbs, are sensible of Pains in the extreme Parts, even after those Limbs are cut off. However, my keeping you then in the Story of the Battle of the *Boin*, prevented an Assignment, which would have led you into more Disasters than I then related.

To be short: Those Two Persons you see yonder, are such as I am; they are not real Men, but are mere Shades and Figures: One is named *Alethes*, the other *Verisimilis*. Their Office is to be the Guardians and Representatives of *Conscience* and *Honour*. They are now going to visit the several Parts of the Town, to see how their Interests in the World decay or flourish, and to purge themselves from the
many

many false Imputations they daily meet with in the Commerce and Conversation of Men. You observed *Perisimilis* frowned when he first saw me. What he is provoked at, is, that I told him one Day, though he strutted and dressed with so much Ostentation, if he kept himself within his own Bounds, he was but a Lacquey, and wore only that Gentleman's Livery whom he is now with. This frets him to the Heart; for you must know, he has pretended a long Time to set up for himself, and gets among a Crowd of the more unthinking Part of Mankind, who take him for a Person of the First Quality; though his Introduction into the World was wholly owing to his present Companion.

This Encounter was very agreeable to me, and I was resolved to dog them, and desired *Pacolet* to accompany me. I soon perceived what he told me in the Gesture of the Persons: For when they look'd at each other in Discourse, the well-dress'd Man suddenly cast down his Eyes, and discovered that the other had a painful Superiority over him. After some further Discourse, they took Leave. The plain Gentleman went down towards *Thames-street*, in order to be present, at least, at the Oaths taken at the *Custom-house*; and the other made directly for the Heart of the City. It is incredible how great a Change there immediately appeared in the Man of Honour when he got rid of his uneasy Companion: He adjusted the Cock of his Hat a-new, settled his Sword-Knot, and had an Appearance that attracted a sudden Inclination for him and his Interests in all who beheld him. For my Part (said I to *Pacolet*) I cannot but think you are mistaken in calling this Person, of the Lower Quality; for he looks much more like a Gentleman

tleman than the other. Don't you observe all Eyes are upon him as he advances : How each Sex gazes at his Stature, Aspect, Address, and Motion ? *Pacolet* only smiled, and shook his Head ; as leaving me to be convinced by my own further Observation. We kept on our Way after him till we came to *Exchange-Alley*, where the plain Gentleman again came up to the other ; and they stood together after the Manner of eminent Merchants, as if ready to receive Application ; but I could observe no Man talk to either of them. The One was laughed at as a Fop ; and I heard many Whispers against the other, as a whimsical Sort of Fellow, and a great Enemy to Trade. They crossed *Cornhill* together, and came into the full *Change*, where some bowed, and gave themselves Airs in being known to so fine a Man as *Verisimilis*, who, they said, had great Interest in all Princes Courts ; and the other was taken Notice of by several as one they had seen somewhere long before. One more particularly said, He had formerly been a Man of Consideration in the World ; but was so unlucky, that they who dealt with him, by some strange Infatuation or other, had a Way of cutting off their own Bills, and were prodigiously slow in improving their Stock. But as much as I was curious to observe the Reception these Gentlemen met with upon *Change*, I could not help being interrupted by one that came up towards us, to whom every Body made their Compliments. He was of the common Height, and in his Dress there seemed to be great Care to appear no Way particular, except in a certain exact and feat Manner of Behaviour and Circumspection. He was wonderfully careful that his Shoes and Cloathes should be without the least Speck upon them ;
and

and seem'd to think, that on such an Accident depended his very Life and Fortune. There was hardly a Man on *Change* who had not a Note upon him; and each seem'd very well satisfied that their Money lay in his Hands, without demanding Payment. I asked *Pacolet*, What great Merchant that was, who was so universally address'd to, yet made too familiar an Appearance to command that extraordinary Deference? *Pacolet* answer'd, This Person is the Dæmon or Genius of Credit; his Name is *Umbra*. If you observe, he follows *Alethes* and *Verisimilis* at a Distance; and indeed has no Foundation for the Figure he makes in the World, but that he is thought to keep their Cash; though at the same Time, none who trust him, would trust the others for a Groat. As the Company rolled about, the Three Specters were jumbled into one Place: When they were so, and all thought there was an Alliance between them, they immediately drew upon them the Business of the whole *Change*. But their Affairs soon encreased to such an unweildy Bulk, that *Alethes* took his Leave, and said, He would not engage further than he had an immediate Fund to answer. *Verisimilis* pretended, that though he had Revenues large enough to go on his own Bottom, yet it was below one of his Family to condescend to trade in his own Name; therefore he also retired. I was extremely troubled, to see the glorious Mart of *London* left with no other Guardian, but him of Credit. But *Pacolet* told me, That Traders had nothing to do with the Honour or Conscience of their Correspondents, provided they supported a general Behaviour in the World, which could not hurt their Credit or their Purses: For (said he) you may in this one Tract of Building of *London* and *Westminster* see the imaginary Motives

Motives on which the greatest Affairs move, as well as in rambling over the Face of the Earth. For tho' *Alethes* is the real Governour, as well as Legisslator of Mankind, he has very little Business but to make up Quarrels, and is only a general Referree, to whom every Man pretends to appeal; but is satisfied with his Determinations no further than they promote his own Interest. Hence it is, that the Soldier and the Courtier model their Actions according to *Verisimilis's* Manner, and the Merchant according to that of *Umbra*. Among these Men, Honour and Credit are not valuable Possessions in themselves, or pursued out of a Principle of Justice; but merely as they are serviceable to Ambition and to Commerce. But the World will never be in any Manner of Order or Tranquility, till Men are firmly convinced, that Conscience, Honour, and Credit, are all in one Interest; and that without the Concurrence of the former, the latter are but Impositions upon our selves and others. The Force these delusive Words have, is not seen in the Transactions of the busy World only, but also have their Tyranny over the Fair Sex. Were you to ask the unhappy *Lais*, What Pangs of Reflection, preferring the Consideration of her Honour to her Conscience, has given her? She could tell you, That it has forced her to drink up half a Gallon this Winter of *Tom Dassapas's* Potions; That she still pines away for fear of being a Mother; and knows not, but the Moment she is such, she shall be a Murderess: But if Conscience had as strong a Force upon her Mind as Honour, the first Step to her unhappy Condition had never been made; she had still been innocent, as she's beautiful. Were Men so enlighten'd and studious of their own Good, as to act by the Dictates of their Reason and
Re.

Reflection; and not the Opinion of others, Conscience would be the steady Ruler of humane Life; and the Words, *Truth, Law, Reason, Equity*, and *Religion*, would be but *Synonymous Terms*, for that only Guide which makes us pass our Days in our own Favour and Approbation.

The T A T L E R. [N^o 49.]

Quicquid agunt Homines nostri Farrago Libelli.

From *Saturd. July 30. to Tuesd. Aug. 21. 1709.*

White's Chocolate-house, August 1.

THE Imposition of honest Names and Words upon improper Subjects, has made so regular a Confusion amongst us, that we are apt to sit down with our Errors, well enough satisfied with the Methods we are fallen into, without attempting to deliver our selves from the Tyranny under which we are reduc'd by such Innovations. Of all the laudable Motives of humane Life, none has suffered so much in this Kind, as Love; under which rever'd Name, a brutal Desire call'd Lust is frequently concealed and admitted; tho' they differ as much as a Matron from a Prostitute, or a Companion from a Buffoon. *Philander* the other Day was bewailing this Misfortune with much Indignation, and upbraided me for having some Time since quoted those excellent Lines of the Satyrist:

*To an exact Perfection they have brought
The Action Love, the Passion is forgot.*

How

How could you. (said he) leave such a Hint so coldly? How could *Asspasia* and *Semphronia* enter into your Imagination at the same Time; and you never declare to us the different Reception you gave 'em?

The Figures which the ancient Mythologists and Poets put upon Love and Lust in the Writings, are very instructive: Love is a beauteous Blind Child, adorn'd with a Quiver and a Bow, which he plays with, and shoots around him, without Design or Direction; to intimate to us, that the Person beloved has no Intention to give us the Anxieties we meet with; but that the Beauties of a worthy Object are like the Charms of a lovely Infant: They cannot but attract your Concern and Fondness, tho' the Child so regarded is as insensible of the Value you put upon it, as it is that it deserves your Benevolence. On the other Side, the Sages figured Lust in the Form of a Satyr; of Shape, part Humane, part Bestial; to signify, that the Followers of it prostitute the Reason of a Man to pursue the Appetites of a Beast. This Satyr is made to haunt the Paths and Coverts of the Wood-Nymphs and Shepherdesses, to lurk on the Banks of Rivulets, and watch the purling Streams, (as the Resorts of retired Virgins) to show, that lawless Desire tends chiefly to prey upon Innocence, and has something so unnatural in it, that it hates its own Make, and shuns the Object it lov'd, as soon as it has made it like it self. Love therefore is a Child that complains and bewails its Inability to help it self, and weeps for Assistance, without an immediate Reflection or Knowledge of the Food it wants: Lust, a watchful Thief which seizes its Prey, and lays Snares for its own Relief; and its principal Object being Innocence, it never robs, but it murders at the same Time.

From

From this Idea of a *Cupid* and a *Satyr*, we may settle our Notion of these different Desires, and accordingly rank their Followers. *Aspasia* must therefore be allow'd to be the first of the beauteous Order of Love, whose unaffected Freedom, and conscious Innocence, give her the Attendance of the Graces in all her Actions. That awful Distance which we bear towards her in all our Thoughts of her, and that chearful Familiarity with which we approach her, are certain Instances of her being the truest Object of Love of any of her Sex. In this accomplish'd Lady, Love is the constant Effect, because it is never the Design. Yet, tho' her Mien carries much more Invitation than Command, to behold her is an immediate Check to loose Behaviour; and to love her, is a liberal Education: For, it being the Nature of all Love to create an Imitation of the beloved Person in the Lover, a Regard for *Aspasia* naturally produces Decency of Manners, and good Conduct of Life in her Admirers. If therefore the giggling *Leucippe* could but see her Train of Fops assembled, and *Aspasia* move by 'em, she would be mortified at the Veneration with which she is beheld, ev'n by *Leucippe's* own unthinking Equipage, whose Passions have long taken Leave of their Understandings.

As Charity is esteemed a Conjunction of the good Qualities necessary to a virtuous Man, so Love is the happy Composition of all the Accomplishments that make a Fine Gentleman. The Motive of a Man's Life is seen in all his Actions; and such as have the Beauteous Boy for their Inspirer, have a Simplicity of Behaviour, and a certain Evenness of Desire, which burns like the Lamp of Life in their Bosoms; while they who are instigated by the Satyr, are ever tortured by Jealousies of the Object of their Wishes; often desire what they scorn, and as often

con-

consciously and knowingly embrace where they are mutually indifferent.

Florio, the generous Husband, and *Limberham*, the kind Keeper, are noted Examples of the different Effects which these Desires produce in the Mind. *Amanda*, who is the Wife of *Florio*, lives in the continual Enjoyment of new Instances of her Husband's Friendship, and sees it the End of all his Ambition to make her Life one Series of Pleasure and Satisfaction; and *Amanda's* Relish of the Goods of Life, is all that makes 'em pleasing to *Florio*: They behave themselves to each other when present with a certain apparent Benevolence, which transports above Rapture; and they think of each other in Absence with a Confidence unknown to the highest Friendship: Their Satisfactions are doubled, their Sorrows lessen'd by Participation.

On the other Hand, *Corinna*, who is the Mistress of *Limberham*, lives in constant Torment: Her Equipage is, an old Woman, who was what *Corinna* is now; an antiquated Footman, who was Pimp to *Limberham's* Father; and a Chamber-Maid, who is *Limberham's* Wench by Fits, out of a Principle of Politicks to make her jealous and watchful of *Corinna*. Under this Guard, and in this Conversation, *Corinna* lives in State: The Furniture of her Habitation, and her own gorgeous Dress, make her the Envy of all the strolling Ladies in the Town; but *Corinna* knows she herself is but Part of *Limberham's* Household-stuff, and is as capable of being dispos'd of elsewhere, as any other Moveable. But while her Keeper is perswaded by his Spies, that no Enemy has been within his Doors since his last Visit, no *Persian* Prince was ever so magnificently bountiful: A kind Look or falling Tear is worth a Piece of Brocade, a Sigh is a Jewel, and a Smile is a Cup-board

board of Plate. All this is shar'd between *Corinna* and her Guard in his Absence. With this great Oeconomy and Industry does the unhappy *Limberham* purchase the constant Tortures of Jealousie, the Favour of spending his Estate, and the Opportunity of enriching one by whom he knows he is hated and despised. These are the ordinary and common Evils which attend Keepers, and *Corinna* is a Wench but of common Size of Wickedness were you to know what passes under the Roof where the fair *Messalina* reigns with her humble Adorer.

Messalina is the profess'd Mistress of Mankind; she has left the Bed of her Husband and her beauteous Offspring, to give a Loose to Want of Shame and Fulness of Desire. Wretched *Nocturnus*, her feeble Keeper! How the poor Creature fribles in his Gate, and skuttles from Place to Place to dispatch his necessary Affairs in painful Day-light, that he may return to the constant Twilight preserv'd in that Scene of Wantonness, *Messalina's* Bed-chamber! How does he, while he is absent from thence, consider in his Imagination the Breadth of his Porter's Shoulders, the spruce Nightcap of his Valet, the ready Attendance of his Butler! Any of all whom he knows she admits, and professes to approve of. This, alas! is the Gallantry; this the Freedom of our Fine Gentlemen: For this they preserve their Liberty, and keep clear of that Bugbear, Marriage. But he does not understand either Vice or Virtue, who will not allow, that Life without the Rules of Morality is a wayward uneasy Being, with Snatches only of Pleasure; but under the Regulation of Virtue, a reasonable and uniform Habit of Enjoyment. I have seen in a Play of old *Haywood's*, a Speech at the End of an Act, which touch'd this Point with much Spirit. He makes a married

Man in the Play, upon some endearing Occasion, look at his Spouse with an Air of Fondness, and fall into the following Reflection on his Condition :

*Oh Marriage ! Happiest, easiest, safest State ;
Let Debauchees and Drunkards scorn thy Rights,
Who, in their nauseous Draughts and Lusts, profane
Both thee and Heav'n by whom thou wert ordain'd.*

*How can the Savage call it Loss of Freedom,
Thus to converse with, thus to gaze at
A faithful, beauteous Friend ?*

Blush not, my fair One, that thy Love applauds thee,

*Nor be it painful to my wedded Wife,
That my full Heart o'erflows in Praise of thee.*

*Thou art by Law, by Interest, Passion, mine :
Passion and Reason join in Love of thee.*

*Thus, through a World of Calumny and Fraud,
We pass both unreproach'd, both undeceiv'd ;
While in each other's Interest and Happiness,
We without Art all Faculties employ,
And all our Senses without Guilt enjoy.*

St. James's Coffee-house, August 1.

Letters from the Hague of the 6th Instant, N. S. say, That there daily arrive at our Camp Deserters in considerable Numbers ; and that several of the Enemy concealed themselves in the Town of Tournay when the Garrison marched into the Citadel ; after which, they presented themselves to the Duke of Marlborough ; some of whom were Commissioned Officers. The Earl of Albemarle is appointed Governour of the Town. Soon after the Surrender, there arose a Dispute about a considerable Work, which was asserted by the Allies to be Part of the Town, and by the French to belong

to the Citadel. It is said, Monsieur de Surville was so ingenuous as to declare, he thought it to be comprehended within the Limits of the Town; but Monsieur de Mesgrigny, Governour of the Citadel, was of a contrary Opinion. It is reported, That this Affair occasioned great Difficulties, which ended in a Capitulation for the Citadel it self; the principal Article of which is, That it shall be surrendred on the 5th of September next, in case they are not in the mean Time relieved. This Circumstance gives Foundation to believe, that the Enemy have acted in this Manner, rather from some Hopes they conceive of a Treaty of Peace before that Time, than any Expectation from their Army, which has retired towards their former Works between *Lens* and *La Bassée*. These Advices add, That his Excellency the Czarish Ambassador has communicated to the States-General, and the Foreign Ministers residing at the *Hague*, a Copy of a Letter from his Master's Camp, which gives an Account of the entire Defeat of the *Swedish* Army. They further say, That Count *Piper* is taken Prisoner, and that it is doubted whether the King of *Sweden* himself was not kill'd in the Action. We hear from *Savoy*, That Count *Thaun* having amus'd the Enemy by a March as far as the *Tarantaise*, had suddenly repass'd Mount *Cenis*, and moved towards *Briançon*. This unexpected Disposition is apprehended by the Enemy as a Piece of the Duke of *Savoy's* Dexterity; and the *French* adding this Circumstance to that of the Confederate Squadron's lying before *Toulon*, convince themselves, that his Royal Highness has his Thoughts upon the Execution of some great Design in those Parts.

The T A T L E R. [N^o 50.]

From Tuesday Aug. 2. to Thursday Aug. 4. 1709.

White's Chocolate-house, August 2.

The History of Orlando the Fair. Chap. I.

WHatever malicious Men may say of our Lucubrations, we have no Design but to produce unknown Merit, or place in a proper Light the Actions of our Contemporaries who labour to distinguish themselves, whether it be by Vice or Virtue. For we shall never give Accounts to the World of any Thing, but what the Lives and Endeavours of the Persons (of whom we treat) make the Basis of their Fame and Reputation. For this Reason it is to be hoped, that our Appearance is reputed a publick Benefit; and tho' certain Persons may turn what we mean for Panegyrick into Scandal, let it be answered once for all, That if our Praises are really design'd as Raillery, such malevolent Persons owe their Safety from it only to their being too inconsiderable for History. It is not every Man who deals in Ratsbane, or is unseasonably amorous, that can adorn Story like *Æsculapius*; nor every Stock-Jobber of the *India* Company can assume the Port, and personate the Figure of *Aurengzebe*. My noble Ancestor Mr. *Shake-spear*, who was of the Race of the *Staffs*, was not more fond of the memorable Sir *John Falstaff*, than I am of those Worthies; but the *Latins* have an admirable Admonition express'd in two Words, to wit, *Nequid nimis*, which forbids my indulging my self on those delightful

R

Sub.

Subjects, and calls me to do Justice to others, who make no less Figures in our Generation: Of such, the first and most renown'd is, that eminent Hero and Lover, *Orlando* the Handsome, whose Disappointments in Love, in Gallantry, and in War, have banish'd him from publick View, and made him voluntarily enter into a Confinement, to which the ungrateful Age would otherwise have forc'd him. Ten *Lustra* and more are wholly pass'd since *Orlando* first appeared in the Metropolis of this Island: His Descent noble, his Wit humorous, his Person charming. But to none of these Recommendatory Advantages was his Title so undoubted as that of his Beauty. His Complexion was fair, but his Countenance manly; his Stature of the tallest, his Shape the most exact; and tho' in all his Limbs he had a Proportion as delicate as we see in the Works of the most skilful Statuaries, his Body had a Strength and Firmness little inferior to the Marble of which such Images are form'd. This made *Orlando* the universal Flame of all the Fair Sex; Innocent Virgins sigh'd for him, as *Adonis*; experienc'd Widows, as *Hercules*. Thus did this Figure walk alone the Pattern and Ornament of our *Species*, but of Course the Envy of all who had the same Passions, without his superior Merit and Pretences to the Favour of that enchanting Creature, *Woman*. However, the generous *Orlando* believ'd himself form'd for the World, and not to be engross'd by any particular Affection. He sigh'd not for *Delia*, for *Chloris*, for *Chloe*, for *Betty*, nor my Lady, nor for the ready Chamber-maid, nor distant Baroness: *Woman* was his Mistress, and the whole Sex his Seraglio. His Form was always irresistible: And if we consider, that not One of Five hundred can bear the least Favour from a Lady without being exalted above himself;

self; if also we must allow, that a Smile from a Side-Box has made *Jack Spruce* half mad, we can't think it wonderful that *Orlando's* repeated Conquests touch'd his Brain: So it certainly did, and *Orlando* became an Enthusiast in Love; and in all his Address, contracted something out of the ordinary Course of Breeding and Civility. However, (powerful as he was) he would still add to the Advantages of his Person that of a Profession which the Ladies always favour, and immediately commenc'd Soldier. Thus equipp'd for Love and Honour, our Hero seeks distant Climes and Adventures, and leaves the despairing Nymphs of *Great Britain* to the Courtship of Beaus and Witlings till his Return. His Exploits in Foreign Nations and Courts, have not been regularly enough communicated unto us, to report 'em with that Veracity which we profess in our Narrations: But after many Feats of Arms, (which those who were Witnesses to them have suppress'd out of Envy, but which we have had faithfully related from his own Mouth in our publick Streets) *Orlando* returns home full, but not loaded with Years. Beaus born in his Absence made it their Business to decry his Furniture, his Dress, his Manner; but all such Rivalry he suppress'd (as the Philosopher did the Sceptick, who argued there was no such Thing as Motion) by only moving. The Beauteous *Villaria*, who only was form'd for his Paramour, became the Object of his Affection. His first Speech to her was as follows:

Madam, *It is not only that Nature has made us Two the most accomplished of each Sex, and pointed to us to obey her Dictates in becoming One; but that there is also an Ambition in following the mighty Persons you have favoured. Where Kings*

and Heroes, as great as Alexander, or such as could personate Alexander, have bowed, permit your General to lay his Lawrels :

According to Milton ;

*The Fair with conscious Majesty approv'd
His pleaded Reason. ———*

Fortune had now supplied Orlando with Necessaries for his high Taste of Gallantry and Pleasure: His Equipage and Oeconomy had something in them more sumptuous and gallant than could be receiv'd in our degenerate Age ; therefore his Figure (tho' highly graceful) appeared so exotick, that it assembled all the Britons under the Age of Sixteen, who saw his Grandeur to follow his Chariot with Shouts and Acclamations, which he regarded with the Contempt which great Minds affect in the midst of Applauses. I remember I had the Honour to see him one Day stop, and call the Youths about him, to whom he spake as follows :

' Good Bastards—— Go to School, and don't lose your Time in following my Wheels : I am loth to hurt you, because I know not but you are all my own Offspring : Hark'ee, you Sirrah with the white Hair, I am sure you are mine : There's Half a Crown. Tell your Mother, This, with the half Crown I gave her when I got you, comes to Five Shillings. Thou hast cost me all that, and yet thou art good for nothing. Why, you young Dogs, did you never see a Man before? *Never such a one as you, Noble General, replied a Truant from Westminster.* ' Sirrah, I believe thee : There is a Crown for thee. Drive on Coachman.

This Vehicle, tho' sacred to Love, was not adorn'd with Doves. Such an Hieroglyphick denoted

noted too languishing a Passion. *Orlando* therefore gave the Eagle, as being of a Constitution which inclined him rather to seize his Prey with Talons, than pine for it with Murmurs.

From my own Apartment, August 2.

I have received the following Letter from Mr. *Powell* of the *Bath*, who, I think, runs from the Point between us, which I leave the whole World to judge.

To *Isaac Bickerstaff* Esq;

S I R,

HAVING a great deal of more advantageous Business at present on my Hands, I thought to have deferr'd answering your *Tatler* of the 21st Instant, till the Company was gone, and Season over; but having resolved not to regard any Impertinences of your Paper, except what relate particularly to me, I am the more easily induc'd to answer you (as I shall find Time to do it): First, partly lest you should think your self neglected, which I have Reason to believe you would take heinously ill. Secondly, partly because it will increase my Fame, and consequently my Audience, when all the Quality shall see with how much Wit and Rallery I show you — I don't care a Farthing for you. Thirdly, partly because being *without Books*, if I don't show much Learning, it will not be imputed to my having none.

I have travell'd *Italy*, *France*, and *Spain*, and fully comprehend whatever any *German* Artist in the World can do; yet cannot I imagine, why you should endeavour to disturb the Repose and Plenty which (tho' unworthy) I enjoy at this Place. It cannot be, that you take Offence at my Prologues and Epilogues, which you are pleas'd to miscall Foolish and

R 3

Abu-

Abusive. No, no, until you give a better, I shall not forbear thinking, that the true Reason of your picking a Quarrel with me was, because it is more agreeable to your Principles, as well as more to the Honour of your assured Victory, to attack a Governour. Mr. Isaac, Mr. Isaac, I can see into a Mill-stone as far as another (as the Saying is). You are for sowing the Seeds of Sedition and Disobediēce among my Puppets, and your Zeal for the (good old) Cause would make you perswade *Punch* to pull the String from his Chops, and not move his Jaw when I have a Mind he should harangue. Now I appeal to all Men, if this is not contrary to that uncontrollable, unaccountable Dominion, which by the Laws of Nature I exercise over them; for all Sorts of Wood and Wire were made for the Use and Benefit of Man: I have therefore an unquestionable Right to frame, fashion, and put them together, as I please; and having made them what they are, my Puppets are my Property, and therefore my Slaves: Nor is there in Nature any Thing more just, than the Homage which is paid by a less to a more excellent Being: So that by the Right therefore of a superior Genius, I am their supreme Moderator, altho' you would insinuate (agreeably to your levelling Principles) that I am my self but a great Puppet, and can therefore have but a co-ordinate Jurisdiction with them. I suppose I have now sufficiently made it appear, that I have a paternal Right to keep a Puppet-Show, and this Right I will maintain in my Prologues on all Occasions.

And therefore, if you write a Defence of your self against this my Self-Defence, I admonish you to keep within Bounds; for every

every Day will not be so propitious to you as the 29th of *April*; and perhaps my Resentment may get the better of my Generosity, and I may no longer scorn to fight one who is not my Equal with unequal Weapons: There are such Things as *Scandulum Magnatum*; therefore take Heed hereafter how you write such Things as I cannot easily answer, for that will put me in a Passion.

I order you to handle only these Two Propositions, to which our Dispute may be reduced: The First, Whether I have not an Absolute Power, whenever I please, to light a Pipe with one of *Punch's* Legs, or warm my Fingers with his whole Carcass? The Second, Whether the Devil would not be in *Punch*, should he by Word or Deed oppose my Sovereign Will and Pleasure? And then, perhaps, I may (if I can find Leisure for it) give you the Trouble of a second Letter.

But if you intend to tell me of the Original of Puppet-shows, and the several Changes and Revolutions that have happened in them, since *Thespis*, and I don't care who, that's *Noli me tangere*; I have solemnly engaged to say nothing of what I can't approve. Or, if you talk of certain Contracts with the Mayor and Burgessees, or Fees to the Constables, for the Privilege of Acting, I will not write one single Word about any such Matters; but shall leave you to be mumbled by the learned and very ingenious Author of a late Book, who knows very well what's to be said and done in such Cases. He is now shuffling the Cards, and dealing to *Timothy*; but if he wins the Game, I will send him to play at Backgammon with you; and then he will satisfy you, that Deuce-Ace makes Five.

‘ And so, submitting my self to be try’d by
‘ my Country, and allowing any Jury of 12
‘ good Men, and true, to be that Country; not
‘ excepting any (unless Mr. *Isaac Bickerstaff*)
‘ to be of the Pannel, for you are neither good
‘ nor true; I bid you heartily farewell; and
‘ am,

S I R,

Bath,
July 28.

Your Loving Friend,

Powell.

The End of the First Volume.



A

A Faithful

INDEX
OF THE
Dull as well as ingenious Passages
IN THE
TATTLERS.,

VOL. I.

A.	
ACTS the Country Wife : (Mrs. Bignell.)	Page 15
Advice asked, not for Information, but out of the Fullness of Heart on its Perplexity.	181
Advice not to be given by every Body.	Ibid.
Æsculapius and Hebe.	317
Æsculapius's Recepe for Love.	345
Africanus's Magnanimity and Manner of purchasing Annuities.	263
Alchymist.	302
Alicant taken.	153
Amanda, Wife of Florio.	357
Annihilation described by Milton and Dryden.	38
Aspasia's Character.	306
Avaro's Character.	182
Aurengezebe Trades with the English.	331
R 5	B. Ban-

The INDEX.

B.

<i>Bankers should take Poems for Bills.</i>	Page 312
<i>Batchelor's Scheme to govern a Wife.</i>	70
<i>Battle near Badajos.</i>	123
<i>Beadlestaff's Testimony of the Reformation at Oxford, and of a Puppet-Show.</i>	316
<i>Betterton's Character.</i>	5
<i>Mr. Bickerstaff's Cures.</i>	245
<i>Mr. Bickerstaff's Disposal of his Three Nephews.</i>	214
<i>— A Base Report that he has compounded with the Toymen and Milleners.</i>	221
<i>Mr. Bickerstaff makes his Will.</i>	47
<i>Billet-deux concerning a Rival.</i>	209
<i>Brussels Postscript (a Poem) considered.</i>	337
<i>Busy-Body: (A Play.)</i>	136

C.

<i>Camilia's Exit.</i>	143
<i>Cancrum, his Merit.</i>	172
<i>Cant of modern Men of Wit.</i>	86
<i>Careless's Character.</i>	104
<i>Challenge, the Stile of it.</i>	180
<i>Charms of Musick cure the Spleen.</i>	343
<i>Children, how nursed.</i>	107
<i>Circumspection-Water, it's Effects.</i>	245
<i>Clarissa and Chloe, celebrated Beauties.</i>	23
<i>Clidamira, a Woman of Distinction.</i>	246
<i>Comment on Stone-Walls.</i>	126
<i>Comparison between Cæsar and Alexander.</i>	45
<i>Conscience described under the Character of Alethes.</i>	352
<i>Contention between Two Ladies to the Title of Very Pretty.</i>	246
<i>Conversation-Repartees.</i>	227
<i>Coquet.</i>	195
<i>Corinna's Life with Limberham.</i>	358
<i>Country's Ignorance of Bickerstaff's Characters.</i>	226
<i>Credit</i>	

The INDEX.

Credit described under the Character of Umbra.

Page 353

Critick.	210
Cynthio's History.	3
Cynthio's History continued.	29
Cynthio dictating on the Passion of Love	156
Cynthio's Letter to his Mistress	253
Cynthio (once in despair for Clarissa) is now resolved upon the good old Way of Loving, as Bargain and Sale.	Ibid.
Czar's Victory.	360

D.

Damia, a Woman of Distinction.	246
Decius, a lowd Person.	324
Description of the Morning in Town; (A Poem.)	64
Dialogue on Duelling.	282
Difference between a Madman and a Fool.	292
Digression upon the London Cries.	25
Directions on writing Letters.	217
Discourse concerning Bribery.	304
Dissertation on Duelling.	221
Distaff (Jenny), her Discourse on Love, the Command and Power of Women.	70
Distaff (Jenny), her Reflections on her Brother's Writings.	237
— Her Account of her own Conduct in an Amour, &c.	239
Distinction between an Idiot and Politician.	291
Diversions for the K. of D. at Dresden.	243
Divito's Sale of Goods Celestial and Terrestrial.	308
Dryden, on Empire.	92
Duellers, how treated after Death.	190
— How used by different Nations.	203
Duelling, and its Terms explain'd.	178
Duelling, the Source of it.	206
Dumb Fortune-Teller.	103
D'Urfey's Panegyrick.	311
E. Earl.	

The INDEX.

E.

Earl of Essex; a Play: Its Character.	Page 101
<i>Easie Writers.</i>	63
Emblem of the Parrat and Dove.	197
Epigram on Marriage.	294
Epsom-Wells; a Play: Its Character.	52
The Order of Esquires, &c.	133
Every Temper to be animated or softned by the Influence of Beauty.	71
Exercise of Arms in the Metropolis of Great Britain, with Considerations thereupon.	298

F.

Felicia, its Happiness.	27
Florimel and Picket, their Way of Courtship.	51
Florio's Character.	329
Fly-blow's Character.	276
Foot-Race by Damsels at Epsom-Wells.	260
The Fox (a Play) applauded.	149
France, its Misery.	129
Frank Careless.	104
Free Thinkers.	86
French King's Subjects Answer to his Letter.	212
Frontlet, her Character.	174

G.

Gamester.	102
Gamesters Misery and alternate State.	97
What Men of Wealth play against Gamesters, &c.	110
Gatty, her Character.	174
Genealogy of the Bickerstaffs.	81
Genii, their good Offices to Men.	349
Gentleman, what.	147
Good Breeding, what.	31, 217
Good-natured old Man.	330
Guilt applies the Satyr.	302

H.

Honest Fellows described.	328
Hush-Money demanded.	180
L. Jack	

The INDEX

I.

Jack Spruce.	Page 363
<i>Impressions made on us by Pictures.</i>	57
<i>Instance of the noble British Genius, in Valentine and Unnion.</i>	36
<i>Insurrection in Poictou.</i>	99
<i>Insurrection in Marseilles.</i>	43
<i>Invention never to have ones Name mentioned.</i>	112
<i>Inventory of Goods in Drury-Lane of C ———</i>	r
<i>R ——— ch Esq;</i>	308
Johnson (Bén), <i>his Manner of Writing.</i>	149
<i>Journal of Homer's Iliad.</i>	40
<i>Justice of Lewis le Grand, much like unto Gamesters.</i>	188

K.

Knaves prov'd Fools.	290
----------------------	-----

L.

<i>Lady (being young) strangely enchanted by a Rake of 60 Years.</i>	161
<i>Lady's Complaint of her Husband.</i>	14b
<i>Lady consults Mr. Bickerstaff about being divorced.</i>	Ibid.
<i>Lady, how recovered out of Fits.</i>	164
<i>Lady's Lover wounded in a Duel.</i>	178
<i>Ladies trifling Endearments give us mean Ideas of their Souls.</i>	294
<i>Letter for Mr. Bickerstaff's Return.</i>	273
<i>Letter of Challenge.</i>	180
<i>Lewis XIV.'s Letter to Isaac Bickerstaff, and Reflections thereon.</i>	188
<i>Limberham, the Keeper.</i>	357
<i>London Cuckolds; a Play: Its Character.</i>	56
<i>London in Consternation, an Idiot being tried.</i>	289
<i>Love and Lust distinguish'd.</i>	355
<i>Love, its Decay.</i>	29
<i>Love-Letter, by Cynthia.</i>	253
<i>Lucubrations, their Design.</i>	361

M. Madam

The INDEX.

M.

<i>Madam Maintenon's Letter to M. Torcy, on the Peace.</i>	Page 138
<i>Madonella's Nunnery for Virgins</i>	231
<i>Maria loses her Lap-Dog.</i>	347
<i>Marriage a Bugbear to our fine Gentlemen.</i>	358
<i>Marriage described.</i>	50
<i>Marriage the safest, happiest State this World affords.</i>	359
<i>May-Fair broke, and several Moveables put to Sale.</i>	142
<i>Medecin for a Scold: (A Poem.)</i>	9
<i>Meeting of Hunters described.</i>	267
<i>Men in Love, Poetical.</i>	196
<i>Men of Sense are Women's humble Servants.</i>	269
<i>Merry Fellows described.</i>	331
<i>Messalina's Character.</i>	358
<i>Military Achievements of London.</i>	201
<i>Milton and Suckling, on a parallel Occasion, show the Duty of Man in their Designs upon Women, in an Instance of true Love.</i>	292
<i>Moveables of the Playhouse intended to be purchased by a Gathering at Will's, but frustrated by unfair Dealings.</i>	319

N.

<i>Naked Truth, a dangerous Pamphlet.</i>	121
<i>Natural for Women to talk of themselves</i>	73
<i>Naturalization Act, how advantageous.</i>	99
<i>Nice's Character.</i>	104
<i>Noy's Expedient to reform his Son by a Legacy.</i>	67

O.

<i>Ogling gains Women.</i>	156
<i>Old Batchellor, its Character.</i>	63
<i>Opera's condemned.</i>	24
<i>Orlando's History.</i>	361
<i>Orlando's Speech to beautiful Villara.</i>	363
<i>Orlan-</i>	

The INDEX.

<i>Orlando's Speech to the Youth that followed his Chariot.</i>	Page 364
<i>Oxford Discipline applauded.</i>	278
<i>— Their Almanack considered.</i>	279

P.

<i>Pacolet checks Mr. Bickerstaff in not going on with his Design.</i>	99
<i>Pacolet's Admonition to B. on his Writings.</i>	100
<i>Pacolet's Discourse with Mr. Bickerstaff in Lincoln's-Inn Walks.</i>	93
<i>Pacolet's first Interview with Bickerstaff.</i>	Ibid.
<i>— His Relation of his Wards.</i>	94
<i>Pacolet's Life of a Month.</i>	107, &c.
<i>Pacolet's Observation on Gamesters and Cheats.</i>	110
<i>Panegyrick, its Nature.</i>	120
<i>Paris Gazette.</i>	14
<i>Partridge's Death demonstrated.</i>	7
<i>Pastorella's Character.</i>	66
<i>Paulo's Character.</i>	182
<i>Philander the most skilful in addressing the Female Sex.</i>	95
<i>Pinkethman's Progress with his Company to Greenwich.</i>	25
<i>Places pretended to, not out of Merit, but because they are convenient.</i>	301
<i>Plan of Philosophy, with an Appendix</i>	312
<i>Platonne described.</i>	230
<i>Players instructed in the Laws of Action, out of Shakespear.</i>	255
<i>Plays (Modern) described.</i>	149
<i>Plays, proper Incitements to good Behaviour.</i>	16
<i>Poem on Bribery.</i>	304
<i>Poluglossa's Character.</i>	307
<i>Powell's Letter, in Answer to the Puppet-Show at Bath.</i>	365
<i>— He affronts Mr. Bickerstaff.</i>	320
<i>Preliminaries of a Peace.</i>	145
	Pretty

The INDEX.

<i>Pretty Fellow, who.</i>	Page 147
<i>Pretty Fellow, with the word [very], is a true Wo-</i>	
<i>mans Man in the First Degree.</i>	171
<i>Proceedings at Rome about the Recognition of</i>	
<i>K. Charles.</i>	32
<i>Progress of the Siege of Tournay.</i>	295
<i>Prophets (Modern), their Character, with Re-</i>	
<i>fections.</i>	79, 80
<i>Punning treated of.</i>	235
<i>Punning, an Instance of it.</i>	257

Q.

<i>Quality always to pay the Reckoning.</i>	330
<i>Quarrel at Epfom between Autumn and Springly</i>	
<i>about Precedence.</i>	259
<i>Questioners.</i>	300
<i>Quid Nunc's Character of Laziness, &c.</i>	71

R.

<i>Raillery against Persons taking upon them the Names</i>	
<i>of the Females.</i>	186
<i>Rake, his Character.</i>	192
<i>Ranter civilized at the Sight of the Lady Betty</i>	
<i>Modish.</i>	71
<i>Reconsideration on Instructions to Vanderbank :</i>	
<i>(A Poem.)</i>	18
<i>Recruiting Officer : Its Character.</i>	142
<i>Reflections on the French King's Letter to his Sub-</i>	
<i>jects after the Treaty.</i>	205
<i>Religion, a Project for its Advancement recommen-</i>	
<i>ded.</i>	31
<i>Remarks on Virgil and Homer's Choice of their</i>	
<i>Epithets.</i>	39

S.

<i>Sacharissa's Character.</i>	29
<i>Saltero's Qualifications, Name and Reliques.</i>	248
<i>Sappho's Character.</i>	37

Sara-

The INDEX.

Sarabrand's Puppet-Show at her Shop in the Exchange.	Page 143
Sarabrand's Rake-hell Punch disposed of.	Ibid.
Satisfaction, a Term in Duelling, explained.	179
Sempronius's Character.	240
Senecio's Character.	330
Sentiment of the Allies on the Rupture of the Treaty.	176
Shakespear's Apology for Satyr.	302
Of Shakespear.	56
Sign-Posts false spelled, how pernicious.	128
Smart Fellow, his Pretensions, Exploits and Character.	185, &c.
— Whether an Affront to be called so.	199
Snuff-taking, &c.	251
Sophonius's just Carriage.	148
Sorrow expressed, by Shakespear.	346
Spindle (Tom) cured of the Spleen.	342
Staff of Life's Poem on the Fr. K.	177
Sublime, instanced in a Simily of the Campaign	31
Swearer how reformed.	95 6

T.

Tast of an Age, known by the Characters of their Plays.	305
Teraminta, her miserable State.	324
Theatres recommended.	57
Of a Toast.	173
Toasts, and why they are so called.	226
Tom. Drybones.	172
Tournay invested.	258
Treaty of Peace broken off.	168
Trippet (Sir Taffery), his Amours at Tunbridge.	340, 341
Trip to the Jubilee.	137
Tumults at Paris.	75, 76

S

V. Verses

The INDEX.

V.

<i>Verses on a Parrat.</i>	Page 196
<i>Verus's Character.</i>	100
<i>Villaria, beautiful</i>	363

W.

<i>Welsh, all Gentlemen, and given much to Duel- ling.</i>	222
<i>Whisperers without Business.</i>	273
<i>Wife is become the Derision of Fools.</i>	238
<i>Winter-Piece from Copenhagen.</i>	90
<i>Witchcraft described and explain'd.</i>	151
<i>Wit, his Character.</i>	210
<i>Women more subtle than Men in their own Affairs.</i>	218

FINIS.



Books wrote by Captⁿ Stul

Spectators 7 Vols. 8°

Christian Hero. 12° or 8°

3 Comedies bound 12°. Silver letter

The Importance of Dunkirk

The Reader & Lover 1. Vol.

German Dr _____ 2 Vol

Tra-Munkel _____ 2 Vol

Independent Whigg _____

Honest Gentleman

Turkish Spy _____ or Vol.

The INDEX.

V.

<i>Verses on a Parrot.</i>	Page 196
<i>Verus's Character.</i>	100
<i>Villaria, beauteous</i>	363

W.

<i>Welsh, all Gentlemen, and given much to Duel- ling.</i>	222
<i>Whisperers without Business.</i>	273
<i>Wife is become the Derision of Fools.</i>	238
<i>Winter-Piece from Copenhagen.</i>	90
<i>Witchcraft described and explain'd.</i>	151
<i>Wit, his Character.</i>	210
<i>Women more subtle than Men in their own Affairs.</i>	218

FINIS.



Books wrote by Captⁿ Stul

Spectators 7 Vols. 8°

Christian Hero. 12° or 8°

3 Comedies bound 12°. Silver letter.

The Importance of Dunkirk

The Reader & Lover 1. Vol.

German Dr _____ 2 vol

Tra-Whisker _____ 2 vol

Independent Whigg _____

Honest Gentleman

Turkish Spy _____ or vol.

Forms &c.

The Medicine. Miss Molly &c. — pag. 9.

Description of y^e Morning. Dr Swift — 64.

A Winter-piece. fr^d Copenhagen. by M^r Philips. 90.

Life only.

p. 77.

many are

7.